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60TH CONGRESS }
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ DOCUMENT
No. 1484

**LAWS, ORDINANCES, DECREES,
AND MILITARY ORDERS HAVING THE
FORCE OF LAW,
EFFECTIVE IN PORTO RICO
MAY 1, 1900**

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR TRANS-
MITTING, IN RESPONSE TO THE INQUIRY OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, LAWS AND
ORDINANCES OF AND MILITARY ORDERS AND
DECREES AFFECTING PORTO RICO

PART 4

Pages 2157-2531



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Code of Civil Procedure.

PART II.

Penal Code.
Law of Criminal Procedure.
Code of Commerce.
Mortgage law.
Regulations for execution of mortgage law.

PART III.

Instructions for drafting public documents.
Compilation of the organic provisions for the administration of justice.
Laws relating to public works.
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**RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO CARRY
INTO EFFECT THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS
RELATING TO THE MILITARY GOVERN-
MENT BY THE UNITED STATES IN
THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, AND ALL
ISLANDS IN THE WEST INDIES EAST OF
THE SEVENTY-FOURTH DEGREE, WEST
LONGITUDE, EVACUATED BY SPAIN,
DURING THE MAINTENANCE OF SUCH
MILITARY GOVERNMENT.**

PROMULGATING ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1899.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 8, 1899.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby order and direct that during the maintenance of the military government by the United States in the Island of Porto Rico and all islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there are hereby created and shall be maintained the offices of Auditor of the Islands; one Assistant Auditor for auditing the accounts of the Department of Customs, and one Assistant Auditor for auditing the accounts of the Department of Post-Offices, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, and whose duties shall be to audit all accounts of the Islands.

There is hereby created and shall be maintained the office of Treasurer of the Islands, which shall be filled by the appointment thereto of an officer of the Regular Army of the United States. The Treasurer of the Islands shall receive and keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the islands, and shall disburse or transfer the same only upon warrants issued by the Auditor of the Islands and countersigned by the Governor-General.

All rules and instructions necessary to carry into effect the provisions of Executive Orders relating to said islands shall be issued by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The above order and the following rules and regulations will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the Island of Porto Rico and all islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, as therein provided, and all regulations and orders heretofore issued inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

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RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO AND ALL ISLANDS IN THE WEST INDIES EAST OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH DEGREE, WEST LONGITUDE, EVACUATED BY SPAIN, DURING THE MAINTENANCE OF SUCH MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

STATION OF OFFICERS.

The Governor-General of the said Islands shall be stationed in the City of San Juan, and the officers provided for in Executive Order of May 8, 1899, shall be stationed at and have their offices in said city.

THE AUDITOR AND ASSISTANT AUDITORS OF THE ISLANDS.

The Auditor and the two Assistant Auditors of the Islands, appointed under Executive Order of May 8, 1899, shall examine and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts derived from the Islands and expenditures paid therefrom, and certify the balances thereon.

The Assistant Auditors shall be subject to the direction and general supervision of the Auditor, and the balances of accounts examined and certified by them shall be subject to the approval of the Auditor, and when so approved shall be as final and conclusive as if examined and certified by the Auditor.

All accounts pertaining to the Department of Customs shall be assigned to one of the Assistant Auditors, and all accounts relating to the Department of Post-Offices shall be assigned to the other Assistant Auditor.

The Auditor shall issue and personally sign all warrants for the payment of moneys by the Treasurer, which warrants shall be transmitted to the Governor-General to be countersigned by him. No warrant shall be drawn for the advance of moneys except upon requisition therefor made by the proper officer, approved by the Governor-General, and allowed by the Auditor; and no warrant shall be issued for the payment of the balance found due on any account, except upon the certificate of the Auditor, or the certificate of one of the Assistant Auditors approved by the Auditor, upon the settlement of such accounts.

Warrants may be issued for the necessary transfer of funds from one fund to another, on the books of the Treasurer and Auditor, upon the approval and request of the Governor-General, upon proper showing made to him, where the funds on the Treasurer's books to the credit of any particular fund are not sufficient to pay the necessary expenses on that particular account. Such transfer warrants

shall be issued by the Auditor and countersigned by the Governor-General.

Warrants drawn for making advances of money from funds in the Treasurer's hands shall be denominated "Accountable Warrants," and shall be numbered consecutively, a separate series being preserved.

Warrants drawn for the payment of balances due on accounts settled and certified by the Auditor shall be denominated "Settlement Warrants," and shall be numbered consecutively, in a separate series.

And warrants drawn for the transfer of moneys from one fund to another shall be denominated "Transfer Warrants," and shall be numbered consecutively in a separate series.

The title or name of the fund or head of account from which each warrant is payable must be stated thereon, and the official seal of the Auditor impressed thereon.

All receipts issued by the Treasurer for moneys paid to him shall be in duplicate and shall be countersigned by the Auditor, unless some error therein shall be found, in which case they shall be returned to the Treasurer for correction. When so countersigned, one receipt in every case shall be retained in the office of the Auditor, and the other shall be delivered or transmitted by the Auditor to the person by whom the payment was made.

The receipts retained by the Auditor will constitute the necessary check and voucher, in his examination and settlement of the Treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, as the authority for charging the Treasurer with moneys received; and after the settlement of the accounts to which they pertain such receipts will be filed therewith in the office of the Auditor.

And the warrants paid by the Treasurer, accompanied with the proper evidence of payment, shall constitute the vouchers on which the Treasurer shall receive credit for payments made by him, and after the settlement of his accounts by the Auditor such warrants shall be filed therewith.

The certificates on the settlement of accounts made by the Auditor and by the Assistant Auditors, shall be numbered consecutively and filed with the respective accounts and vouchers in the office of the Auditor, who shall preserve the same.

The Auditor shall prescribe the forms for keeping and rendering all accounts subject to his examination and settlement, which forms shall conform substantially with those used by officers rendering accounts to the Treasury Department of the United States, and issue all necessary instructions to the officers and agents rendering such accounts.

And in case any officer or agent whose duty it is to collect and receive moneys arising from the revenues of the Islands of whatever kind, and to make disbursements of such moneys for any purpose, shall fail to render true and correct accounts of such receipts and disbursements to the Auditor, or to transmit the same within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, or shall neglect to render the same when requested so to do, it shall be the duty of the Auditor forthwith to report such case to the Governor-General for proper action.

There shall be in the office of the Auditor a Division of Bookkeeping, in which shall be kept proper books of entry and ledgers for re-

ording the general accounts of receipts and expenditures pertaining to the revenues of the Islands, and the personal accounts of the agents and officers authorized to collect the same and to disburse moneys advanced by the Treasurer upon warrants as herein provided, and of all other accounts or claims allowed and certified by the Auditor.

ACCOUNTS OF GENERAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts issued by the Treasurer for moneys paid to him, after being countersigned by the Auditor, shall be credited, in the proper ledgers of general receipts and expenditures, to the appropriate funds arising from revenue accounts, namely, Customs Receipts, Postal Receipts, Internal-Revenue Receipts, and Miscellaneous Receipts; and in making such credit entries from the Treasurer's receipts the number and date of the receipt and the name of the person by whom the payment was made shall be noted.

All warrants drawn by the Auditor, after being countersigned by the Governor-General, shall be charged in the ledgers of general receipts and expenditures to the appropriate funds or heads of account from which the same are payable, and in making such debit entries the number and date of the warrant and the person to whom paid shall be noted.

PERSONAL LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

In the ledgers for personal accounts all advances of moneys made upon requisitions and warrants to officers and agents authorized to disburse the same shall be charged to such officers, respectively, under the appropriate funds or heads of account, at the time of issuing the warrants for such advances of money, the numbers and dates of the respective warrants being noted in making such debit entries; and for the disbursements made by such officers or agents, which may be allowed by the Auditor or by the Assistant Auditors, in the settlement of the monthly accounts of such disbursements, proper credits shall be entered to the respective personal accounts from the certificates of the settlements made by the Auditor and Assistant Auditors, the number and dates of the respective certificates being noted in making the credit entries.

And in like manner the certificates of settlement of individual accounts of all kinds made by the Auditor and by the Assistant Auditors shall be entered in the ledgers of personal accounts to the proper individual account, under the appropriate fund or head, the number and date of the Auditor's certificate being noted; and all warrants issued upon certificates of settlement of accounts made by the Auditor shall be charged to the proper individual account, under the appropriate head, in the ledgers of personal accounts, the number and date of the warrant being noted.

In making the settlement of each account, and before certifying the same, the Auditor and Assistant Auditors shall require a statement or certificate from the division of bookkeeping in his office, setting forth the last certified balance on the particular account, and the debits or credits since entered thereon, in the personal ledgers, which statement or certificate shall be used as the basis of the Auditor's settlement of the account before him.

DISBURSING ACCOUNTS.

Accounts of disbursement shall be rendered monthly and transmitted to the Auditor within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, by the officers and agents authorized to make disbursements, in which such officers or agents shall charge themselves with all moneys advanced to them, respectively, by the Treasurer, and take credit for the disbursements made by them, supported by proper vouchers. An abstract of the disbursements, accompanied by the vouchers therefor, consecutively numbered, shall be transmitted with each account. Accounts for disbursements shall be rendered separately under each appropriate fund or head of account from which the moneys are advanced and paid.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The officers or agents authorized to receive and collect moneys arising from the revenues of the Islands, of whatsoever kind, shall be required to pay the full amounts received and collected by them, respectively, to the Treasurer of the Islands, and to render to the Auditor monthly accounts therefor within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, accompanied with properly itemized and certified statements and returns of the revenues collected, showing when, by whom, and on what account paid.

In the rendition of such revenue accounts the officers or agents will charge themselves with all revenues received and collected during the period covered by the account, and take credit for the amounts paid to the Treasurer, as evidenced by his receipts countersigned by the Auditor, which shall be filed with the respective accounts as the proper vouchers for the credits claimed, the number and date of such receipts being noted in the entries of amounts paid to the Treasurer.

In the audit of such revenue accounts the Auditor shall compare and check the Treasurer's receipts filed therewith with the corresponding receipts retained by the Auditor and filed in his office.

All revenue accounts shall be rendered and kept separately under the appropriate funds or heads of account to which they respectively pertain; that is, all revenues arising in the Department of Customs shall be entered and accounted for under the head of Customs Receipts; those arising in the Department of Post-Offices under the head of Postal Receipts; all revenues derived from internal taxes and duties, as distinct from Customs Receipts and Postal Receipts, shall be entered and accounted for under the head of Internal-Revenue Receipts; and all revenues from other sources under the head of Miscellaneous Receipts.

REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions for advances from funds in the hands of the Treasurer for paying necessary and proper expenses chargeable to the revenues of the Islands shall be made by the respective officers or agents authorized to disburse the same, in such form as shall be needed to defray the necessary expenses for one month, and shall be accompanied with itemized estimates of the amounts required.

Each requisition shall state upon its face the particular fund or head of account under which the money is to be disbursed and shall

be forwarded to the Auditor, who shall cause to be indorsed thereon the balance due to or from the officer or agent making the requisition, as shown by the books of the Auditor's office, and the amount of credits shown by any unsettled accounts of such officer or agent remaining in the Auditor's office. Thereupon such requisition, with the estimates, shall be transmitted to the Governor-General for his approval, and when his approval shall be indorsed thereon the requisitions shall be returned to the Auditor for allowance, and when allowed by him and so indorsed upon the requisition, over his official signature, the proper warrant shall be issued for the amount allowed, to which the requisition shall be attached.

In the matter of the allowance of requisitions and the issuing of warrants for the advances of money therein requested, the approval of the Governor-General shall be final and conclusive upon the Auditor. If at the time of the reference of a requisition to the Governor-General for his approval, or at any time before the warrant thereon shall have been issued, any facts shall come to the knowledge of the Auditor which, in his judgment, afford sufficient grounds for refusing the advance of money asked for, he shall forthwith communicate the same in writing to the Governor-General, whose decision shall be final.

OFFICIAL TITLE OF THE AUDITOR AND ASSISTANT AUDITOR—AUDITOR'S SEAL.

The official title of the Auditor, to be affixed to his official signature, shall be, "Auditor for the Island of Porto Rico," and the official title of the Assistant Auditors shall be, "Assistant Auditor for the Island of Porto Rico."

The Auditor shall have and keep an official seal, upon which shall be engraved the following design: "Office Auditor, Porto Rico.—Official Seal."

The Auditor shall affix his official seal to each warrant issued by him before the same shall be countersigned by the Governor-General, and to all copies or transcripts of papers in his office which he may be required to certify officially.

RETURNS TO BE MADE BY THE AUDITOR.

The Auditor shall transmit to the Governor-General a copy, duly certified, of each certificate on the settlement of accounts made by himself and by the Assistant Auditors.

The Auditor and Assistant Auditors shall, at the time of settlement, send an official notification in writing to each person whose accounts have been settled in the Auditor's office, stating the balances found due thereon and certified, and the differences arising on such settlement by reason of disallowances or suspension made by the Auditor, or from other causes, which statements of differences shall be properly itemized.

The Auditor shall forward to the Secretary of War, not later than ten days after the expiration of each month, a full and complete report of all moneys received by the Treasurer during the preceding month, as shown by the entries made from the Treasurer's receipts

retained in the Auditor's office; a statement of all advances of moneys made on warrants during the preceding month, and an itemized statement of all disbursements and expenditures audited during the preceding month.

PROVISION FOR AN ACTING AUDITOR.

In case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Auditor, the Governor-General shall, by writing under his hand, designate one of the Assistant Auditors to act as Auditor and perform the duties of such officer until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

TREASURER OF THE ISLANDS.

The Treasurer of the Islands, appointed under Executive order of May 8, 1899, shall receive and safely keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the Islands, from whatever source derived, and shall keep a properly detailed account thereof in permanent books of record, in which such revenues and all receipts shall be entered under appropriate heads, with the names of the agents, officers and persons from whom received and the dates of receipt.

All moneys received on account of the Department of Customs shall be credited to the account of Customs Receipts; all moneys received from the Department of Post-Offices shall be credited to the account of Postal Receipts; all moneys received from internal taxes and duties, as distinct from Customs Receipts and Postal Receipts, shall be credited to the account of Internal-Revenue Receipts; and all moneys received from other sources shall be credited to the account of Miscellaneous Receipts.

The accounts of the Treasurer shall be kept in the money of the United States, and all payments made to him in any foreign coin or currency shall be reduced to money of the United States at the true and proper valuation.

The Treasurer shall issue receipts in duplicate for all moneys received by him, which shall be numbered consecutively, and shall state when, for whom, and on what account received, and the amounts in money of the United States; and also, when paid in any foreign coin or currency, the amounts and kind of foreign money in which payments were made shall be stated upon the receipts, and the rates at which the same are reduced to money of the United States.

All receipts, original and duplicate, issued by the Treasurer shall be countersigned by the Auditor of the Islands, without which they shall be invalid, and for this purpose the Treasurer shall, immediately upon issuing each receipt in duplicate, transmit both receipts to the Auditor.

All moneys derived from revenues of the Islands and receipts from all sources shall be paid to the Treasurer in full, without any deduction.

Needful advances from the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer shall be made monthly to the proper officers authorized to disburse the same, for the purpose of paying the necessary and proper expenses of collecting the revenues, auditing the accounts, and such other legitimate expenses connected with the Military Government of the

Islands, as are not specifically appropriated for by the Congress of the United States.

Such advances of moneys in the hands of the Treasurer shall be made upon warrants based upon requisitions with proper estimates, showing under what particular fund or head of account the money is to be expended. Upon the approval of such requisitions by the Governor-General and the allowance of the same by the Auditor, the proper warrants thereon shall be issued by the Auditor and countersigned by the Governor-General.

No payment shall be made by the Treasurer except upon warrants issued by the Auditor and countersigned by the Governor-General, and such warrants, when paid and accompanied with the proper evidence of payment, shall be the vouchers upon which the Treasurer shall receive credit in the settlement of his accounts.

All warrants drawn upon the Treasurer shall be debited on the books of his office to the proper fund or head of account from which the same is made payable, after such warrants shall have been countersigned by the Governor-General.

In the payment of warrants, the Treasurer shall remit the amount by draft or check, payable to the order of the person in whose favor the warrant is drawn, retaining the warrant in his office, and noting upon such draft or check the number and date of the warrant which it represents and the fund from which payable; and when such draft or check shall have been paid, properly indorsed, and attached to the warrant, it shall constitute the proper evidence of payment.

The Treasurer shall render monthly accounts of the receipts and expenditures of his office, and submit the same to the Auditor for examination and settlement, not later than ten days after the expiration of each month. In rendering such accounts the Treasurer shall charge himself with all moneys received during the period covered by the account, under the appropriate funds or heads of account, and furnish therewith Abstracts showing in detail the amounts received under each head, from whom received, and giving the numbers and dates of the receipts issued therefor.

And he shall credit himself with all moneys paid, under the appropriate funds or heads of account, and file with his account Abstracts showing in detail the amounts paid under each head, to whom paid, and giving the numbers and dates of the warrants issued in payment, which warrants shall be filed with his account.

The Treasurer shall forward to the Secretary of War, not later than ten days after the expiration of each month, a full and complete report, duly certified, of all moneys received by him, together with an itemized statement of all disbursements; and shall also transmit a duly certified copy of the same to the Governor-General.

OFFICIAL TITLE OF THE TREASURER, AND OFFICIAL BOND.

The official title of the Treasurer, to be affixed to his official signature, shall be "Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico."

He shall give bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of War, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in such amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of War.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM OF THE ISLANDS.*Examination of Accounts.*

The Governor-General shall make quarterly, and oftener if deemed expedient, an examination of the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer, and a comparison of the results shown by the same, and also an examination and count of the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, and submit his report thereon to the Secretary of War.

Approval of Requisitions.

All requisitions for advances of money from funds in the hands of the Treasurer, to officers or agents authorized to disburse the same, shall be approved by the Governor-General, when submitted in proper form, and the advances of money asked for appear reasonable and necessary.

Such requisitions shall be made monthly by the proper officers or agents and be accompanied with itemized estimates of the funds required for defraying necessary expenses for one month, specifying the character of the expenditures and the funds or heads of account from which payable.

Such requisitions shall be forwarded by the officer or agent making the same to the Auditor, who shall indorse thereon the condition of the account of the officer or agent asking for the advance of money, as disclosed by the books of his office, and also the amount of credits shown by any unsettled account of such officer or agent remaining in the Auditor's office. The requisition shall then be submitted to the Governor-General for approval.

Should the Governor-General find in any case that good and valid objections exist to making the advance of money asked for, he may decline to approve the requisition, and return it to the Auditor with a written statement of his objections.

The Auditor shall thereupon at once advise the officer or agent making the requisition of the objections thereto, and specify what is required to remove such objections, in order that his requisition may be honored.

Should the Governor-General regard the amount of any requisition as excessive, or any item thereof as improper, he may approve the requisition in such sum as shall appear to him to be reasonable and just.

Countersigning of warrants.

The Governor-General shall countersign all warrants issued in due form by the Auditor, upon proper authority, for the payment of moneys from the funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

Accountable warrants.

The proper authority for the issue of an accountable warrant, for the advance of moneys to authorized disbursing officers or agents, for the purpose of defraying necessary and legitimate expenses, shall

be the requisition of such officer, accompanied with itemized estimates of the funds needed, which requisition must, prior to the issuing of the warrant, be approved by the Governor-General and allowed by the Auditor, and shall be attached to the warrant when presented to the Governor-General.

Settlement warrants.

The proper authority for the issue of a settlement warrant, in payment of a balance found due by the Auditor upon an account settled and certified by him, shall be a duly certified copy of the Auditor's certificate on such settlement, which shall be attached to the warrant when presented to the Governor-General.

Should the Governor-General require further information before countersigning any settlement warrant, he may make written request for the same of the Auditor, who shall without delay furnish the Governor-General a written statement of the case, with the reasons and authority for the allowance of the account and the payment of the certified balance.

Should the Governor-General be dissatisfied with the Auditor's explanations, and have good and sufficient grounds for holding that the action of the Auditor is unwarranted and open to grave objections, he may in such case decline to countersign the settlement warrant, and shall forthwith report the case to the Secretary of War for instructions, submitting the reasons for his action, together with the the papers in the case.

Transfer warrants.

The proper authority for the issue of a transfer warrant for the transfer of an amount from one fund or head of account to another upon the books of the Treasurer and Auditor shall be the approval and request of the Governor-General, made upon proper showing to him, and indorsed upon the papers, which shall be attached to the warrant when presented to the Governor-General.

The showing to the Governor-General necessary to his approval and request for transfer of funds on the Treasurer's books shall be a certificate from the Treasurer showing the condition of the funds on his books, and an official statement from the Auditor setting forth the reasons and necessity for such transfer, and the contemplated expenditures or payments which require it.

Designation of an Acting Auditor.

In case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Auditor of the Islands, the Governor-General shall, by writing under his hand, designate one of the Assistant Auditors to act and perform the duties of the Auditor until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

Appeals from the action of the Auditor.

Any person aggrieved by the action or decision of the Auditor in the settlement of his account or claim by that officer may within one year take an appeal in writing to the Governor-General, which shall

specifically set forth the particular action of the Auditor to which exception is taken, with the reasons and authorities relied on for reversing such action.

If the Governor-General shall confirm the action of the Auditor he shall so indorse the appeal and transmit it to the Auditor, and the action of the Auditor shall thereupon be final and conclusive.

Should the Governor-General fail to sustain the action of the Auditor, he shall forthwith report his grounds of disapproval to the Secretary of War, together with the appeal and the papers necessary to a proper understanding of the matter. The instructions of the Secretary of War in such case shall be final and conclusive.

Title to be observed in the rendition and certification of accounts.

All accounts of the Treasurer of the islands, and of the various officers and agents authorized to collect the revenues, receive moneys, and make disbursements, and all other accounts subject to examination and settlement by the Auditor and Assistant Auditors, shall be with "The Military Government of the Island of Porto Rico and all islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain," and all balances certified by the Auditor and Assistant Auditors shall be certified as due to or from said Military Government, as the case may be.

**MILITARY ORDERS HAVING THE FORCE OF
LAW PROMULGATED BY THE COMMAND-
ING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PORTO
RICO FROM OCTOBER 18, 1898, TO
APRIL 30, 1900.**

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PREFACE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 1, 1900.

The act of Congress, approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," contains the following:

SEC. 8. That the laws and ordinances of Porto Rico now in force shall continue in full force and effect, except as altered, amended, or modified hereinafter, or as altered or modified by military orders and decrees in force when this act shall take effect, and so far as the same are not inconsistent or in conflict with the statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, or the provisions hereof, until altered, amended, or repealed by the legislative authority hereinafter provided for Porto Rico or by act of Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That so much of the law which was in force at the time of cession, April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, forbidding the marriage of priests, ministers, or followers of any faith because of vows they may have taken, being paragraph four, article eighty-three, chapter three, civil code, and which was continued by the order of the secretary of justice of Porto Rico, dated March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and promulgated by Major-General Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, is hereby repealed and annulled, and all persons lawfully married in Porto Rico shall have all the rights and remedies conferred by law upon parties to either civil or religious marriages: *And provided further*, That paragraph one, article one hundred and five, section four, divorce, civil code, and paragraph two, section nineteen, of the order of the minister of justice of Porto Rico, dated March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and promulgated by Major-General Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, be, and the same hereby are, so amended as to read: "Adultery on the part of either the husband or the wife."

The "military orders and decrees" in force in Porto Rico, published from time to time by the department commander, were of two general classes; the first included the general orders, special orders, and circulars embraced in the regularly issued orders and circulars of the Department of Porto Rico, each of the three classes being separately numbered serially; the second comprised the orders that were published only in the Official Gazette of Porto Rico, a daily periodical published at San Juan in which, under laws in force in Porto Rico previous to the American occupation, all laws, orders, and decrees of the Government were required to be promulgated.

By General Orders, No. 10, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, 1898, the official character of the Gazette was recognized and continued, and in it were published many orders of the military governor which did not appear in the orders and circulars numbered serially.

In these volumes will be found all orders having the character of laws which were published by the several military governors from the

date of occupation of the island of Porto Rico to the date when the military government ceased to exist on April 30, 1900.

Only such orders have here been considered of a legislative character as were published by authority of the military governor or department commander, such authority being evidenced either by the signature of the department commander or by a statement made over the signature of some proper military staff officer or head of civil department to the effect that the order had been duly authorized.

Volume I contains all of the orders and circulars published with serial numbers that contained legislative provisions. Those that related to purely military affairs and had no bearing upon civil matters are not included because irrelevant.

Volume II contains those of the orders published in the Official Gazette that contained legislative provisions.

There were found, both in the serial orders and circulars, and in the Official Gazette, orders and decrees which, while relating to civil matters, did not have the force of legislation, such as announcements, appointments, etc. These were omitted from both volumes. In some cases the same military order contained some paragraphs of a legislative character, and other paragraphs that were of an exclusively military character. In such cases, while the whole order is usually included, only the legislative portions are indexed.

In some cases the unnecessary part was omitted in the printing of these volumes, a footnote explaining each such omission.

Each order not numbered serially is marked with the number and date of the Official Gazette in which it appeared. All orders here appear in both English and Spanish, and each volume is provided with an index in English only.

In some cases the original was drafted in the Spanish language, from which an English translation was made. Other orders were drafted in English and translated into Spanish. Each order is marked to show its character as an original or a translation, footnotes explaining such cases as require special remark.

A careful comparison of these orders with such of the original records as were available shows that in a few cases typographical or clerical errors or errors of translation were made in the printing for the Official Gazette. All such errors as were noted have been corrected in this publication, footnotes indicating the corrections made.

General Orders, No. 101, series of 1898, from the Headquarters of the Army, in which appears the executive order of the President of July 13, 1898, respecting the military government of conquered and occupied territory, is also published in both English and Spanish, for in this order are laid down the general principles the observance of which is enjoined upon all military commanders in administering the affairs of conquered territory. The substance of this order was published to the army of occupation by General Miles shortly after he landed in Porto Rico, by which publication the order was made applicable to the island.

The translations herein appearing were made by Prof. F. J. Amy, who was the official translator of the military government throughout the whole period of its existence.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

VOLUME I.

MILITARY ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

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MILITARY ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 101. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

The following, received from the President of the United States, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 13, 1898.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these

high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only for cause. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 18, 1898.

I. In compliance with the orders of the President the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Porto Rico.

II. For the convenience of military and civil administration the Department of Porto Rico is divided into two geographical districts, as follows:

III. The District of Ponce, the limits of which include the jurisdictions of Aguadilla, Mayagüez, Ponce, and Guayama, Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, is assigned to its command, with headquarters at Ponce.

IV. The District of San Juan, the limits of which include the jurisdictions of Arecibo, Bayamón, Humacao, and adjacent islands. Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, United States Volunteers, is assigned to its command, with headquarters at San Juan.

V. District commanders are responsible for the supply, health, efficiency, and discipline of their commands, as provided by Army Regu-

lations and orders, and are authorized to make or direct such inspections as are necessary to promote those ends.

VI. Under no circumstances will the criminal courts of Porto Rico, or its adjacent islands, exercise jurisdiction over any crime or offense committed by any officer or soldier belonging to the army of the United States, or any retainer of the army, or person serving with it; nor over any crime or offense committed on either of the same by inhabitant or temporary resident of the territory. In such cases jurisdiction is vested in courts-martial or military commissions.

VII. District commanders are also charged with maintaining peace and good order among the inhabitants within the lines of their districts, but need not confine themselves to these lines in the pursuit and arrest of offenders if occasion demands. The protection of life and preservation of property will receive their special attention, and they will exact from subordinate commanders zealous activity in the performance of every duty connected with civil as well as military administration.

VIII. The cession of Porto Rico, with its adjacent islands, to the United States, has severed the political relation of the inhabitants thereof with the Kingdom of Spain, and until Congress acts the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief, has placed the newly acquired territory under military government, which is absolute and supreme; but wherever the inhabitants yield obedience to the civil representatives of law and order it is not intended that the military shall intervene.

Wherever obedience to law and order is not thus rendered the military will sustain the civil authority with armed force to secure the prompt arrest and punishment of malefactors.

IX. The provincial and municipal laws, in so far as they affect the settlement of the private rights of persons and property and provide for the punishment of crime, will be enforced unless they are incompatible with the changed conditions of Porto Rico, in which event they may be suspended by the department commander. They will be administered substantially as they were before the cession to the United States. For this purpose the judges and all other officials connected with the administration of justice who accept allegiance to the United States will administer the laws of the land as between man and man, but in cases of the nonacceptance of such allegiance, or malfeasance in office, or for other cause, the department commander will exercise his right of removal and the appointment of other officials. To aid in executing the provincial and municipal laws the present local constabulary and police will be preserved as far as practicable and necessary, provided their allegiance to the United States is assured.

X. The freedom of the people to pursue their customary avocations will not be abridged. Private property belonging to individuals or corporations and all public property and buildings belonging to the United States and the provincial government or municipalities, and all school buildings, churches, and houses devoted to religious worship must be protected.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Official:

First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, Aide de Camp

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 27, 1898.

I. The royal decree of the Government of Spain, dated July 26, 1898, concerning judicial limitations, is from this day abolished; it being understood, however, that this does not invalidate the effects resulting from its application during the time it was in force as to annulment of sentences, judicial proceedings and findings, which exclusively appertain to the courts and judges in each case.

II. From and after the date of this order the use of all stamped paper and stamps of every kind and character whatsoever heretofore required by Spanish law will be discontinued in Porto Rico and its adjacent islands, and all document, titles, bank checks, and papers of every kind and character will have legal effect in Porto Rico and its adjacent islands without the use of said stamped paper and stamps.

III. The tribunal known as the court of appeals (contencioso administrativo) is hereby abolished and the duties and functions of the said court are transferred to the supreme court of justice.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 4, 1898.

As the laws that were in force in Porto Rico and its adjacent islands are to be continued in force as long as they are compatible with the military government now administering the affairs of Porto Rico and its adjacent islands, the relations that heretofore existed between the local or inferior centers of public administration and the council of secretaries must also be preserved; so then it is directed that each local or inferior center send to the secretary to which it appertains the class of business of which he has heretofore had charge, in order that the said secretary may lay such business before the department commander for his action.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 5, 1898.

The Gazette, published at San Juan by the successors of José J. Acosta, is hereby announced as the Official Gazette of the government of Porto Rico and its adjacent islands (now under military direction); and the said publication may be subscribed for by the municipalities and paid for since October 18, 1898, under the same terms and conditions as existed before the Spanish evacuation.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 9, 1898.

The rules and regulations heretofore in existence, and governing importation of merchandise of every description and class, will be continued in force, and collectors of customs will not admit the entry of any merchandise except such as is consigned to merchants matriculated as importers (commerciantes importadores).

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 12, 1898.

I. With the exception of such taxes as have been expressly abolished by the major-general commanding the department, all imposts established in this island by the Spanish Government, and especially the territorial tax levied on rural and town property, on cultivation and cattle growing, and on industry and commerce, shall continue in force as heretofore until otherwise determined, as also the regulations issued for their assessment and collection.

II. The secretary of finance and other officials and agents charged with the collection of said taxes shall proceed at once with the greatest diligence to collect them, instituting the necessary proceedings for the collection of those due or in arrears from last year; these funds being absolutely needed to defray the manifold expenses of the civil administration, which is now under military direction.

The major-general commanding hopes that, without having to resort to extreme measures, taxpayers and officials alike will hasten to perform their duties, thereby avoiding the attending losses and responsibilities.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 26, 1898.

The ordinance of July 4, 1885, promulgated by royal decree No. 301, of same date, creating the tax known as royal dues on conveyance of property, as also the additional tax imposed by article 7 of the budget act of 1893-94, upon property transferred either as free gifts in life or by reason of death, inheritance, and legacy, are hereby abolished.

Hereafter all contracts shall be exempt from aforesaid taxation, and no tax, therefore, shall be levied on property of any description upon the transfer of title and possession thereof, whether by virtue of inheritance, contract, or any other title whatsoever.

This order will be carried into effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of Porto Rico.*

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 29, 1898.

I. The existence of the body known as the "diputacion provincial" being considered as wholly unnecessary and incompatible with the present administration of public affairs, it is hereby discontinued and abolished. The responsibilities, as well as the duties heretofore performed by the said "diputacion provincial," are distributed and assigned as follows:

II. The secretary of state (secretario de gobernacion) will take charge of all matters appertaining to charitable institutions, public health, and of the examination of accounts which were formerly in charge of the "diputacion provincial."

III. The secretary of the interior (fomento) will have charge of all matters relating to public works and education that were formerly in charge of the "diputacion provincial."

IV. The secretary of finance (hacienda) will have charge of the now existing assets and liabilities of the "diputacion provincial," the collection of all its claims, and the liquidation of all its debts.

V. A commission is hereby created, consisting of Juan Hernandez Lopez, secretary of justice, president; Ramon Mendez Cardona, assistant secretary of finance; Francisca de Paula Acuña, attorney of supreme court; Manuel Camuñas, assistant secretary of state, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the assets and liabilities of the "diputacion provincial," to receive all its property, and to distribute the same among the different departments of the government as mentioned above. The commission will meet at the call of the president.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 1, 1898.

I. The royal subdelegation of pharmacy is hereby abolished.

II. Until a university is established in Porto Rico, the courses and examinations necessary for a diploma in pharmacy will be in charge of the Institute of Higher Education.

III. The fees for examination and diplomas will be the same as were charged by the subdelegation of pharmacy.

IV. From February next the degree of bachelor will be required for matriculation in pharmacy.

* See General Orders, No. 147, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, September 23, 1899.

V. As in the case of the degree of bachelor, that of pharmacist may be obtained by private tuition, provided it be shown by yearly certificates that the candidate has, during three years, gone through a practical course of studies in a registered pharmacy.

VI. The Institute of Higher Education will take charge of the archives of the subdelegation of pharmacy.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 19.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 2, 1898.

I. The full bench of the supreme court of justice, consisting of seven magistrates, including the president, shall hear all the appeals pending decision, as well as those that may hereafter be established and are authorized by the laws of civil and criminal procedure, which, under the Spanish régime, devolved upon the supreme court of Madrid, whose jurisdiction regarding this island ceased by virtue of the peace protocol.

II. In cases of incompatibility, vacancy, or absence, the incumbent magistrates shall be substituted by the assistant or vice-magistrate, and in default of these, by the primary court judges of the capital.

III. Causes where the death penalty has been demanded will be heard and decided by a bench composed of three full magistrates and two assistant magistrates, and in default of these, by the primary court judges of the capital provided there be no incompatibility.

IV. The appeals forwarded to and still pending decision at the aforesaid supreme court of Madrid shall be claimed through diplomatic channels, without detriment to the action taken for that object by the parties concerned; and upon their return shall be transferred to the hearing of the supreme court of justice.

V. The exposition or report referred to in art. 948 of the law of criminal procedure in cases of death penalty, shall be addressed to the secretary of justice, in order that he may propose, should he deem it equitable, commutation of the penalty to the military commander, Department of Porto Rico.

VI. In like manner the supreme court of justice shall hear the appeals which, under the late régime, in administrative matters, devolved upon the supreme court established for the purpose at Madrid.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 20.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 3, 1898.

The college of lawyers (bar association) is hereby reestablished in the manner prescribed by its former statutes, authorized by royal

decree of May 28, 1838, in so far as these are not opposed to the sovereignty and Constitution of the United States, such provisions of the "compilation" of January 5, 1891, as are contrary to said statutes being abolished.

The secretary of justice is entrusted with the details for the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 4, 1898.

From and after this date the granting of exclusive fishing privileges in the streams, rivers, bays, inlets, and other waters of Porto Rico and its adjacent islands will be discontinued and the right of fishing in the said waters will be absolutely free; but all persons who enjoy said free privileges will be subject to the common and statute laws which govern fishing in said waters.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 6, 1898.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Porto Rico.

GUY V. HENRY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 27. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 8, 1898.

It having become evident that the civil courts can not, owing to their slow process and the overcrowded state of their dockets, act with sufficient promptness against the bandits who are still committing crimes of arson and murder on the island, there not having been as yet a single conviction in such cases, and an immediate example being necessary, military commissions will be appointed for the trial of such cases as may be properly brought before them.

By command of Brigadier-General Henry:

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 29. } *San Juan, December 13, 1898.*

The municipal tax on fresh beef intended for use and issued to the Army of the United States, is hereby suspended.

By command of Brigadier-General Henry:

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 35. } *San Juan, December 26, 1898.*

The following order of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Until otherwise ordered no grants or concessions of public or corporate rights or franchises for the construction of public or quasi public works, such as tramways, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, waterworks, gas works, electric light lines, etc., shall be made by any municipal or other local governmental authority or body in Porto Rico, except upon the approval of the major-general commanding the military forces of the United States in Porto Rico, who shall before approving any such grant or concession be so especially authorized by the Secretary of War.

This order will be distributed to all alcaldes who will be governed by it in the several municipalities. Projected or intended improvements submitted by individuals or companies requiring franchise will be received by the councils and forwarded with recommendation to the headquarters for the action of the department commander.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 37. } *San Juan, December 28, 1898.*

I. A board of health is hereby constituted at San Juan, to be composed as follows:

1. Capt. L. P. Davison, Fifth Infantry, president of board, executive officer, and sanitary inspector of the island.

2. The health officer of the port.

3. The health officer of the city.

4 and 5. Two members of the city council, to be selected by that body, one member having special interest in and knowledge of street cleaning, policing, etc., the other member of public works, water supply, sewerage, etc.

II. District commanders will have similar boards organized in their towns. In the absence of troops, the alcalde will be the head of the board, the number of councilmen can be reduced to one, and at towns not on the sea the health officer of the port will be omitted.

These boards will gather vital statistics and other information and recommendations, which they will furnish to the board at San Juan.

The later board will keep the department commander informed of all matters needing his attention.

III. The board at San Juan will formulate regulations governing sanitary surroundings; overcrowding of buildings; policing of houses

inside, front, and rear; throwing of refuse matter of any kind into the street or on the ground; proper clothing of men, women, and children, or exposure of person, and fix a fine for the violation of such regulations, said fine to be collected and turned into the municipal treasury for charitable purposes.

In event of failure to pay this fine an imprisonment of a number of fixed days will be imposed and carried out by each alcalde.

The regulations fixed by the board at San Juan, to govern at other places as well, will be complied with, and any failure to carry out its orders will be reported so that other action may be taken.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 39.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 30, 1898.

In order to cheapen the cost of bread and fresh meat consumed in the island, encourage competition among dealers, and place said necessities within reach of the poorer classes the following rules are established to go into effect from January 1, 1899:

1. The industry of making and selling bread is hereby declared free from all municipal taxation in this island.

2. The sale of beef, pork, or mutton shall henceforth be entirely free in this island and no taxes, whether direct or indirect, shall be levied upon same by the municipalities thereof.

3. All industries based upon the sale of meat, such as those of victuallers, butchers, slaughterhouses, and any others are also exempt from all municipal dues.

4. Absolute freedom is likewise granted for the establishment of meat stalls in the towns and rural districts.

5. The foregoing rules shall have no limitations beyond the proof of ownership of the animal to be slaughtered.

6. The alcalde in the towns or the delegates of the municipal corporations in the rural districts shall inspect the live animal, ascertain if it corresponds with the description on the owner's register, seal and file same, and authorize the slaughter.

7. Where doubts arise as to the healthy condition of the animal intended for slaughter, a physician, veterinarian, or expert, previously appointed for the purpose, shall be called to decide the matter.

8. In order to make up for the reduction in municipal receipts occasioned by the above exemptions, municipal corporations are hereby authorized to issue licenses for the sale of all liquors, cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, in whatsoever shape or form.

9. The following schedule or tariff of taxation on liquors and tobacco is proposed to the municipal corporations, which tariff may be modified to meet the requirements of their respective localities:

For every liquor or tobacco store or stand in towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, \$50; 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, \$60; 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, \$70; above 20,000 inhabitants, \$80.

10. No establishment whatever shall be allowed to sell articles subject to license, except furnished with the latter.

11. In case the receipts from licenses for the sale of liquor and tobacco should fail to make up for the deficiency resulting in the budget, municipal corporations shall adopt such measures of economy as they may judge advisable and are compatible with the law in order to cover said deficiency.

12. Municipal corporations are hereby authorized to increase the value of above licenses when issued to wholesale dealers in liquors and tobacco.

Failure to pay the required tax will result in payment of fines which shall be double the tax, and if necessary, besides, the closing of the establishment and imprisonment of the offender.

It is hoped that this taxing of sales of liquors may have the effect of closing a number of saloons and taking temptation to drink away from the inhabitants, a vice of the island which tends to demoralize its people, cause misery and suffering to the innocent, and interfere materially with moral progress, upon which depends the success of any nation.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 3, 1899.

I. In accordance with orders from the postal department no mails of municipalities will be transmitted without proper postage.

No mail will be transmitted free unless enclosed in a regular official penalty envelope.

II. The orders requiring vaccination throughout the island will be executed in all municipalities. Boards of health will report failure to obey these orders and alcaldes will see to the punishment by fine or imprisonment of persons who fail to comply with the orders of the board of health.

III. The municipality of Hormigueros having, by a vote of one hundred and ninety to two, voted in favor of being annexed to Mayaguez, it is hereby declared a part of the municipality of Mayaguez. The ayuntamiento of Mayaguez will take immediate steps to relieve from their offices the present municipal officers of Hormigueros and will make the necessary arrangements for governing the former municipality of Hormigueros.

It is hoped that other small municipalities will follow the example of Hormigueros, and thus reduce their own expenses and concentrate for the administration of the laws.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—General Orders, No. 89, are the last of the series of 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 17, 1899.

I. The inspection, care, and maintenance of light-houses adjacent to the coast of this island are hereby removed from the control of the secretary of the department of fomento and transferred to the control of the navy officer in charge.

II. Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, United States navy-yard, San Juan, Ensign W. R. Gherardi, U. S. Navy, is hereby announced as in charge of the light-house district of Porto Rico, and will report to the commanding officer, United States navy-yard, for instruction. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 18, 1899.

The collections of the customs duties and of the internal revenues of this island are hereby separated.

The internal revenue will hereafter be collected by the secretary of finance, who will give the necessary directions for the economical carrying out of this order.

Collectors of internal revenues are hereby designated for the places set opposite their respective names, as follows: Luis R. Velasquez, Ponce; Felipe Cuebas, Mayaguez; Alejandro Salicrup, San Juan; Manuel Colon, Arecibo; Sandalio Valdejuli, Humacao; P. San Clemente, Arroyo; Eduardo Garcia Alonso, Fajardo; José R. Vidal, Aguadilla; Adolfo Rieckehoff, Vieques.

These collectors will give bonds of \$2,000 each before entering upon their duties.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 19, 1899.

In order to remedy the evils due to unjust apportionments, the following are the orders concerning the taxation of lands on this island; any variation from this order, or excess in taxation under it, will, upon being reported to these headquarters, result in the punishment of the offending parties:

1. The assessment of taxes upon lands will hereafter be made in accordance with the various cultivations existing in the island and the quality of the land taxed.

2. In accordance with the various cultivations there will be taxes on cane lands, coffee lands, tobacco lands, pasture lands, minor produce lands, and forest lands.

3. In accordance with the quality of the land there will be taxes of the first, second, and third classes—the first class comprising the best lands, the second class the next best, and the third class the poorest.

4. On all lands of the first class there will be a tax of 1 peso per cuerda (acre); on all lands of the second class a tax of 0.50 peso per cuerda; on all lands of the third class, a tax of 0.25 peso per cuerda.

5. Each municipal corporation will appoint a classifying commission which will select subcommissions in the different districts of each township, these subcommissions to report to the classifying commission on the class of lands in their respective districts.

6. These commissions will be guided by the following instructions:

(a) First-class cane lands are plains and valleys and other alluvial lands lying near settled communities, highways, railroads, and sea-ports, and the lands of drained lagoons and mangrove marshes.

(a 1) Second-class cane lands are the highland plains, generally surcharged with oxides of iron and known in the country as clayish lands.

(b) First-class coffee lands are valley lands and hills abounding in organic detritus.

(b 1) Second-class coffee lands are highlands having a calcareous or limy formation.

(c) First-class tobacco lands are valley lands watered by rivers.

(c 1) Second-class tobacco lands are loamy highlands mixed with clay and sand.

(c 2) Third-class tobacco lands are sandy lands along the coast, and calcareous lands among the hills.

(d) First-class pasture lands are valleys, lagoons, and glens where grow "malojilla" and guinea grass.

(d 1) Second-class pasture lands are those on the hills and on the coast where grow guinea and dog grass.

(d 2) Third-class pasture lands are those along the coast and limy hills where grow only brush, "rat-tail," sweet grass, etc.

(e) First-class minor produce lands are valley lands.

(e 1) Second-class minor produce lands are highlands.

(e 2) Third-class minor produce lands are sandy and limy lands.

(f) First-class forest lands are those growing virgin forests whose timber can supply building and cabinet woods—e. g., "aceitillo," cedar, "capá," "ausubo," etc.

(f 1) Second-class forest lands are lands with a rocky and calcareous soil growing only bushes available for fuel.

7. Taxes on lands whose owners reside abroad will be increased by 50 per cent.

8. All ordinances or decrees conflicting with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked and rendered null and void.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

HQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 27, 1899.

I. The inhabitants of this island must be protected from smallpox. Every resident who has not had this disease will be vaccinated, and

hereafter all infants must be vaccinated before reaching the age of six months.

II. The chief surgeon of the department is charged with the duty of providing the material and carrying out the details necessary in the work of vaccination.

III. The following-named officers of the medical department are hereby appointed directors of vaccination and assigned to the designated divisions for temporary duty:

Maj. P. R. Egan, brigade surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, to the division of Guayama, and of Humacao, south of the municipality of Naguabo and including Vieques, with headquarters at Guayama.

Maj. George G. Groff, brigade surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, to the division of Arecibo, with headquarters at Arecibo.

Capt. Charles Willcox, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, to the division of Mayaguez and Aguadilla, with headquarters at Mayaguez.

Capt. F. P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, to the division of San Juan and of Humacao, north of and including the municipality of Naguabo, with headquarters at San Juan.

Acting Asst. Surg. Azel Ames, to the division of Ponce, with headquarters at Coamo.

IV. In addition to his duties as director of vaccination, Acting Asst. Surg. Azel Ames will take charge of the production and distribution of the necessary supply of vaccine virus.

V. The above-named officers will report by letter to the chief surgeon of the department for the necessary instructions in the performance of this duty.

VI. All medical officers serving at posts in the different divisions are hereby detailed as inspectors of vaccination and will report, when their services are required for this purpose, to the directors of their respective divisions. The care of the sick of the command must not be neglected in performing this special duty. All other officers will render any assistance they may be called upon for in facilitating the work of vaccinating the people.

VII. Inspectors of vaccination will report to the chief surgeon of the department any neglect on the part of the civil authorities to carry out this order, with view to such action as may be deemed necessary by the department commander.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 28, 1899.

Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the usual port jurisdiction of the harbor of San Juan is transferred to Commander Albert S. Snow, U. S. Navy, commandant United States naval station, San Juan. Commander Snow will assume and perform all the duties which are ordinarily performed by what is known as the captain of the port—the police of the harbor, the enforcement of rules and regulations regarding anchorage of vessels arriving at the port,

the shifting of vessels from one anchorage to another, the boarding of vessels upon arrival, the enforcement of quarantine regulations, dumping of garbage, and all other matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of the harbor.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 11. } *San Juan, January 29, 1899.*

I. The following reduction in notarial fees is hereby ordered and published for the information and guidance of all concerned; it will go into effect February 1, 1899.

The Official Gazette should be consulted for further information concerning the paragraphs specified as well as for other important notarial requirements.

Present tariff.		Present tariff.	Reduced tariff.
Articles.			
1	Reduced from \$1.88 (pesos) to \$1 (peso) for each leaf of original documents on all sorts of contracts, wills and nuncupative codicils, and other instruments not specifically excepted under this tariff		
4	Par. I. Value not exceeding \$300. Reduced from 1.66 per cent to \$1 per leaf	\$1.88	\$1.00
	Par. II. Value between \$300 and \$500. Reduced from 2.20 per cent to \$1 per leaf	\$4.80	\$2.00
5	Comprised in art. 1, at \$1 per leaf.	\$11.00	\$2.00
6	Reduced from 1 per cent to one-half per cent.....	1 p. ct.	½ p. ct.
7	Comprised in No. 1 of the new tariff.		
	Reduced from three-fourths per cent to one-half per cent.....	½ p. ct.	½ p. ct.
15, 16, 17	No reduction.		
18	Reduced from \$1 to 50 cents.....	\$1.00	\$0.50
23	Cancelled: Being included in the reform for the Notarial Mont de Piété already approved.		
24, 25, 26, 27	Cancelled: Being included in No. 1, of new tariff.		

II. All articles of the original tariff not mentioned in Par. I of this order are hereby cancelled and will cease to be operative on and after the date this order goes into effect.

III. Any violation of this order by a notary will be reported to these headquarters and will be regarded as a misconduct subjecting the offender, under notarial laws, to removal from office.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 12. } *San Juan, February 6, 1899.*

I. It having become evident after a careful trial of two months that the organization created under the Spanish system and continued by the representatives of the United States Government,

known as the "insular cabinet," is not compatible with American methods and progress, the same is dissolved.

II. Four departments are hereby constituted, to be known as the departments of state, justice, finance, interior (late fomento).

Each chief or minister will have charge of his own department and, when called together by the governor-general, the latter will preside and give the necessary directions. Each head of department will receive orders from, and correspond direct with, the governor-general.

III. Heads of departments or others objecting to the introduction of American methods of business and progress or to the investigation of the affairs of the departments when properly ordered will be relieved from office or their resignations accepted if tendered.

IV. Any vacancy occurring in a department will be filled by the most competent person available, irrespective of party affiliations, and temporary charge of such department will be taken by the officer next in rank to the head, unless another person has been designated.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 7, 1899.

I. The police force of the island, heretofore under the state department, will henceforth be under the immediate control of the governor-general. All papers and documents in connection with the police force will be turned over to Mr. Techter.

Mr. Frank Techter will take temporary charge of the organization of the force and submit for approval all names selected. As soon as enrolled they will be assigned to stations and duties, at the most important points first. Those chosen will be the best men to be had irrespective of party affiliations and independent of politics. Those in the future mixing in politics will not be tolerated on the force. None will be discharged except for the above reason, neglect of duty, or inefficiency.

II. Cemeteries which have been consecrated for use by Roman Catholics will be used only for the burial of those of that faith, and will be administered according to the perpetual laws of that dedication. Burials subject to the order of parish priests may be allowed in portions of grounds not dedicated; for others a suitable burial ground will be established by the municipalities.

The existing habit of exhuming bodies in cemeteries and placing their bones in a corner of the cemetery or some other place, thus desecrating the dead, will be discontinued. Any violation of this order will result in a fine or some other form of punishment of the person responsible for the observance thereof.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 9, 1899.

I. The following appointments of heads of departments, under General Orders, No. 12, current series, these headquarters, are announced: State, Señor Francisco de P. Acuña; justice, Señor Herminio Diaz Navarro; finance, Señor Cayetano Coll y Toste; interior, Señor Federico Degetau y González.

II. The following are the subdivisions of the functions of the four departments created under General Orders, No. 12, current series, these headquarters:

State.—Municipal councils or corporations, public order and health, elections, and necessary correspondence connected with questions submitted from Washington or coming from diplomatic or other sources.

Finance.—Collection of taxes, payment of public expenses, weights and measures, banks, bankers, and brokers.

Justice.—Administration of justice, appointments of judges and notaries, penal establishments, judicial appeals.

Interior.—Public and private educational institutions, public works, farming settlements, grants of patents and trade-marks, chambers of commerce, forests and mines, charitable institutions.

III. Each head of department will organize his branch of the government into bureaus and place reliable chiefs over them, discharging inefficient or unnecessary men.

For the present the chief of the bureau of education will be Gen. John Eaton, and that of public works (engineering, roads and bridges, waterworks, etc.) will be Maj. Francis L. Hills.

Each bureau chief will report to his head of department for orders or other instructions.

Each head of department is independent of the others and will report direct to the governor-general.

When convened by the governor-general, the heads of the four departments, or a majority thereof, will form a cabinet, over which the governor-general will preside.

IV. A special department of police is created, the head of which will be subject to the direct orders of the governor-general. The police referred to is what was known as the insular police and is independent of the municipal police, which is under the control of the respective municipalities.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 10, 1899.

I. *Department of state.*—All appointments of councilmen recommended and of alcaldes will be made by the secretary of state without reference to these headquarters. All municipal correspondence will be addressed direct to the secretary of state, only cases of appeal being forwarded to these headquarters.

II. *Department of justice.*—Appointments of notaries will be made by the secretary of justice. In order to introduce American methods

or to simplify the work of this department and to repeal unnecessary laws or those interfering with proper personal liberty, Maj. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. Army, acting judge-advocate, will be associated with and subordinate to the secretary of justice. He will advise with and assist the secretary in preparing laws or systems in accord with those in vogue in the United States and will recommend annulment of such laws as are not in accord with progress.

III. *Department of finance.*—First Lieut. Frank McIntyre, Nineteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp, will be associated with and subordinate to the secretary of finance. He will when called on assist him by advising him with reference to American methods in the conduct of his department. All correspondence as to taxation or complaints will be direct with the secretary, only appeals being sent to these headquarters.

IV. *Department of interior.*—A board, to consist of such persons as the secretary of interior deems best, will be organized by him to make such changes in his department as may be required, particular attention being paid to systems of contracts for building roads and other works.

V. All persons are invited to report to the commanding general any misdemeanor, improper conduct of officials in office, inefficient officeholders, laws or customs at variance with proper methods, with a view to correction or annulment of such laws and the punishment of offenders. Such complaints should be presented in writing and an accusation against any person should be accompanied with proper evidence, so that intelligent action may be taken in the matter.

All Americans or Porto Rican Americans are urged to help in the cause of bringing this island to a high standard in everything and thus reflect credit upon themselves and upon the United States.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18.

HDQES. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 12, 1899.

In view of the facts that it has been represented to the department commander, by petition and otherwise to his satisfaction, that owing to the crisis caused by the late war and by the scarcity of money of the island seeking investment, planters owning valuable estates are unable to meet their debts, and that a number of firms in liquidating their business interests in the island are proceeding to foreclose mortgages on plantations, to the great distress of the owners thereof; and under existing laws these proceedings are of a summary nature, so that actual sales can be effected in thirty days from the time judicial notice is given, thus allowing debtors no sufficient opportunity to raise money.

It is hereby directed, in the interest of equity and to save the agricultural industry from loss and ruin, that the said law of foreclosure and all legal or judicial proceedings thereunder with reference to agricultural property and machinery be and they are hereby sus-

pended for the period of one year from this date, namely January 19, 1899, provided that the interest on such debts is paid when due at a rate not exceeding twelve per cent per annum.

This order is not intended to affect proceedings for the collection of insular or municipal taxes.

That this order may be put into immediate operation it is directed that it be printed in the Official Gazette and also promptly communicated to all alcaldes, judges, and courts on this island for their information and compliance.

By command of Major-General Henry :

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 20.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 12, 1899.

It having been demonstrated to the department commander for some weeks that matters are generally mismanaged at Aguadilla—that the councilmen quarrel with one another, that they refuse to act in the interests of the people, and that money is corruptly used—Capt. F. W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, commanding at Aguadilla, will notify the alcalde and the councilmen that they are deposed from office and that the civil authority is entirely suspended in the town.

The above order will also apply to Moca.

Captain Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, will assume command of the town, exercising the necessary civil functions and use his troops as required by the circumstances.

He will then call a meeting of the representative men of the town and, as soon as they agree upon reputable men to govern the town in the interest of the whole, he will induct them into office and report to these headquarters that they are desirable men.

From the report of the commission, composed of one radical and one liberal, which was sent from here, it is concluded that the liberals are more to blame than are the radicals, so there is no objection to a radical council if good men of that party are obtainable.

The jail is also reported as dirty and overcrowded. Captain Mansfield will release therefrom all who are serving light sentences and order the jailor to clean the prison. If the latter has neglected his duty, he will be replaced by a capable man.

If the judges have failed to do their duty, report them to these headquarters for removal.

In carrying out these orders it is assumed that Captain Mansfield will use good judgment and discretion. If any opposition is displayed, either through failure to carry out his orders or through disrespect on the part of anyone, he will cause the offender to be placed in jail and report the case to these headquarters.

Captain Mansfield is also authorized to call upon several of the reputable men of the town to investigate the accounts of the city officials for report to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Henry :

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 15, 1899.

1. "La Junta del Obras del Puerto de San Juan de Puerto Rico" not being compatible with American methods, its duties properly pertaining to the Navy and Engineer Corps of the Army, is hereby dissolved.

2. Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. Navy, is appointed inspector of the works, formerly under the junta.

3. Maj. E. A. Root, Chief Engineer U. S. Volunteers, is placed as engineer in charge of these works.

4. The inspector and engineer officer will reorganize the personnel of these works, retaining in service only those employees necessary, discharging the others and making such other changes as are necessary to make the harbor works conform to the American system. The tonnage dues heretofore collected by the collector of customs for harbor improvement being done away with, and the finances of the municipality being in such condition as to render the payment by it of the annual appropriation impossible, there is appropriated from the revenues of the island, six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per month for the improvement of harbor facilities of San Juan, and additional appropriations will be made to execute approved plans when necessary.

The secretary and treasurer of the junta will turn over to Maj. E. A. Root all records and funds pertaining to that body and hereafter all disbursements will be made by the engineer on vouchers approved by the inspector.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 17, 1899.

One hundred dollars (\$100) reward will be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery to the military authorities and conviction of anyone guilty of arson, murder, robbery, or violent assault for the purpose of murder or robbery on the part of anyone forming a combination known as the banditti or organization for violating the law.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 21, 1899.

I. A police force is hereby established, which shall be known as the "insular police."

II. The headquarters of the insular police shall be in San Juan, and the chief of that body shall report direct to the general commanding the department.

III. The insular police shall, with the military and the municipal police, be responsible for the maintenance of law and order on this island. It shall act when properly called upon, in conjunction with the military or with the municipal police, but shall not interfere with the duties of either, the intention being to have the municipal police attend to law and order in the urban sections and the insular police to law and order in the rural sections of the island, the military to be the last resort and then only when ordered by the proper military authority.

IV. The insular police shall consist of a chief, an assistant chief, and such captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, corporals, and privates as may be necessary.

V. The island shall be divided into districts, the districts into precincts, and each precinct shall have such police posts as may be deemed proper to attain the object in view.

VI. Appointments shall be made by the chief of police with the approval of the department commander. Dismissals shall be made only for misconduct or inefficiency, and then by the department commander upon the recommendation of the chief of police.

VII. The insular police shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be published by authority of the department commander, and these should be consulted by the members of the force for their information and guidance.

VIII. All members of this important body are hereby enjoined to observe a correct and soldierly conduct in public and private life, and to display such energy, zeal, and fearlessness in the performance of their duties as will make them feared by malefactors and respected by all law-abiding citizens.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 27.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 27, 1899.

On February 12, owing to reported disagreement of councilmen and irregular conduct of affairs, the civil authorities at Aguadilla and Moca were suspended and the military placed in charge. This warning of proposed action was made in previous orders in the following words:

If they (the councilmen) fail to preserve law and order or show an indifference and neglect of duty, towns in which said neglects occur will be put under a military officer and necessary troops and the functions of the alcalde, council, and courts suspended and the town governed by military law.

The above action was forced upon the department commander, who has always prevented the interference of the military with civil affairs so far as possible in order to give the latter an opportunity to govern themselves, using only the military to preserve law and order when called upon or found to be necessary.

This statement of facts is made because it is falsely claimed by some who should know better that a condition of "military despotism exists on this island."

This government is a military one, but conducted so as to give every latitude to the civil authorities as long as they show themselves capable of good behavior and self-government.

The towns of Aguadilla and Moca have elected their councilmen, but Aguadilla has failed to elect an alcalde, the military officer still acting as such by request of the people.

Beginning March 1, the military authority will be withdrawn from these towns and the civil reestablished, and all reports or complaints will be made to the respective cabinet officers at San Juan.

If councils fail to elect alcaldes the secretary of state will take such action as may be required.

The military will interfere with nothing, and the withdrawal of same from Aguadilla will follow if necessary to give the people of these towns a full trial in self-government.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 28, 1899.

I. The subdelegation of medicine and surgery is authorized in accordance with orders of the Spanish Government dated May 29, 1866, to grant certificates of practitioners in minor surgery, provided the requirements in said order shall have been fulfilled.

II. All certificates of surgeon-dentists, issued by the said subdelegation understood as entitling the holders thereof to perform the duties of doctors in dental surgery, not being authorized by said Spanish orders, are hereby declared null and void.

III. The holders of these certificates shall return them within ten days to the subdelegation of medicine and surgery, where they will be exchanged for certificates of practitioners in minor surgery.

IV. Those who at the end of the time indicated shall not have exchanged their certificates and continue practicing the profession in spite of the orders given, shall be called up by the mayors of the respective places, who will compel them to deliver the certificates, and besides levy a fine of 50 dollars on every certificate holder.

V. The practitioners of dental surgery shall be allowed to practice only under the supervision of a doctor in dental surgery.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 7, 1899.

1. All people from abroad residing in or carrying on any industry or business in this island have precisely the same privileges and are subject to the same restrictions and taxation as the native residents and business men, except where otherwise specially provided in the laws of the island as at present established. They are therefore required to obey the laws of the island and of the municipality where they may happen to reside or carry on any industry or business.

2. In accordance with the above all such persons must pay the tax that the ayuntamientos may levy upon their industry or business; and refusal to obey the lawful commands of such legally constituted bodies, or evasion to meet said just demands, will result in precisely the same stringent measures being used against them as would properly be used by these ayuntamientos in the case of the resident native people.

3. The ayuntamientos are hereby warned not to consider the above paragraphs as authorizing any improper procedure or discrimination. Strict justice and impartiality should be applied in all cases, and any violation of authority on their part should be promptly reported and action should be taken against them through the necessary legal channels.

By command of Major-General Henry :

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 8, 1899.

I. Pursuant to the third paragraph of the order of the President of the United States, dated January 20, 1899, relating to the current money of Porto Rico, viz, "It is further ordered and directed that out of the Porto Rican coins so received a convenient supply shall be retained and carried for exchange for United States money at the rates hereinbefore enumerated, namely, \$0.60 United States money for one Porto Rican silver peso," there shall be kept in the custom-houses at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, Porto Rican money for exchange for American money at the authorized rate of exchange—that is, 1.66½ pesos Porto Rican money for one dollar American money.

In making this exchange preference will be given to those who desire exchange for legitimate purposes, and in no case will it be exchanged for persons who are themselves engaged in exchanging money for profit.

So long as this exchange of money shall be continued, no person engaged in business in Porto Rico shall refuse to accept American money when tendered at the rate prescribed by the President of the United States.*

On and after July 1, 1899, and until further orders, all public dues, insular and municipal taxes, fines, and costs will be assessed in United States money. Where changes in dues, salaries, etc., are not provided for, the amount of dues, salaries, etc., will be determined in accordance with the prescribed rate of exchange.

It is urgently recommended that all tradesmen throughout the island express the price of their goods in American money, with alternate price in Porto Rican money, with due regard to the authorized rate of exchange.

II. It having been brought to the attention of the department commander that liquor is sold to children—to the detriment of their health and morals—the sale or giving of liquor of any kind by

* See General Order No. 76, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, June 10, 1899.

any person to any child under 14 years of age is strictly prohibited, under penalty, if convicted of violation of this order, to imprisonment for 60 days, and a fine of \$60 for each offense.

The civil authorities, police, and others are enjoined to see to the proper execution of this order, and to do everything possible to rescue the young from reported conditions, which, if continued, are certain to ruin them morally and physically, and to impair their future usefulness.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 1. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 10, 1899.

In the construction of all works and improvements upon this island by the United States Government, or under its supervision, native Porto Ricans possessing proficiency will, when practicable, be employed in preference to all foreigners; this to prevent the importation of foreign labor to the detriment of Porto Ricans.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 33. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 13, 1899.

I. Hereafter prisoners in jail will not be shackled or placed in stocks for punishment. Punishment for misbehavior or violation of prison rules will be solitary confinement with a bread and water diet, to be continued until the offender promises to reform.

Those now in prison who have six months or less to serve and who have behaved well during their imprisonment will be restored to liberty. The names of those released under this order will be sent to these headquarters.

In the future a credit of five days in each month will be allowed to each prisoner for good behavior, such credit to be applied in reducing the length of sentence. Misbehavior will remove the credit thus earned and a new start will be necessary.

II. At the inspection of the department commander of the prisoners at the penitentiary yesterday, that institution was found to be in excellent order; very cleanly and not an ill smell, its condition reflecting great credit upon the chief keeper, Mr. Maximino Luzunaris. If all jails were in the same condition it would be well for the island.

The object of all prisons is for the protection of peaceable people living outside as well as for the reform of criminals by detention. When this reform has been effected there is no further necessity of punishment of the man. Any excess beyond this tends to degrade him.

Those in charge of prisons should do everything possible, consistent with duty, to elevate the moral tone of their prisoners; and to this end they are at liberty to call upon members of the religious orders to hold services with these prisoners on Sundays and thus aid

in elevating their moral characters. Such services, if properly conducted, particularly those of song, will save many a despairing man, who, in his surroundings has lost all hope.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 3. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 18, 1899.

The alcaldes of the several jurisdictions of the vaccination divisions of this department are requested to use all their authority to secure prompt compliance on the part of the people, with the order of these headquarters requiring all the inhabitants to present themselves for vaccination when notified. Any persons failing to so present themselves, either for vaccination, or examination afterwards, as directed, will be punished.

No person who can not present a duly attested official certificate of vaccination after the date when the official vaccination in his or her barrio or district is completed, shall be admitted to any school, public or private; shall travel by any public conveyance, visit any theatre or any place of public resort, engage in any occupation related to the public, or receive employment.

All school-teachers, managers, employers, and others affected by this order will govern themselves accordingly under penalty.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 41. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 28, 1899.

The time to be used by all the government departments in Porto Rico will be that of the 60th meridian, designated as intercolonial time. This time is sent daily to all the telegraph offices, and will be obtained therefrom.

The signal officer of the department is charged with the carrying out of this regulation.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 43. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 6, 1899.

I. In accordance with orders from the War Department, native products of Porto Rico purchased by the Commissary Department for the use of the U. S. Army, will be exempt from the consumption tax.

II. The War Department having forbidden the issue of rations to Porto Ricans, commanding officers of posts are authorized, to prevent suffering among the people in their respective localities, to purchase necessary articles of food at a rate not to exceed ten centavos a day

for each needy person and to send bill for same to this office for payment from the moneys of the island, as directed by the authorities at Washington. Great discretion must be used in carrying out these instructions, and aid should only be extended to those who are unable to work or to obtain same.

III. The recent visit of the department commander to Caguas, Cayey, Aibonito, Coamo, Coamo Springs, Santa Isabel, Guayama, and Arroyo showed a satisfactory condition of affairs and that the people are strongly in sympathy with American methods and progress. At Coamo Springs a most patient and commendable work is progressing in procuring vaccine for the benefit of the people of this island. At some of the towns complaint was made as to the cost of bread, eight centavos a loaf, the same as last summer, although the price of flour is much less now. The price should not be over six centavos a pound. In the city of San Juan the price of bread is down to four centavos. It is the duty of the alcaldes to reduce as far as possible the cost of all the necessities of life and to increase the tax on other articles.

The prison at Guayama was not clean. The prison at Caguas was clean, but an old building.

The quarters of the insular police and appearance of men at San Isabel, Guayama, and Caguas were very good, and particularly so at the latter place.

While the meals were good and the beds clean at the hotels visited, the location and dirty condition of the water-closets, placed in or near the kitchens, as is probably the case also in many private dwellings on the island, were most disreputable. Until this unsanitary condition is remedied, great discredit will be brought upon the island, as Americans view such conditions with disgust, and their recollection of otherwise agreeable surroundings will be marred by this unnatural and disgusting practice.

IV. The habit of delegations coming to San Juan at the expense of the people or municipalities must be discontinued. All applications should be addressed to the proper secretary. If a reply is not received nor any action taken within a reasonable time, a direct application should be made to the governor-general, stating what is desired, the fact of inaction, and date of appeal. Valuable time is taken up in talking about matters that can only be attended to in writing and by reference to the proper secretary.

The work of building roads, taking charge of schools and jails, so as to reduce the taxes of the people, will be taken up as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, all budgets will be reduced to the lowest possible limit, honest economy practiced in all directions, and patience exercised during this period of transition.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 48. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 18, 1899.

The cost of cleaning or policing the towns belongs to the municipal budget and, if necessary, an extra tax will be levied upon the people.

Whenever troops occupy a town where the water system is defective every possible assistance will be given by the island monies. Money was used at San Juan for this purpose owing to a threatened water famine and the pressure for an increased water supply. An American will use a bucket of water to a glassful by others. They have been accustomed to an abundance of water for all purposes. Some money was also allowed for sanitary work at the capital, the city being in a bad condition in this respect. If sickness or an epidemic started at the capital it would injure the whole island. It will readily be seen that if moneys were devoted to other towns or each obtained a share none would be left for schools, jails, and building of roads. The latter is most important for commercial purposes, to keep the people employed and to obtain money for food. It must, therefore, be impressed upon the people that they must clean their own towns and to keep them in that condition, not only to reflect credit upon the island but also prevent disease or epidemics, which are almost always the result of lack of cleanliness. The latter is one of the great evils here and has always been. The lack of sanitary regulations or the nonenforcement of the same, must be remedied. Boards of health will report all alcaldes who fail to do their duty in this most important part of hygienic reform and when they fail, removal will follow.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 49. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 19, 1899.

The following proclamation of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

(Reservation for Naval Purposes—Puerto Rico.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is deemed necessary in the public interests that certain lands lying to the eastward of the city of San Juan, in Puerto Rico, be immediately reserved for naval purposes;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known that the following-described lands be and the same are hereby reserved for naval purposes until such time as the Congress of the United States shall otherwise direct, to wit:

1st. The public land, natural, reclaimed, partly reclaimed, or which may be reclaimed, lying south of the Caguas road, shown on the U. S. hydrographic map No. 1745, of July, 1898, and for 250 feet north of said Caguas road, to be bounded on the west by a true north and south line passing through the eastern corner of the railway station shown on said map, on the south by the shore of the harbor, and to extend east 2,400 feet, more or less, to include 80 acres.

2nd. The entire island lying to the southward of the above-described land, and described on the U. S. hydrographic map No. 1745, of July, 1899, as Isla Grande, or Manglar.

The military government of the island of Puerto Rico will make this transfer through the representative of the navy, the commandant of the United States naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, who will present this proclamation.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

MARCH 29, 1899.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 54.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, May 2, 1899.

The following orders are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Eight hours in twenty-four shall be considered a day's work throughout the island.

II. There shall be no tax on salaries of men or women employed or working in any capacity whatsoever.

III. Only taxpayers shall be members of the municipal councils, and no councilman shall be exempted from paying any portion of his share of legally and duly apportioned taxes.

IV. At the end of each calendar month municipal councils shall make a report of absentees from their sessions to the secretary of state; and any councilman absent from three consecutive sessions without just cause shall be dropped under instructions from the secretary of state and his place duly filled.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 59.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, May 9, 1899.

I. By direction of the President, upon his own request, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of Porto Rico, and the office of military governor of the island.

GUY V. HENRY,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

II. By direction of the President, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Porto Rico, and the office of military governor of the island.

GEO. W. DAVIS,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

III. First Lieut. George T. Langhorne, First U. S. Cavalry, is announced as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Davis, commanding Department of Porto Rico.

IV. First Lieut. George T. Langhorne, First U. S. Cavalry, is appointed inspector of small arms practice for the department, vice Second Lieut. Guv V. Henry, jr., First U. S. Cavalry, who is relieved.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 61. } *San Juan, May 24, 1899.*

The provisions of paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 54, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, announcing that eight hours in twenty-four shall constitute a day's work throughout the island, must not be understood as forbidding agreement between employers and employees for more or less than eight hours in one day. The order in question does not touch upon the matter of rate of compensation for those who are employed either by the United States, the insular or municipal governments, or by private individuals and corporations. It is competent for the parties in interest to arrange and agree upon a rate of employment by the hour, but under the order in question it is illegal to require that any employee in public or private service shall work more than eight hours in one day, unless the conditions of the agreement warrant such extension of the working hours. This regulation applies only to engagements for service where definite compensation is agreed upon for such service.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 67. } *San Juan, May 13, 1899.*

I. The judges of instruction and courts of justice in the island will hereafter try such criminal cases now pending and incomplete before military commissions which may be referred to them from these headquarters through the secretary of justice.

II. In such cases judges of instruction and courts of justice shall bear in mind what has been prescribed by the department of justice in the matter of detentions.

III. Judges of instruction shall report to the department of justice such cases as they may have taken charge of by virtue of the present order, with specification of the offense and name of the indicted party in each case.

IV. Where no proceedings have been instituted against a prisoner placed at the disposal of the aforesaid military commissions, the proper judge of instruction shall try the case on the strength of the antecedents or record thereof furnished him, and report the facts of each case to the secretary of justice.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 68. } *San Juan, May 24, 1899.*

I. Hereafter, the chief of the penitentiary and wardens of jails in the island shall render weekly reports to the secretary of justice of the number of prisoners confined in their respective establishments, on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon.

II. Said weekly reports shall be placed in the first outgoing mail after the above mentioned hour, and the secretary of justice shall

render to these headquarters a consolidated report of all weekly reports so received.

III. The chief of the penitentiary and wardens of jails shall release all prisoners at 12 o'clock, noon, on the day on which their sentences expire, unless they receive an order in writing from competent authority to hold them in prison for other cause. In case such an order is received a copy of it shall be attached to the next weekly report, the prisoner being reported among those released at the expiration of their term and entered among those who have subsequently been admitted.

IV. Printed forms for reports shall be furnished by the secretary of justice to officials for whose use they are intended.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 69.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, May 24, 1899.

Authority having been granted by the War Department to Spanish lawyers, here resident, to practice their profession in this island, the limitation of one year imposed by paragraph 1 of judicial order of April 18, published in No. 95 of the Official Gazette, is hereby rescinded, and their right to practice law is guaranteed without limitation as to time.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 71.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, May 31, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice, the following is promulgated:

I. Any justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico, or of any audiencia, or any judge of instruction, shall issue the writ of habeas corpus on the petition of any person who is restrained of his liberty within their respective judicial districts. But when such writ so issuing from such court is served upon any person who holds a prisoner subject to United States authority, the body of the prisoner will not be produced, but respectful return will be made, setting forth that the prisoner is held under color of the authority of the United States, and that, therefore, the court issuing the writ is without jurisdiction, and praying that the writ be therefore dismissed.

II. Upon ascertainment by such judge or court issuing the writ that such return is true in fact, the writ shall be dismissed.

III. The secretary of justice will see that this order is duly observed. Instructions approved by the commanding general and printed blank forms will be supplied on application to the secretary of justice.*

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

* See Circular No. 17, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, July 8, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 72.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 2, 1899.

I. On and after July 1, 1899, the office of court physician (médico forense) shall cease to exist.

II. The duties heretofore pertaining to the office of the court physician shall be performed by the municipal physician (médico titular) of the district in which the case or subject for medical examination arises.

III. On and after June 10, 1899, the office of chaplain in jails of this island shall cease to exist. Religious services may be conducted in the penitentiary or in any jail by a priest or minister of any religious society or denomination upon application to the warden twenty-four hours in advance of the proposed services. Sick prisoners will be permitted to receive personal visits from ministers or priests upon application to the warden.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 76.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 10, 1899.

The third subparagraph of Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 30, from these headquarters, is hereby amended to read as follows:

No person engaged in business in Porto Rico, whether as a money changer, merchant, or employer, shall make any discrimination in exchanges of any kind of American money, for Porto Rican silver, for merchandise or for services. American gold and silver coin and national bank bills and Treasury notes have the same current value, and are received and paid out at their face value in all official and private transactions. If it should be brought to the knowledge of the commanding general that any lower rate is hereafter made or demanded in exchanges of American paper money than is made or demanded for American gold or silver coin, the offending party or parties will be brought to trial before a United States provisional court and upon conviction thereof subjected to a fine of \$100.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 77.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 12, 1899.

I. On and after June 15, 1899, the jails of this island will be under the management of a board of prison control.

II. This board will be composed of five members as follows:

Hon. José Severo Quiñones, president of the supreme court.

Major A. C. Sharpe, inspector-general, U. S. Volunteers, acting judge-advocate.

Major L. P. Davison, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Porto Rican Battalion.

Hon. Rafael Romeu y Aguayo, fiscal of the supreme court.

Hon. Manuel F. Rossy, lawyer.

III. Three members will constitute a quorum. The first member named herein will preside. In his absence the board will choose a temporary chairman.

IV. The board will meet at San Juan on the first Monday in each month and at such other times as it may desire.

V. The board will also act as a board of pardons to whom all applications for pardon, remission or mitigation of punishment of prisoners will be submitted and its recommendations transmitted to the commanding general for his action.

VI. The board will meet as soon as practicable to prepare and submit to the commanding general regulations covering the administration of prisons, the supply of food, clothing, and medical attendance of prisoners, as well as for the maintenance, repair, and construction of jail buildings.

VII. The inspector of jails will act as secretary and interpreter for the board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 78.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 12, 1899.

The following indorsement of the judge-advocate of the department relating to garnishment of salary or wages due from disbursing officers of United States to their employees, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

It appears that Lieutenant Jones is merely acting as the agent of the Government, and he is therefore not subject to garnishment. It is held by the weight of judicial authority that "the embarrassment and delay in the administration of public affairs likely to ensue from submission to such process is sufficient reason to hold the general government and that of the several States exempt.

All persons are warned that credit extended to employees of the United States Government in this island whose salaries are paid out of appropriations made by Congress will not be protected by garnishment of the wages of such employees. Disbursing officers are required to pay such wages into the hands of the employees without reference to their private or personal indebtedness.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 80.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 17, 1899.

It having come to the knowledge of this office that certain alcaldes have failed to comply with that provision of circular No. 3, from these headquarters, which directs them "to use all their authority to secure prompt compliance on the part of the people with the order requiring all the inhabitants to present themselves for vaccination when notified," and whereas by reason of this neglect on the part of the alcaldes some persons have resisted vaccination and others have regarded it with indifference; therefore, it is ordered that:

First. Upon receipt of notification from the director of vaccination of the time that the vaccinators would begin work in any particular municipal district, or part thereof, the alcalde of that district will

immediately order the people to assemble at the appointed time and places for vaccination.

Second. Within ten days, counting from the day after the publication of the order, all the inhabitants of the municipality so notified must comply with the law requiring them to be vaccinated, or present a certificate from proper authority that they have been successfully vaccinated within a year, or must present satisfactory evidence of their inability to comply with the order.

Third. Those who at the end of the specified time are not vaccinated or who do not possess the required certificate, or are not excused by proper authority on account of sickness or other disability, shall be arrested and fined by the alcalde (for the benefit of the municipal treasury) the sum of ten dollars (\$10), U. S. currency, and if they then refuse vaccination will be fined five dollars (\$5), U. S. currency, for each day thereafter until vaccinated.

Fourth. Those who fail to pay the fine within forty-eight hours, counting from the time they are notified to do so, shall instead suffer ten days' imprisonment and thereafter five days for each additional offence.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 84.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 23, 1899.

I. For the examination of documents presented by teachers who compete in the concourse, announced in the Official Gazette for the provision of vacant schools, a commission will be nominated by the secretary of the interior upon recommendation of the bureau of education, to consist of one member of the board of education of San Juan, one public school professor, one lady teacher of the public school, one of the inspectors of the bureau of education, and one father of a family.

II. This commission will meet the day following the last day of the concourse to examine the documents and to nominate, in conformity with the provisions of the law, the teacher who possesses best rights to each school for which application is made.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 87.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 26, 1899.

The system and methods of accounting for insular revenues and disbursements from insular funds under the United States military government of Porto Rico, as provided for in the executive order of the President of United States of May 8, 1899, and the rules and instructions to carry the same into effect, promulgated by the Assistant Secretary of War, May 11, 1899, will be enforced and observed in the island of Porto Rico and its dependencies from and after July 1, 1899.

I.—Method of accounting for insular revenues.

1. All revenues collected and received under the United States military government of Porto Rico, excepting those collected for the support of municipalities, are required to be paid in full to the treasurer of Porto Rico at San Juan without any deduction.

2. Officers and agents who collect and receive insular revenues will not, therefore, be authorized or permitted to use and apply the same or any part thereof to the payment of the salaries and expenses of their respective officers, or for other purposes, and to charge such disbursements in their revenue accounts. Advances of money to pay needful and proper expenditures will be made to officers and agents authorized to disburse insular revenues, upon requisition and warrants, as hereinafter provided, and in paying such warrants the treasurer may draw on the revenues in the hands of any officer as hereinafter provided in paragraph 18.

3. The monthly revenue accounts rendered by the officer or agents who collect and receive insular revenues must embrace the full amounts collected and received during the month for which such accounts are respectively rendered, which amounts will be paid in full to the treasurer of Porto Rico as hereinafter provided; and any draft of the treasurer drawn in favor of any officer payable from revenue in his hands, as hereinafter provided in paragraph 18, when so paid, endorsed, and returned to the treasurer, will be treated as a remittance in cash.

4. The treasurer will issue receipts in duplicate for moneys paid to him, which receipts must be countersigned by the auditor of Porto Rico, in order to make them valid vouchers. After such receipts have been countersigned by the auditor, the originals will be retained in his office, and the duplicates will be delivered or transmitted by him to the officers or agents by whom the payments were made. Such duplicate receipts will constitute the official vouchers upon which the officers or agents making the payments will receive credit in the settlement of their monthly revenue accounts by the auditor, and must be transmitted with such accounts when rendered.*

5. The collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenues stationed in San Juan and Ponce will each day deposit the revenues collected by them, respectively, with De Ford & Co. (the depository for insular funds in those cities) to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico, and taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall in each case be transmitted by the person making the deposit to the treasurer of Porto Rico, with a written statement showing on account of what fund or class of revenues the deposit was made; and upon receiving the same the treasurer will issue his receipts in duplicate to such depositor in the manner already indicated. The receipts issued by the depository for insular funds at San Juan and Ponce must show that the deposits are made to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico and give the names and official titles of the officers making such deposits.

6. The collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenues at ports or places other than San Juan and Ponce will transmit the

* See General Order, No. 106, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, July 21, 1899.

funds collected by them, respectively, to the treasurer of Porto Rico by an agent or officer of the military government duly authorized to receive and receipt for the same, who will visit the places where such collectors are stationed at least once in each month, and oftener if deemed necessary, for the purpose of receiving the funds.

7. The collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenues will deliver the packages containing the funds to be transmitted to the treasurer, with a written statement therein giving the amounts and kinds of money inclosed and on account of what funds or class of revenues the money is to be credited. Such packages will be sealed with wax and addressed to the treasurer of Porto Rico at San Juan, and the amount and kind of money inclosed in each package must be endorsed thereon.

8. The packages when received by the treasurer will be opened in the presence of witnesses, the money counted, and duplicate receipts issued by the treasurer in favor of the officers making the payments for the respective amounts contained in the packages.

II.—*Rendition of revenue accounts.*

9. All officers or agents who collect or receive revenues of any kind or class under the United States military government of Porto Rico, excepting those collected for the support of municipalities, are required to render their accounts of the same monthly to the auditor of Porto Rico at San Juan.

10. The rules and instructions aforementioned promulgated by the War Department require that such revenue accounts shall be "accompanied with proper itemized and certified statements and returns of revenue collected, showing when, by whom, and on what account paid."

11. Collector of customs for each of the ports of Porto Rico and its dependencies to which collectors are assigned will render monthly accounts of all customs revenue and duties collected directly to the auditor of Porto Rico at San Juan.

12. Acting postmasters will render monthly accounts of all postal revenues collected and fees received from money-order business directly to the auditor of Porto Rico at San Juan. Accounts for postal receipts and accounts for fees from money-order business must be rendered separately. Money-order statements must be rendered weekly to the auditor.

13. Collectors of internal revenues for each of the nine districts provided for in the regulations approved by the governor-general of Porto Rico January 28, 1899, will render monthly accounts of all internal revenues and miscellaneous receipts of whatever kind collected and received to the auditor of Porto Rico through the secretary of finance at San Juan.

14. Accounts for internal revenues collected, namely, rural tax, urban tax, tax on industries, tax on commerce, taxes in arrears, and other outstanding debts, will constitute one class of revenue accounts, while accounts for miscellaneous receipts collected, namely, licenses to carry arms, government fines, judicial fines, sales of unclaimed property, "canons" (rents of buildings and lands belonging to the island of Porto Rico), rents of insular property, annuities for prop-

erty formerly monarchical, state promissory notes, imposts on mineral claims, and rents of salt mines, will constitute the other class of revenue accounts.

15. Collectors of internal revenue are required to render separate revenue accounts monthly of all money collected and received under each of the two classes or heads of accounts—that is, one monthly account of internal revenue receipts (internal revenues) and another monthly account of miscellaneous receipts.

III.—*Disbursements and the rendition of disbursing accounts.*

(a) REQUISITIONS.

16. All officers and agents authorized to disburse insular revenues will make monthly requisitions for such amounts as shall be required to defray the necessary expenditures for one month to be paid by them respectively. Such requisitions should be made at least ten days before the expiration of the month for which the funds are needed, should be transmitted to the auditor of Porto Rico in the manner hereinafter provided, and in every case be accompanied with an itemized estimate setting forth in detail the character and class of expenditures for which the advance of funds is asked. Printed forms for requisitions and estimates will be furnished by the auditor.

17. Every requisition will be referred by the auditor, with the required information from the books in his office, to the governor-general, and after his approval of same an accountable warrant drawn upon the treasurer will be issued by the auditor and countersigned by the governor-general, payable from the proper fund. The amount of such accountable warrant will be charged on the auditor's books to the officer or agent receiving the advance of funds, and he will be held accountable therefor until his monthly account for the same, with the necessary vouchers, shall have been received and allowed by the auditor.

18. In the payment of such accountable warrants the treasurer will issue a draft in favor of the officer or disbursing agent to whom the warrant is made payable, such draft being drawn on the depositary for insular funds either at San Juan or Ponce or upon the officer himself, in which latter case the treasurer's draft, so drawn, will be the authority to the officer to pay the same out of revenues in his hands, and when so paid and properly indorsed such draft will be returned to the treasurer in lieu of cash when the officer makes remittances of funds to close his revenue account at the end of the month. In order that the treasurer may be advised whether the revenues in the hands of an officer are sufficient to pay the amount to be advanced on his requisition, each officer who collects revenues and also makes disbursements in forwarding his monthly requisition to the auditor will state the amount of revenues in his hands at the time of making such requisition.

19. Collectors of customs will forward their requisitions for the amounts necessary to pay the salaries and expenses of their respective offices for one month, with properly itemized estimates, directly to the auditor of Porto Rico at San Juan.

20. No requisitions will be made by acting postmasters. The director-general of posts at San Juan will make monthly requisitions

for such amounts as shall be required to pay the expenses of the postal service of Porto Rico and its dependencies, including the salaries and expenses of all post-offices, for one month, and forward the same with an itemized estimate of the amounts required directly to the auditor of Porto Rico at San Juan.

21. Collectors of internal revenue for the several districts will make requisitions for the amounts necessary to pay the salaries and compensations in their respective offices, for necessary office supplies, and for all other compensations and expenses payable by them within their respective districts, and transmit with the same itemized estimates giving in detail each class and character of expenditure. The requisitions of collectors of internal revenue will be addressed to the auditor of Porto Rico and forwarded to him through the secretary of finance at San Juan.

22. Officers making disbursements in special departments, such as the bureau of public works, board of health, insular police, bureau of education, bureau of agriculture, quarantine office, marine hospital, harbor works, provisional court, and light-houses, will forward their monthly requisitions with properly itemized estimates of the amounts required for one month directly to the auditor of Porto Rico at San Juan.

(b) RENDITION OF ACCOUNTS OF DISBURSEMENTS.

23. The officers or agents disbursing insular revenues will render monthly accounts of their disbursements to the auditor. In such accounts the officers or agents will charge themselves with the respective amounts received upon requisitions, giving the numbers, dates, and amounts of the drafts received from the treasurer, and the warrants on which such drafts are drawn; and they will take credit for the respective amounts disbursed, which must in all cases be supported by proper vouchers. Each account of disbursement must be accompanied with an abstract of the vouchers paid, entered therein according to the numbers of the vouchers. The vouchers should be numbered consecutively according to the dates of payment.

24. Monthly accounts of disbursements made by collectors of customs, acting as disbursing agents, will be forwarded with proper vouchers directly to the auditor of Porto Rico at San Juan.

25. The director-general of posts will render his monthly accounts of disbursements and expenses of the postal service, including the salaries and expenses of post-offices of Porto Rico and its dependencies, with proper vouchers therefor, directly to the auditor.

26. Collectors of internal revenue for the nine districts of Porto Rico and its dependencies will render their monthly accounts of disbursements, with proper vouchers, to the auditor of Porto Rico, transmitting the same through the secretary of finance.

27. Officers disbursing for special departments, such as the bureau of public works, board of health, insular police, bureau of education, bureau of agriculture, quarantine office, marine hospital, harbor works, provisional court, and light-houses, will render their monthly accounts of disbursements directly to the auditor of Porto Rico at San Juan.

28. The treasurer will render his monthly account of general receipts and expenditures directly to the auditor.

29. The treasurer, as disbursing agent, will pay the salaries and contingent expenses of the office of the auditor of Porto Rico and such salaries and contingent expenses in the office of the governor-general and in the treasurer's office and board of prison control as are paid from insular funds. For this purpose moneys will be advanced to the treasurer, as disbursing agent, upon monthly requisitions (with proper estimates) and accountable warrants. He will render his accounts monthly for such disbursements to the auditor.

IV.—*Special instructions.*

30. Accounts must be rendered and stated with the United States military government of Porto Rico and in the money of account of the United States.

31. Accounts and vouchers must be written in ink or typewritten, or with indelible pencil.

32. Accounts and vouchers should be rendered in the English language, or where the original account and vouchers are made out in the Spanish language, if possible a correct translation into the English language must be forwarded therewith. Original vouchers will be required in all cases; copies of vouchers can not be accepted as sufficient. Where the officer, for his own protection, desires to retain an original voucher, he should take the receipts or vouchers in duplicate, forwarding the original with his account and retaining the duplicate.

33. Where the signature to a receipted voucher is not written by the hand of the party purporting to sign same, but is made by his cross mark (X), such signature must be properly witnessed.

34. All vouchers for supplies purchased should have indorsed thereon the usual certificate, stating that the prices are correct and the goods have been delivered, and vouchers for services rendered should be certified, showing that the periods of time charged for are correct, and that the services have been rendered.

35. It is made the duty of the auditor of Porto Rico, in every case where the monthly account of any officer or agent collecting or disbursing insular revenues has not been received in the auditor's office within twenty days after the expiration of the month to which such account pertains, to report the name of such officer or agent and his delinquency to the governor-general for proper action. Accounts must therefore be rendered promptly so as to reach the auditor's office within the prescribed time.

Customs revenue accounts.

36. To facilitate the labor of auditing customs revenue accounts, the collectors, in rendering the same, are required to attach together in proper order all entries and papers relating to the duties collected on account of each vessel, namely: Original manifests, original declarations with invoices and bills of lading attached, returns of tonnage dues and returns of alien passenger tax, and to file therewith a list of the amounts collected properly footed. The returns of tonnage dues must show whether charged on the registered tonnage of the vessel or on the gross weight of the cargo unloaded. When the

tonnage is charged on the gross weight of cargo unloaded and the manifest does not show the gross weight, a list of the amounts of the gross weights as set forth in the declarations, correctly footed, should be furnished with the collector's account. Returns of alien passenger tax or head money should give the names of the persons on whose account the tax of one dollar per capita was collected.

37. The collectors of each port are required to forward with their monthly account of customs revenues collected lists of all articles remaining in the warehouses of such ports, respectively, which have not been entered for payment within five days after their arrival in port, and also lists of abandoned articles remaining in such warehouses.

38. The findings of the inspectors of customs showing the kind, quality, and quantity of articles inspected must be indorsed on each invoice.

39. Itemized returns, duly certified, of receipts of goods sold and receipts from storage dues and seizures must be furnished with each monthly account.

40. Declarations should not be extended by importers further than to state the rates of duties to be assessed, and the rates of duties thus stated on the invoice shall be advisory only; the final column showing the total duty to be paid should be extended by the collector and not by the importer.

41. Collectors of customs will take up and account for all consular fees received by them under the provisions of circular No. 16—from the War Department—1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 88.^a }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 27, 1899.

I. In view of existing and steadily increasing legal business requiring judicial determination, which does not fall within the jurisdiction of the local insular courts, such as smuggling goods in evasion of revenue laws, larceny of United States property, controversies between citizens of different States and of foreign States, violation of the United States postal laws, etc., and pursuant to authority from the President of the United States, conveyed by indorsement of April 14, 1899, from the Acting Secretary of War, and after full conference with the supreme court and members of the bar of the island, a United States provisional court is hereby established for the Department of Porto Rico:

II. The judicial power of the provisional court hereby established shall extend to all cases which would be properly cognizable by the circuit or district courts of the United States under the constitution, and to all common law offenses within the restrictions hereinafter specified.^b

^a See General Order No. 103, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, July 13, 1899.

^b See General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, February 7, 1900.

III. Article III, section 2, paragraph 1, of the constitution is as follows:

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

IV. The decisions of said court shall follow the principles of common law and equity as established by the courts of the United States, and its procedure, rules, and records shall conform as nearly as practicable to those observed and kept in said federal courts. Its terms and places of sitting shall be fixed by the court at such times and places as may be most convenient for the parties litigant and to insure the expeditious transaction of business.

V. The provisional court shall consist of three judges, one of whom shall be known as the law judge, and the other two as associate judges, one United States district attorney, one marshal, one clerk, three deputy clerks, one stenographer and reporter, one interpreter, one bailiff and janitor, and one messenger. The law judge shall preside and shall determine and decide all technical questions of law. A majority vote of the bench shall determine all questions of fact. The jury system may be introduced or dispensed with in any particular case in the discretion of the court.

VI. The judges of the provisional court shall be clothed with the powers vested in the judges of the circuit or district courts of the United States.

VII. The district attorney shall be authorized to present to the court informations against all parties for violations of the United States statutes and regulations. He shall also in like manner present informations for violations of orders issued by the department commander, relating to civil matters, which may be referred to him from these headquarters. It shall also be his duty to represent the United States in all suits to which it is a party, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to the district attorneys in the federal courts of the United States.

VIII. In order to define more clearly certain branches of the criminal jurisdiction of the provisional court, it is hereby provided that it shall include and be exclusive in the following classes of cases:

First. All offenses punishable under the statutory laws of the United States, such as those indicated in Paragraph I of this order.

Second. Offenses committed by or against persons, foreigners or Americans, not residents of this department, but who may be traveling or temporarily sojourning therein, or against the property of nonresidents.

Third. Offenses against the person or property of persons belonging to the army or navy, or those committed by persons belonging to the army or navy, not properly triable by military or naval courts; but not including minor police offenses.

Fourth. Offenses committed by or against foreigners or by or against citizens of another State, district, or territory of the United States, residing in this department.

IX. Cases arising under Article XI of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain will be determined as therein provided.

X. In civil actions when the amount in controversy is fifty dollars (\$50) or over, and in which any of the classes of persons above enumerated in Paragraph VIII are parties, or in which the parties litigant by stipulation invoke its jurisdiction, shall be brought in the provisional court: *Provided*, that in the determination of all suits to which Porto Ricans are parties, or of suits arising from contracts which have been or shall be made under the provisions of Spanish or Porto Rican laws, the court shall, as far as practicable, conform to the precedents and decisions of the United States courts in similar cases which have been tried and determined in territory formerly acquired by the United States from Spain or Mexico. In all other civil actions the case shall lie within the jurisdiction of the proper insular court as now provided by local law.

XI. If any party litigant shall feel aggrieved by the judgment or decree of said court, a stay of ninety days shall be granted such party before the execution of such judgment or decree, upon the filing of a bond by him with sureties in an amount and with such conditions as the court may determine, for the purpose of allowing such party to make application to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari or other suitable process to review such judgment or decree. But if at the end of said ninety days such process has not been issued by the Supreme Court execution shall forthwith issue.^a

XII. The department commander will exercise the power of pardon, commutation, or mitigation of punishment in criminal cases.

XIII. All fees, fines, and costs paid to the clerk of the provisional court shall be turned over by him at the end of each calendar month to the treasurer of the island with a statement of the sources from which they are received.

XIV. Members of the bar of Porto Rico will be admitted to practice in the provisional court upon presentation of a certificate signed by the president of the supreme court of Porto Rico certifying to their professional standing.

XV. All lawyers practicing in the provisional court who are unfamiliar with the English language shall be permitted upon application to use their own interpreter when addressing the court.

XVI. The court shall adopt an appropriate seal, which will be procured by the treasurer of the island. The clerk of the court shall have the custody of the seal for use in attesting legal documents in the usual manner.

XVII. In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph V of this order, the following appointments are announced to take effect July 1, 1899:

To be law judge: Noah Brooks Kent Pettingill.

To be provisional United States attorney: J. Marbourg Keedy.

^aSee General Order No. 216, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, December 18, 1899.

The following officers are hereby detailed on the special duty set opposite their respective names:

Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, associate judge of the United States provisional court.

Maj. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, associate judge of the United States provisional court.

First Lieut. Robert Alexander, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, clerk of the United States provisional court.

Private Samuel C. Bothwell, Troop D, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is detailed on special duty as marshal of the United States provisional court.

The necessary deputies will be detailed in subsequent orders.

The officers named will proceed to San Juan and report to the adjutant-general of the department.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 91. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 29, 1899.

I. A superior board of health is hereby constituted for Porto Rico, the authority of which will extend throughout this department, and to which all local boards of health will regularly report.

The board will for the present be composed of six members, as follows: Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon U. S. Army, chief surgeon of the department; Surg. Arthur H. Glennan, U. S. Marine Hospital Service; Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. Navy; Dr. George G. Groff; Dr. Gabriel Ferrer; Dr. Ricardo Hernandez.

The chief surgeon of the department will act as president of the board and Dr. George G. Groff is appointed secretary and treasurer.

The office of the board will be at these headquarters, where its meetings will ordinarily be held at such times as may be appointed. Four members will constitute a quorum.

The board will meet as soon as practicable to prepare regulations covering the scope of its work, which will be submitted to the department commander.

II. On and after July 1, 1899, the management and control of the insane asylum at San Juan, now under charge of the bureau of education, will be transferred to the superior board of health of Porto Rico, and the public funds allotted for the support of the asylum will be disbursed and accounted for by the treasurer of the board under its direction.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 17. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 3, 1899.

Referring to General Orders, No. 71, current series, from these headquarters, the following instructions are published:

1. A writ of habeas corpus—in general terms—is one that is issued for the delivery of a prisoner to the authority issuing same, by the

person who has him in custody, for the purpose of ascertaining and deciding without delay whether the prisoner should continue in confinement, have his bail reduced or altered, or be released on his own recognizances.

2. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus must be made by addressing an application in writing to any of the authorities enumerated in paragraph 1, of General Orders, No. 71, current series. In said petition the party concerned shall set forth: What authority or person ordered his arrest; the date thereof; the causes that led to his imprisonment; the place of his confinement; whether he is held without bail, or in case bail has been required, the amount of same; the allegations he may see fit to advance in support of his petition; the evidence he may have to substantiate said allegations; and lastly, a request that the writ of habeas corpus be issued, and that after the proper formalities he be ordered released under his own recognizance, or his bail fixed or reduced.

3. Upon receipt of this petition by the judge or court to whom it is addressed, should he have no jurisdiction over the party concerned, he shall forthwith refer said petition to the nearest authority having such jurisdiction, giving due notice thereof to the petitioner.

4. When the petition has reached the hands of a judicial authority having jurisdiction over the petitioner, he shall immediately issue a writ of habeas corpus, to be served upon the party who has the custody of the petitioner, ordering the prisoner to be brought before him, and the writ returned with a statement thereon as to the causes of the imprisonment, the manner in which it was ordered, and the time the prisoner has been confined.

5. When the prisoner has been brought before the authority issuing the writ of habeas corpus he shall be examined under oath as to the truth of the statements contained in the petition. He shall then be made cognizant of the report of his custodian, endorsed upon the writ. The evidence offered by him in support of his statements shall be briefly heard or examined in his presence, within the term he may demand therefor, should such evidence be necessary for the purpose.

6. On the day following the last one of the term fixed for the verification of the evidence, the aforesaid authority, after duly weighing same and taking into account the petitioner's allegations, shall decide thereon, according to law and justice.

7. All persons indicted for an offense the penalty whereof is less than that of corrective confinement, shall remain at large. All those indicted for offenses whereof the penalty is greater than that of corrective confinement, shall be admitted to bail, in cash or property, in proportion to the gravity of the offense and the injury caused by it, except in cases of murder.

8. When the party requesting a writ of habeas corpus does not reside in the same city or town with the authorities enumerated in paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 71, current series, said authorities may designate the inferior authority before whom the prisoner should be brought by his custodian, and who is to verify the evidence, an endorsement to that effect being made upon the writ.

9. When by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus the release of a prisoner or the reduction of his bail has been ordered, the judicial authority issuing same shall forward a copy of said decision to the judge or

court where the prisoner is being tried, in order that it may be joined to the record of the case.

10. The writ of habeas corpus and the decision given by reason thereof shall not affect the final judgment that eventually may be given in the prosecution instituted against the party requesting it. Its object is only to prevent the undue prolongation of his detention in jail.

11. The writ of habeas corpus shall be issued without cost to the petitioner.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 93. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 8, 1899.

With a view to lessening the expenses of school administration and to securing the advantage of competent counsel in educational matters, and upon the recommendation of the director of public instruction, a board of education similar to like boards in States of the Union, is hereby constituted for this island. This board shall act in a general advisory and superintending capacity over the educational interests of Porto Rico, and shall report directly to the governor-general of the island.*

I. This board will consist of five members, who shall be men conversant with educational affairs, and who are willing to serve without compensation, except for necessary traveling expenses. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

II. Meetings shall be held monthly at the office of the president of the school board, in San Juan, and at such other times as the board may deem necessary.

III. The employees of the bureau of education, as provided for in the educational budget for the coming fiscal year, shall be transferred to the board of education, and said bureau shall cease to exist with the issue of this order. The president of the school board shall perform the duties formerly falling upon the director of public instruction, except so far as they are modified by this order.

IV. The duties of the board of education shall be:

1. To receive complaints and petitions from citizens or teachers affecting public instruction and to act upon the same.

2. To approve the warrants for appropriations due the bureau of education and to audit and approve the monthly financial report to the director of public instruction to the auditor of the island.

3. To approve the appointment of administrative officers and teachers in secondary and higher schools.

4. To grade schools and determine the courses of studies, examinations, and standard of requirements to be maintained in schools of different grades; to grant charters to private educational institutions desiring to confer degrees; to grant diplomas to students who have completed required courses in chartered educational institutions or in a public institution under the direct supervision of the board.

5. To decide, subject to approval of the governor-general, upon the sites and location of public educational institutions under the direct

* See General Order No. 205, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Dec. 7, 1899.

control of the State, and upon the appropriations necessary for the support of the same, and to supervise and control the erection, maintenance, and repairs of buildings occupied by such institutions, and of the furniture and apparatus employed in the same.

6. To nominate to the governor-general suitable persons as members of the local boards of trustees in each municipality to discharge the duties now performed by local juntas of public instruction wherever in the judgment of the board such change is deemed advisable.

7. To make a quarterly return to the governor-general of the property of the bureau of education and the institutions under its direct charge, with a list of their employees and salaries.

8. To recommend modifications and amendments to the school laws.

9. Appeal from the decisions of the board may be taken to the governor-general.

V. The following gentlemen, having consented to serve under the conditions stated in this order, are hereby appointed members of the board of education of Porto Rico: Victor S. Clark, Ph. D., acting director of public instruction, San Juan (ex officio); George G. Groff, M. D. Ph. D., ex-president Bucknell University of Pennsylvania, San Juan; Prof. Henry Huyke, Arroyo; José E. Saldaña, M. D., San Juan; R. H. Todd, San Juan.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 95.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 11, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice the primary court of the district of the cathedral, in the city of San Juan, is hereby discontinued.

The business pending before this court, together with the records thereof, will be transferred to the primary court of the district of San Francisco, which will hereafter be designated as the primary court of the district of San Juan.

The jurisdiction of the primary court of the district of San Juan will embrace the districts heretofore controlled by the primary courts of the district of the cathedral and San Francisco, including the district of Bayamon, which is transferred from the jurisdiction of Vega-Baja.

The officials and employees of the primary court of the district of the cathedral will be discharged to date July 15, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 97.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 14, 1899.

The following rules will be observed as respects the conduct of the public business in the several civil departments and bureaus.

I. The heads of the several civil departments, and the heads of bureaus and offices which are independent of the civil departments,

will have the control and management of the administrative and executive work committed to their charge. They will be held responsible that the work of their respective offices is efficiently performed and that all persons employed under their direction render full and efficient service.

II. Officials and others who are receiving salaries exceeding \$1,200 per annum will not be appointed, discharged, or promoted without the approval of the governor-general, but this approval is not necessary with respect to discharges, appointment or promotion of employees whose rate of compensation is \$1,200 per annum and less; action with respect to the latter class of employees will rest with the head of the department, office, or board, as the case may be.

III. Officials, clerks and other employees provided for and authorized to be employed in any department, office, board, or bureau will not be assigned to duty, or permitted to work, in any other office, board, or bureau.

IV. The allowance in the annual budget for any branch of the public service will not be exceeded without the express authority of the governor-general, given in writing.

V. In view of the unavoidable delay in publishing the budget for the fiscal year 1899-1900 it is ordered that all officials and employees who continue in office shall receive their salaries from the 1st of July and during their employment in accordance with the budget for the current year, but those holding positions that have been discontinued, and are not hereafter to be allowed, will be paid to date of their discharge in accordance with the allowances made therefor in the last annual budget.

VI. The use of the "penalty" envelope in the transaction of official business by the heads of departments, boards, bureaus, and the higher courts of justice connected with or carried on under the military government of the island is allowed, but courts of first instance have an allotment for postage in the budget, and will not, therefore, be permitted to use the penalty envelopes. The postal expenses of municipal governments and municipal courts are to be provided for by their respective municipal councils.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 98. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 15, 1899.

In order to further reduce public expenditures and in practical accordance with the recommendations of committees composed of public-spirited citizens of this island, whose advice and counsel has been solicited, and with the advice of the secretary of justice, it is hereby ordered, as follows:

I. The department of justice will hereafter exercise no control over the courts, and the judiciary will be entirely independent. Judges, however, will be subject to impeachment, and subordinate court officers and employees will be liable to prosecution for official misconduct, as hereinafter provided.

II. The department will hereafter be charged only with duties similar to those which pertain to the Department of Justice and the office of the Attorney-General in the United States and in the several States of the Union, such as rendering opinions on contracts to which the insular government is a party, investigate claims against the insular government, prosecuting officials of the insular government for malfeasance in office, investigating titles to public lands, interpretation of laws for the guidance of the executive departments, supervising prosecuting attorneys in the various insular courts, etc.

III. The department of justice will be under the direction and control of a judicial board of five members, all of the legal profession, who are willing to serve without salary for such services.

IV. The office of the department of justice will be under the immediate charge of a solicitor-general, who, under the direction of the board, will perform all the duties appropriately pertaining to the office, as indicated in Paragraph II.

V. The office of the secretary of justice is hereby discontinued. The secretary of justice will turn over to the solicitor-general all the books, records, furniture, and other property pertaining to his office, together with a list of employees and the salaries of each.

VI. Subject to the approval of the judicial board, the solicitor-general will employ the necessary clerical force for the proper performance of his duties, and will be responsible for the safe-keeping of all books, records, office furniture, and other property which may be entrusted to him.

VII. The solicitor-general will render to the governor-general, through the judicial board, a quarterly return of all property pertaining to his office, together with a list of his employees and the salaries of each.

VIII. Questions requiring investigation, legal opinions, or report from the department of justice will be transmitted to the solicitor-general through the judicial board and returned through the same channel.

IX. The solicitor-general will act as secretary of the judicial board of the department of justice. In case of his absence through sickness or other unavoidable cause his chief clerk will so act.

X. The judicial board will meet one day in each week in the office of the solicitor-general and at such other times as they may deem necessary. Three members shall constitute a quorum. It will be their duty to receive from the solicitor-general all reports, opinions, and recommendations which he may submit and transmit them, with their remarks, to the governor-general. They will also propose to the governor-general from time to time such reforms in the laws and in the procedure of the courts as they may deem wise.

XI. It will be the duty of the judicial board to present to the supreme court, through its fiscal, articles of impeachment against any judge of an insular court (except a justice of the supreme court) against whom they may receive charges of corruptions or malfeasance in office or of immoral or vicious habits unbecoming his station.

XII. The fiscal of the supreme court shall prosecute all such cases of impeachment so presented, and shall be assisted in this duty by the solicitor-general.

XIII. Where complaints are presented against a member of the supreme court the judicial board shall submit the matter to the governor-general, who will name a special commission of five judges to try and determine the case.

XIV. The solicitor-general shall prosecute impeachments against members of the supreme court. He shall also file informations and prosecute the same, or cause them to be prosecuted, before the proper tribunals in all cases of official misconduct on the part of other officers, secretaries, clerks, bailiffs, and other employees of the insular courts, or of the insular administrative departments, or members of the insular police.

XV. It shall also be the duty of the judicial board to nominate to the governor-general suitable persons for appointment as judges and fiscals of all the courts whenever vacancies occur.

XVI. Any resident of the island can file informations against any magistrate, judge, or judicial officer for misconduct in office or immoralities in private life unbecoming his station, subject to the usual penalties for false and malicious accusations.

XVII. In case of conviction of any judge or other court officer or employee the sentence shall include dismissal from office.

XVIII. All judges and judicial officers are enjoined to abstain from active participation in partisan politics.

XIX. The following-named gentlemen, having consented to serve, are hereby announced as constituting the judicial board: Hon. D. Hilario Cuevillas Hernández; Hon. N. B. K. Pettingill, judge United States provisional court; Maj. A. C. Sharpe, inspector-general, acting judge-advocate; Hon. Juan Hernández Lopez; Hon. Manuel F. Rossy.

XX. Hon. Rafael Nieto Abeillé is hereby appointed solicitor-general.

The foregoing appointments will take effect this date.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Official.

J. S. BATTLE, *Aide-de-Camp.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 101.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 18, 1899.

1. From and after this date the sale of fresh meat throughout the island by the system known as subasta (or auction) is prohibited. Contracts now existing, if any, shall be limited to expire not later than July 31, 1899. Any person whose cattle can pass the inspection of the municipal authority appointed for such object shall (after paying the slaughterhouse dues fixed by the municipal authorities) be allowed to slaughter them at a place which the alcaldes shall designate for the purpose in his own municipality, and shall be permitted to freely expose said meat for sale in any building or market place in the municipality in which the cattle may be slaughtered which fulfills the requirements of public hygiene, without tax or license of any kind.

2. Every meat market, butcher's stall, or other place in which meat is exposed for sale shall have posted therein in a conspicuous place a price list of the various classes of meat for sale. Sales of meat not named in this list or at prices different from those so stated are prohibited. But this does not apply to contracts with the army or navy.

3. No municipality shall pass any measure excluding the introduction of live meat from any other municipal district. The suitability of cattle for slaughter shall be decided by the inspector of the slaughterhouse.

4. Nothing in these rules is to be construed as preventing the introduction of refrigerated native meat into any municipality, provided it is accompanied by a proper certificate from the health authorities of the municipality in which it is killed, which shall also state the hour at which the meat has been slaughtered and prepared for shipment. No restriction shall be imposed by any municipality upon the free sale of imported refrigerated meats, subject to the usual hygienic inspection.

5. Appeal from the decision of the meat inspector in places where troops are on duty may be taken to the board of health. In places where no troops are on duty, appeal may be taken to the alcalde. The decision of these officers shall be final.

6. The alcalde of each municipality shall submit, for the approval of the commanding general, a scale of slaughterhouse charges such as may be absolutely necessary to cover expenses.

7. A copy of this order in Spanish shall be posted in every alcaldia. Each municipality is also authorized to enact any regulations beneficial to or needed for public hygiene, but they must be free of taxation in any shape.

8. If in the judgment of any municipal corporation the system of "free slaughter" should on account of special circumstances and existing local conditions prove detrimental to the public health and the interest of the community under its jurisdiction, a report to this effect setting forth a clear and precise statement of the causes will be submitted to the secretary of state within ten days after the promulgation of this order, together with an application soliciting special authority to apply the "contract system," if in their judgment such action is deemed necessary to insure justice and equity to all concerned. Requests of this nature will be accompanied with the necessary evidence in justification thereof, together with a proposed scale fixing the maximum prices of the several kinds of meats offered for sale.

9. Whenever a municipal corporation has been authorized to resort to the "contract system upon a fixed scale," the reasons therefor will be published for the information of the public concerned. This authority will only be granted upon the condition that when the bids for contracts exceed the rate fixed, the bids will be rejected and the municipality charge itself with the service of slaughter through administrative methods. The regulations in this respect shall only provide for the actual expenses incurred and for the time intended to be covered by contract had the bids not been rejected.

10. It is the purpose of this order to secure the absolute freedom in the sale of meats, fish, and fowls, subject only to necessary hygienic regulations. Any person convicted of obstructing or interfering with

the full operation of this order shall, for each such offense, be subject to a fine of 100 pesos. It is hereby made the duty of all boards of health, fiscals, judges of instruction, alcaldes, town councils, and municipal police officers to see that the spirit of this order is fully observed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 102.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 18, 1899.

For the information of all concerned, the following orders are published relative to the duties of the superior board of health constituted for the island of Porto Rico by General Orders, No. 91, current series, these headquarters.

It shall be the duty of the superior board of health:

I. To have general supervision of all the interests of the public health of the island, and to especially study its vital statistics.

II. To make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemic diseases, including those of domestic animals, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, condition, habits, food, beverages, and medicine on the health of the people.

III. To disseminate information upon these and similar subjects among the people.

IV. To institute sanitary inspections of all public institutions or places throughout the island.

V. To consider, and report to the governor upon, the plans and specifications for all new water supplies, drainage, sewerage plants, and public institutions of all kinds, or for alterations in such public works or institutions. Copies of such plans and specifications will be filed in the office of the board.

VI. To suggest amendments to the sanitary laws of the island, and to have power to enforce such regulations as will tend to limit the progress of epidemic diseases.

VII. To have power and authority to order nuisances, or the causes of any special diseases or mortality, to be abated and removed, and to enforce such interior quarantine regulations as said board shall direct, in cities, municipalities, districts, or places where there are no local boards of health, or in case the sanitary laws or regulations should be inoperative, in places where boards of health, or health officers exist. Any person who shall fail to obey, or shall violate such order, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than 60 days, at the discretion of the court.

VIII. To have general supervision of the insular system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and of prevalent diseases, and to insure the faithful recording of the same; also to prepare the necessary methods, forms, and blanks for obtaining and preserving such statistics.

IX. To prepare regulations governing the admittance of persons to the practice of medicine and surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery,

embalming, and undertaking, and to enforce such regulations as are adopted by the government of the island.

X. To inquire into and report upon violations of laws governing the purity and wholesomeness of foods, drinks, drugs, and medicines. To submit, through the governor of the island, regulations to control offensive and dangerous occupations, and to report upon, and make recommendations regarding any special sources of danger to life or person.

XI. To require all health officers and health boards throughout the island to forward to the superior board copies of all their reports and publications, and such other sanitary information as it may request; to require reports and information concerning such matters or particulars in respect to which it may, in its opinion, need information for the proper discharge of its duties, from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons, penitentiaries, schools, and from the managers, principals, and officers thereof, and from all other public institutions, their officers and managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees, and occupants of all places of public resort throughout the island.^a

XII. To from time to time engage suitable persons to render sanitary service, or to make or supervise practical and scientific investigations and examinations requiring expert skill, and to prepare plans and reports relating thereto. This regulation must not be considered as authorizing any expenditure beyond the sum specifically allotted to the board for such purposes in the annual budget. When the cost of such investigations exceeds the allotment, special authority for the expenditure must be obtained from the governor of the island.

XIII. To make a written report to the governor on or before June 30 of each year covering the general sanitary conditions of Porto Rico, the work of the officers and agents of the board, and a detailed statement by the treasurer of all moneys received and disbursed during the year; to submit special reports from time to time as the occasion may demand.

XIV. To especially supervise subjects directly relating to public health, as follows:

1. Public water supplies.
2. Markets, bakeries, groceries, and milk depots.
3. The purity and wholesomeness of all foods, drinks, liquors, drugs, and medicines.
4. Public institutions, schools, asylums, jails, hospitals, dispensaries, barracks, court rooms, theaters, etc.
5. Tenement houses.
6. Vital statistics, marriages, births, deaths.
7. Licensing and registration of physicians and surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, undertakes, etc.
8. Plumbing and registration of plumbers.
9. Sewering.
- 10 Street cleaning.
11. Privies, water-closets, cesspools, etc.
12. Nuisances.

^a See General Orders, No. 181, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, November 18, 1890.

13. Slaughterhouses, stables, yards.
14. Contagious and infectious diseases.
15. Trades, factories, and industries offensive and injurious to the public health.
16. Undertaking and cemeteries.
17. Disinfection.
18. Licenses and permits.
19. Vaccination and the production of vaccine virus.
20. Diseases of domestic animals communicable to man.
21. Interior quarantine.
22. Poisons, explosives, and special sources of danger to life and person.
23. Sanitary supervision of travel and traffic.

XV. To institute prosecutions for violations of the provisions of this order in the nearest local court or in the United States provisional court, as the governor may direct.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 103.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 20, 1899.

I. For the purpose of facilitating preliminary inquiries into criminal charges made against persons who would be tried before the United States provisional court, under General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, it is hereby ordered that the commanding officers of the military posts within this department shall act *ex officio* as United States provisional court commissioners and that as such they shall have the power to administer oaths, issue warrants of arrests and hold preliminary hearings for the purposes hereinafter provided.

II. Whenever any person shall apply to any post commander or other court commissioner for a warrant of arrest and shall make oath in writing before him, setting forth the commission by any part of an offence which comes within the jurisdiction of the United States provisional court, under the terms of General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, it shall be the duty of such post commander, or other court commissioner, to take the oath of such person and forthwith to issue a warrant to arrest and bring the party so charged before him for a preliminary inquiry into the facts of the charge so made. Such inquiry shall be made at as early a day as the witnesses can be conveniently brought before such commissioner, and after an examination of all the witnesses produced before him, said commissioner shall decide from the evidence whether there appears probable cause of the guilt of the defendant. If he finds such probable cause, the commissioner shall bind the defendant to appear for trial before said United States provisional court at its next term to be held at the place most convenient to the place of hearing and fix such bail as in his judgment the case demands. If the commissioner finds no probable cause of the defendant's guilt, the defendant shall be discharged and the complaining witnesses shall be adjudged to pay

all the costs which such defendant may prove he has incurred by such hearing.

III. In case any commissioner shall adjudge costs against a complaining witness under the preceding section, such commissioner shall forthwith send to the clerk of the said United States provisional court a certificate setting forth that such a hearing has been had, and such adjudication made, and upon the recording of such certificate in the judgment docket, it shall have all the force and effects of a judgment of said United States provisional court.

IV. The court commissioners aforesaid shall have the further authority to approve bonds of defendants bound over under the provisions of Paragraph II hereof: *Provided*, that in each case the bond must be signed by two good and sufficient sureties. In all cases where persons are bound over under the provisions of this order the commissioner shall, upon the conclusion of the proceedings before him, transmit all papers in each case under seal to the prosecuting attorney of said United States provisional court.

V. In case a defendant is bound over at a preliminary hearing and is unable to give bond, or the commissioner finds that the offence is not a bailable one, he shall forthwith send the prisoner, under proper guard, to be delivered into the custody of the marshal of the said United States provisional court.

VI. Said court commissioner shall also keep a docket containing a memorandum of each preliminary hearing held before him, the number of witnesses examined on each side, the amount of bond required, if defendant was bound over, and the disposition made of the defendant. All commissioners will submit at the end of each quarter to the clerk of said United States provisional court a duly certified copy of this docket. Whenever a post commander, acting as commissioner, is transferred from his station, he will immediately submit to the said clerk of said United States provisional court a certified copy of his docket covering the cases heard by him during the portion of the quarter in which his transfer takes place.

VII. Post commanders will exercise great care in their inquiries to determine whether the cases brought before them fall clearly within the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters. In case any doubt should arise regarding the question of jurisdiction, the commissioner will suspend the hearing and report the matter to the provisional court for instructions.

VIII. All correspondence relating to the duties herein prescribed will be conducted directly between the provisional court and the commissioners.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 104. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 19, 1899.

I. Under the provisions of paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 87, current series, these headquarters, Francisco Acosta, chief clerk in the office of the solicitor-general, is designated as disbursing officer

for the officers and employees of the solicitor-general's office and for the judges, court officers, secretaries, clerks, and officials of the insular courts in San Juan. He will furnish a bond in such an amount as may be determined by the judicial board for the faithful discharge of his duties. He will also prepare monthly separate memorandum estimates of funds for salaries and expenses of all the courts of the island and submit them through the solicitor-general to the judicial board for examination and approval. These the judicial board will forward with their approval to the auditor of the island.

II. The payment of the salaries and expenses of the insular courts located outside of San Juan will be made by the collectors of internal revenue, who will forward their monthly estimates for funds to the secretary of finance before the 20th of each month.

III. Hereafter when any insular court imposes confinement as a punishment for crime, it will at the same time designate the prison in which the confinement is to be executed. On the date on which the prisoner is sent to the prison so designated the court will transmit a transcript of the sentence to the warden of the designated prison, and a duplicate copy of the same to the secretary of the prison board at San Juan.

The practice of sending these reports to the department of justice will be discontinued.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 105.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 19, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the operation of General Orders, No. 95, current series, these headquarters, is temporarily suspended.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 146.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 20, 1899.

1. Private F. B. Davies, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, now at the general hospital, San Juan, P. R., will report to the judge-advocate of the general court-martial, Ponce, P. R., on July 24, 1899, as a witness before that court. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station at San Juan.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. An election will be held at Adjuntas, P. R., on Tuesday, July 25, 1899, to elect the following officers: One alcalde, one teniente alcalde, twelve councilmen, one municipal judge, one substitute municipal judge.

A board of registration, in which the contending political parties are equally represented, will be convened by the commanding officer, post of Adjuntas, and will be presided over by an army officer.

This board will prepare poll-lists of the eligible voters of the municipality, and as soon as such lists are completed copies thereof will be publicly posted for three days prior to the day of election, during which time challenges may be presented to the board and revision of the lists made. Upon the revision and completion of the polling lists a different board, to consist of one army officer as president and two electors, one from each of the contending political parties, will be appointed to supervise the election, and the polling lists will be turned over to the board of supervision on the opening of the polls on election day.

An elector to vote at this election must possess the following qualifications:

He must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality; he must be over twenty-one years of age, a taxpayer of record at the date of this order, or must be able to read and write; he must have resided upon the island of Porto Rico for two years next preceding the election and for the last six months of that time within the municipality of Adjuntas.

The commanding officer of the post will by public advertisement call on the contending political parties to assemble in peaceable convention and nominate their candidates, and as soon as the candidates are properly certified by the commanding officer of the post, printed ballots will be prepared and furnished in sufficient quantity, free of charge, to the executive committees of the two contending political parties, the Australian ballot being used. The election will be by secret ballot. Challenges at the polls will be rapidly disposed of to prevent blocking or congesting the passageway to the ballot box, and every precaution taken to see that every elector has opportunity to cast one vote. The necessary precautions will be taken to prevent disturbances at the polls and to keep the way to the ballot box unobstructed. The commanding officer will fix and announce the hours for opening and closing the polls.

Should the number of electors necessitate more than one polling place another board of supervisors composed in the same manner as the first should be organized. As soon as the polls are closed the board of supervisors will count the ballots, carefully preserving them, and certify the result to the commanding officer, post of Adjuntas, which certification, with the ballots, will be transmitted to these headquarters, copy of the certification being retained by the commanding officer. Upon the announcement of the result of the election from these headquarters the commanding officer of the post of Adjuntas will install the successful candidates in office and turn over to them the municipal government.

No polling places should be located outside of the city limits of Adjuntas. The foregoing instructions are general and may be varied in detail according to the judgment of the commanding officer, but no precaution should be omitted to secure free ballot and a fair count.

The journeys performed by Capt. C. E. Dentler and Second Lieut. Woodson Hocker, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, from Humacao, P. R., to San Juan, P. R., and return, on April 5 to 12, 1899, to enable them to appear as witnesses before the general court-martial in session at that point, is approved as having been necessary for the public service.

4. So much of paragraph 15, Special Orders, No. 132, current series, these headquarters, as directs Acting Asst. Surg. S. H. Wadhams to proceed to the United States and report to the Surgeon-General of the Army is revoked, and he will report to the commanding officer, San Juan, P. R., for duty.

5. Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability for one month; with permission to return to the United States, is granted First Lieut. C. C. Collins, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

6. Paragraphs 13 and 20 of Special Orders, No. 132, current series, these headquarters, are revoked. Acting Asst. Surg. A. L. Miller will remain at Arecibo until further orders.

7. Upon the recommendation of his commanding officer the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Cornelius Blaauboer, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, as promulgated in paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 122, current series, these headquarters, is remitted.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 106.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 21, 1899.

Paragraph 4 of General Orders, No. 87, of June 26, 1899, is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:

4. The treasurer will issue receipts in duplicate for moneys paid to him, which receipts must be countersigned by the auditor of Porto Rico in order to make them valid vouchers. After such receipts have been countersigned by the auditor, the originals will be retained in his office, and the duplicates will be delivered or transmitted by him to the officers or agents by whom the payments were made. Such duplicate receipts will constitute the official vouchers upon which the officers or agents making the payments will receive credit in the settlement of their monthly revenue accounts by the auditor, and must be transmitted with such accounts when rendered. Acting postmasters will, at the beginning of each month, make remittances to the director-general of posts at San Juan of all postal revenues and money-order fees received by them respectively during the preceding month. The director-general of posts will receipt in duplicate for such remittances, forwarding one receipt to the party making the remittance and the other to the auditor of Porto Rico, and he will deposit such remittances, in the names of the respective persons making the same, with the treasurer of Porto Rico, who will issue his receipts in duplicate therefor.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 108.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 28, 1899.

The degree of bachelor in the educational system of Porto Rico will be no longer issued. In lieu thereof there will be furnished by the insular board of education, and signed by the president thereof, a certificate containing a statement of the subjects that have been

completed by students to whom the degree of bachelor was formerly conferred. For this certificate there will be no charge, and it will have all the force that belonged to the degree formerly given.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 109. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, July 31, 1899.

The United States provisional court, instituted by General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, having been vested with jurisdiction over cases arising in Porto Rico under United States statutes, the following section of these statutes will apply to this military department (in addition to the existing local law, articles 150 and 249, Penal Code), and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * *

SEC. 5336. If two or more persons (in any State or Territory) conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to take, seize, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof; each of them shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not less than six months, nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

* * * * *

SEC. 5283. Every person who, within the limits of the United States, fits out and arms, or attempts to fit out and arm, or procures to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly is concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any vessel with intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, or issues or delivers a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any vessel, to the intent that she may be so employed, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years. And every such vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited; one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States.

* * * * *

The following are authoritative opinions relating to the foregoing statutes:

It is also a well-established principle of American law that if a publication be calculated to alienate the affection of the people by bringing the government into disesteem, whether the expedient resorted to be ridicule or obloquy, the writer and publisher are punishable; and whether the defendant really intended by his publication to alienate the affection of the people from the government or not, is immaterial; if the publication be calculated to have that effect it is seditious.

* * * * *

Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military

incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government or under any pretext whatever, have from the commencement of our Government been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and so much deserving punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

* * * * *

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 110.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 2, 1899.

Municipal councils are hereby authorized to appoint and dismiss municipal policemen for their respective localities. The exclusive authority heretofore exercised by the mayors for this purpose is hereby revoked. Councils will exercise great care in selecting only such persons for appointment to the police force as are of good moral character and intelligence, and are physically qualified for the performance of this important duty. They are also charged with the enforcement of the rules for the government of the police force of their respective municipalities.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 111.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 3, 1899.

I. Civil employees connected with the insular government who are charged with the disbursement of funds will be required to furnish bonds of fidelity, forms of which will be furnished by the auditor of Porto Rico.

II. Chiefs of departments, bureaus, offices, and administrative boards will see that all employees referred to in the preceding paragraph are required to furnish bonds as herein directed.

III. The bonds may be:

(a) In money of the United States, deposited with the treasurer of Porto Rico, a written instrument accompanying the same to show the character and purpose of the deposit.

(b) In the form of a paper signed by the disbursing employee and two sureties, each of the latter to be held jointly and severally responsible for the whole amount of the bond, and each to make affidavit that he is worth double the amount of the sum stated in the bond over and above all his debts and liabilities. The sureties on the bond must be residents of the island of Porto Rico. Those not owning unincumbered property in Porto Rico of double the value of the bond named will not be accepted as bondsmen. A description of said property must be given.

(c) The bond may also be given by a surety company doing business in Porto Rico, whose character for responsibility is approved by the governor-general. The responsible representative of the surety company and the principal or disbursing officer must both sign the bond.

IV. Every bond of fidelity that may be tendered must be approved by the treasurer of Porto Rico and made payable to, or collectible by, the treasurer of the military government of Porto Rico.

V. Civil employees now in office who are not under bond must furnish the same with the least possible delay. Those who may be hereafter appointed must qualify by filing their bond before entering upon their respective duties. The certificate of the auditor to the fact of the filing and the sufficiency of the bond will evidence those facts.

VI. Bonds of fidelity will be sent to the treasurer of the island through the office of the auditor of Porto Rico. No bonds will be required of commissioned officers of the army or navy who are engaged in disbursing duties.

VII. The bonds required of civil disbursing officers will be determined and fixed by the auditor of the island, who is authorized to correspond directly with the heads of offices and their disbursing officers in respect to bonding.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 112. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 7, 1899.

Information having been received at these headquarters regarding the official action of the various boards of supervisors at the election for municipal officers held at Adjuntas on the 25th of July last, a careful investigation has been made by the commanding general of all the facts connected with this matter.

1. It appears that during the noon hour on the day of election the various boards of supervisors adjourned for breakfast, suspending the election for a certain period of time, removing the ballot boxes from public view, and carrying them to private houses or hotels, where the supervisors were taking breakfast.

It further appears that the ballot boxes during this interval of time were kept constantly in the possession of and under the eye of the supervisors, and there is no evidence that they were tampered or interfered with in any way.

The commanding general is satisfied that no corrupt practices were resorted to in this matter and that the election was fairly conducted and is a just expression of the choice of the people of Adjuntas. But inasmuch as the ballot boxes were removed from the polling places, and thus withdrawn for a time from public view, it may be regarded technically as a vitiation of the election, and in order that every appearance of illegality may be removed another vote is hereby ordered, to be taken at Adjuntas for this purpose on the 22nd day of August, 1899.

2. A new board of registration, of five members, will be organized by the commanding officer at Adjuntas, consisting of one army officer, as president, and two members of each of the political parties. Each civilian member of this board before entering upon his duties will take oath before the municipal judge (for which oath there will be no charge or fee) for the faithful discharge of his duties. After this board is thus duly qualified the commanding officer at Adjuntas will turn over to it the official list of voters which was prepared by the former board of registration, which shall be regarded as the official list of voters. The board will post copies of this list for three days prior to the day of election at the post-office, the alcalde's office, and such other public places as it may deem advisable.

3. It having been alleged that certain persons not bona fide residents of Adjuntas, and therefore not qualified to vote at that place, were included in this list of voters, the new board of registration will convene and remain in session three days after the public posting of the lists for the purpose of receiving challenges or objections to any of the voters named in said list. The place, dates, and hours of meeting of said board shall be publicly announced by the commanding officer by posters at the post-office, the alcalde's office, and in such other manner as he may deem proper.

4. The qualifications of a voter are that he must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality; he must be over twenty-one years of age, a taxpayer of record at the date of this order, or must be able to read and write; he must have resided upon the island of Porto Rico for two years next preceding the election and for the last six months of that time within the municipality of Adjuntas.

5. In determining the ability of voters to read and write any standard book or newspaper may be used by the board of registration, the voter being required to write one or more phrases from dictation.

6. No challenges will be received at the polls, except as to the identity of voters with the persons whom they represent themselves to be, named in the official list.

7. Upon the revision and completion of the polling lists the board of registration will certify to the correctness of the lists, each member signing the certificate, and will then turn the lists over to the proper boards of supervisors.

8. Boards of supervisors to superintend the balloting, and each to consist of one army officer as president and one member each of the opposing political parties, will be appointed by the commanding officer at Adjuntas. Each civilian member of these boards shall take oath, as prescribed in paragraph 2 of this order, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

9. Should there be any doubt in the mind of any member of the board of supervisors as to the identity of a voter with the person whom he represents himself to be, proof will be required to establish his identity to the satisfaction of the board.

10. Any person who fraudulently votes, or attempts or offers to fraudulently vote, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine of one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for three months, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

11. It shall be the duty of each member of the boards of supervisors having knowledge of fraudulent voting, or of attempt to fraudulently vote, to file information in the proper court against the person so offending. Upon receipt of such information the court will institute the proper proceedings without delay.

12. For the purpose of establishing the identity of voters whose identity is challenged, the president of the board of supervisors in each polling place is empowered to administer oaths to the challenged party and to the witnesses whom he may produce to establish his identity. False swearing under this article shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as perjury.

13. The Australian ballot will be used. The necessary ballots will be prepared by the commanding officer at Adjuntas, being identical in every detail with those that were used at the election of July 25th last.

In voting for councilmen each elector will be permitted to vote for not more than eight (8) candidates of one party, so as to permit the defeated party to have a minority representation of four members in the council.

Voters are cautioned to put no writing or marks on the ballot except a characteristic mark thus X or thus + in the margin opposite the name of the person for whom they desire to vote. Ballots otherwise marked will be rejected.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen of the same party, that one will be declared elected whose name appears nearest the head of the list on the ballot.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen of different parties, those will be declared elected whose party elects the alcalde.

14. From the hour that the polls open until they close the ballot boxes shall remain publicly exposed in the custody of the proper boards of supervisors.

15. Ballot boxes must not be removed from the polling places until the polls are closed.

16. No polling places shall be located outside the limits of the town of Adjuntas.

17. All polling places and the hours for balloting will be publicly announced by the commanding officer at Adjuntas, by written or printed posters displayed at the post-office and at the alcalde's office, also in such other manner as he may deem proper, at least three days before the day of election. This order will in like manner be published for three days.

18. Every precaution will be taken to see that every person who is entitled to vote has opportunity to do so. The necessary precautions will be taken by the commanding officer at Adjuntas to avoid disturbances at the polls and to keep the way to the ballot boxes unobstructed.

19. Immediately after the polls are closed the various boards of supervisors will begin the counting of the ballots which have been deposited in the ballot boxes under their particular charge. The ballots will be carefully preserved. A certificate of the count and result of the votes will be signed by the three members of the board, and shall state that the vote was conducted fairly and honestly, or

shall state such irregularities, if any, as may have occurred. All the ballots, together with the certificate of the board, will, in the presence of the board, be enclosed in one package, carefully sealed, and delivered by the board immediately to the commanding officer at Adjuntas. These packages, with seal unbroken, will be brought by the commanding officer at Adjuntas to these headquarters by the first available transportation.

20. In determining any question that may come before any of the boards a majority vote of the members of the boards will decide.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 113. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 7, 1899.

Upon recommendation of the board of education, it is hereby ordered that the funds appropriated by the insular government for the support of the public schools shall be apportioned as follows:

1. On or before the 20th of each month, the disbursing officer of the insular board of education shall deposit with the government's bankers in San Juan the money appropriated for the public schools for that month, to the credit of the treasurers of the different municipalities, pro rata, according to the share of the annual appropriation that each municipality respectively receives. Each municipal treasurer shall give vouchers in triplicate for the sum so received to the disbursing officer of the insular board of education.

2. The money so deposited shall be expended each month by the treasurers of the municipalities exclusively for the payment of the salaries of legally qualified teachers serving in the public schools of each municipality under legal contract, approved by the insular board of education. The municipal treasurer shall receive for all payments so made vouchers approved by the president and the secretary of the local board of education, and signed in duplicate by the teachers; one copy of said vouchers shall be filed with the disbursing officer of the insular board of education before the appropriation for the subsequent month is received.

3. When the number of schools in any municipality is increased by the organization of new districts or otherwise, the municipal treasurer shall divide the money received from the insular government among all the teachers serving in this municipality, pro rata, in proportion to the full salary received by each teacher according to the grade of his school. The additional amount necessary to complete the salary prescribed by the school laws shall be paid by the municipality or, in case of organized districts, by the district board of trustees.

4. Organized districts shall not be taxed twice for school purposes. Where districts are organized, such districts shall determine in their local meeting or election the amount of taxes which they will levy for the support of their schools, and they shall be relieved of all contribution to the municipal treasury for school purposes.

5. The municipal treasurer of each municipality shall give bond to the disbursing officer of the board of education, satisfactory to the

auditor of the island, for twice the amount of the monthly appropriation from the insular treasury that will come into his hands, and he and his bondsmen shall be responsible for any money expended contrary to the provisions of this act.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 114. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 7, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the judicial system of Porto Rico is reorganized as follows (to take effect August 10, 1899; on and after which date the present system will cease to exist, according to instructions which will be published later): *

1. The supreme court of Porto Rico, with residence fixed in San Juan, will hereafter consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, who will constitute a judicial bench for all civil and criminal business; a prosecuting attorney shall also be attached thereto who shall represent the State on all proper occasions.

The supreme court shall have one secretary, two court clerks, one file clerk and taxer of costs, six clerks, one janitor, and two bailiffs.

2. The island is divided into five judicial districts whose respective capital cities are San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Humacao.

3. The judicial district of San Juan will comprise the following municipalities: San Juan, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Corozal, Naranjito, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Dorado, Bayamon, Rio Piedras, Trujillo Alto, Carolina, Rio Grande, Loiza, Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Comerio, Cayey, and Cidra.

4. The judicial districts of Ponce will comprise the following municipalities: Ponce, Juana Diaz, Coamo, Barros, Adjuntas, Peñuelas, Salinas, Guayanilla, Yauco, Guayama, Santa Isabel, Aibonito, Barranquitas, and Arroyo.

5. The judicial district of Mayaguez will comprise the following municipalities: Mayaguez, Añasco, Rincon, Aguada, Aguadilla, Moca, Isabela, San Sebastian, Las Marias, Maricao, San German, Sabana Grande, Lajas, Cabo Rojo.

6. The judicial district of Arecibo will comprise the following municipalities: Arecibo, Manati, Morovis, Ciales, Barceloneta, Utuado, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, and Lares.

7. The judicial district of Humacao will comprise the following municipalities: Humacao, Piedras, Naguabo, Fajardo, Yabucoa, Mau-nabo, Juncos, Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Patillas, and Vieques.

II. Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the following appointments are announced to take effect August 10, 1899:

To be chief justice of the supreme court: Mr. José Severo Quiñones.

* See General Orders, No. 116, August 16, 1899; General Orders, No. 15, January 25, 1900; General Orders, No. 80, April 27, 1900; and General Orders, No. 94, April 29, 1900, Headquarters Department Porto Rico.

To be associate justices of the supreme court: Mr. José Conrado Hernández, Mr. José Maria Figueras, Mr. Rafael Nieto Abeillé, Mr. Juan Morera Martinez.

To be prosecuting attorney of the supreme court: Mr. Rafael Romero Aguayo.

To be secretary of the supreme court: Mr. Eugenio López Gaztam-bide.

To be judges of the district court of San Juan: Mr. Juan Ramón Ramos Velez, Mr. Angel Acosta Quintero, Mr. Felipe Cuchí Arnau.

To be judges of the district court of Ponce: Mr. José Ramón Berra Garate, Mr. Isidoro Soto Nusa, Mr. Ramón Quiñones.

To be judges of the district court of Mayaguez: Mr. Juan J. Perea Baster, Mr. Felipe Casaluc Goicoechea, Mr. Enrique Lloreda Casabó.

To be judges of the district court of Arecibo: Mr. Julio M. Padilla, Mr. Salvador Fulladosa Mir, Mr. Horacio Nieto Abeillé.

To be judges of the district court of Humacao: Mr. Juan F. Vias Ochoteco, Mr. Ricardo La Costa Izquierdo, Mr. Pedro Aldrey Montoliu.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of San Juan: Mr. Eduardo Acuña Aybar.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of Ponce: Mr. Rafael Sánchez Montalvo.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of Mayaguez: Mr. José de Diego Martinez.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of Arecibo: Mr. Jesús M. Rossy Calderón.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of Humacao: Mr. Emilio Toro Cuevas.

To be secretary of the district court of San Juan: Mr. Ramón Falcón Elias.

To be secretary of the district court of Ponce: Mr. José Tous Soto.

To be secretary of the district court of Mayaguez: Mr. José Rosado Aybar.

To be secretary of the district court of Arecibo: Mr. Antonio Moreno Calderón.

To be secretary of the district court of Humacao: Mr. José Ramón Aponte.

III. The judicial board will give the necessary direction for establishing the new system, for installing the court officials, and appointing the proper employees in their respective offices on the 10th day of August, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 115. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 11, 1899.

For the purpose of ascertaining the exact conditions resulting from the recent hurricane obtaining in the various municipal districts, the island is divided into twelve inspection divisions, corresponding to the

twelve military posts, each embracing the following-named municipalities:

I. *San Juan.*

1. Bayamon,
2. Trujillo Alto,
3. Loiza,
4. Luquillo.
5. Rio Piedras.
6. Carolina,
7. Rio Grande,
8. Fajardo.

II. *Humacao.*

1. Patillas,
2. Naguabo,
3. Juncos,
4. Maunabo,
5. Ceibá,
6. Piedras,
7. Yabucoa,
8. Arroyo.

III. *Cayey.*

1. Salinas,
2. San Lorenzo,
3. Caguas,
4. Guayama,
5. Gurabo.

IV. *Aibonito.*

1. Sabana del Palmar,
2. Aguas Buenas,
3. Cidra,

V. *Ponce.*

1. Juana Díaz,
2. Coamo,
3. Barros,
4. Barranquitas,
5. Santa Isabel.

VI. *San German.*

1. Cabo Rojo,
2. Sabana Grande,
3. Lajas.

VII. *Mayaguez.*

1. Maricao,
2. Hormigueros,
3. Añasco,
4. Las Marias.

VIII. *Aguadilla.*

1. Isabela,
2. Moca,
3. Rincon,
4. San Sebastian,
5. Aguada.

IX. *Arecibo.*

1. Hatillo,
2. Quebradillas,
3. Camuy,
4. Barceloneta.

X. *Manati.*

1. Vega Baja,
2. Toa Baja,
3. Dorada,
4. Corozal,
5. Ciales,
6. Vega Alta,
7. Toa Alta,
8. Naranjito,
9. Morovis.

XI. *Lares.*

1. Utuado.

XII. *Adjuntas.*

1. Yauco,
2. Pefíuelas,
3. Guayanilla.

Post commanders are appointed inspectors of the respective divisions, and will at once send out an officer, noncommissioned officer, or intelligent private into each municipality to ascertain the extent of damage to houses and crops; the number of injured and sick and the number of destitute; the probable amount of food in the district, and the points which demand immediate attention. These reports will be sent to these headquarters at the earliest practicable moment. It will also be the duty of the inspectors to supervise the distribution of such funds and material as may be sent for distribution to the poor by the board of charities, or other sources.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 116. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 12, 1899.

I. In order to still further simplify administration and reduce expenses, it is hereby ordered that the departments of state, treasury, and interior be discontinued, and the officers, secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, and secretary of the interior, be also discontinued. The officers and other employees in the departments named, together with their records, furniture, and other property, will be disposed of as hereinafter indicated.

II. A bureau of state and municipal affairs is hereby created; its officials, employees, and office furniture to be taken from the office of the department of state. The head officer will be styled "chief of bureau," with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. To this bureau are assigned duties respecting:

(a) Correspondence connected with diplomatic and consular affairs.

(b) Municipal affairs and elections.

(c) Patents, trade-marks, and labels.

(d) Permits for carrying firearms.

(e) Concessions, franchises, and privileges.

III. A bureau of internal revenue is hereby created; its officials, employees, and office furniture to be taken from the department of finance. The head officer will be styled "chief of bureau" with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. To this bureau are assigned duties respecting:

(a) Internal revenue assessments and collections.

(b) Industries and commerce.

(c) Weights and measures.

(d) Banks, banking, and currency.

(e) Public lands and forests.

Such of the records of the department of the interior as pertain to industries and commerce will be transferred to the bureau of internal revenue.

IV. A bureau of agriculture is established. Its head officer will be styled "chief of bureau," and his salary is fixed at two thousand dollars per annum. The bureau of agriculture is charged with duties pertaining to:

(a) Collection of facts and statistics respecting the cultivation of the soil and disposal of its products.

(b) Model farming establishments for experiment with and test of the value of new shrubs, plants, fruits, grains, and domestic animals.

(c) Mines and mining.

Such of the records of the department of the interior as pertain to the bureau of agriculture will be transferred to that bureau.

V. The office of civil secretary to the military governor is hereby created with a salary of four thousand dollars per annum. The bureaus of state affairs, internal revenue, and agriculture are placed under the official supervision and direction of the civil secretary. He will proceed to reorganize the bureaus named, retaining the most efficient employees and discharging those whose services are no longer

required. The records of the department of state and department of finance will be transferred to the control of the civil secretary.

VI. The bureau of education with its present organization will be continued under the board of education, the president of the board reporting direct to the military governor. Such of the records of the department of the interior as pertain to schools and education will be turned over to the board of education.

VII. The bureau of public works will hereafter be under the control of a board of public works, consisting of the persons hereinafter named. To this bureau will be turned over such of the records of the department of the interior as pertain to the bureau of public works, to which are assigned duties respecting:

(a) Construction, repair, and maintenance of the highways and bridges heretofore styled "military roads."

(b) Construction, repair, and maintenance of country roads and bridges.

(c) Construction, repair, and maintenance of public buildings used for civil purposes.

(d) Improvement and maintenance of harbors and establishment of harbor lines.

(e) Supervision of construction of wharves, docks, and slips.

(f) Construction, repair, and maintenance of light-houses and beacons.

VIII. The branch of the public service heretofore designated as harbor works will be discontinued as a separate establishment and its duties and functions will be transferred to the bureau of public works; to which the records, machines, tools, dredging apparatus and other property will be transferred. The employees of the harbor works will be transferred to the bureau of public works and all whose services can be dispensed with will be discharged. The president of the board will recommend to the military governor the number, classification, and rates of pay of the old employees of the harbor works proposed to be retained.

IX. All matters respecting charitable institutions, including homes and asylums for succor of the poor, sick, or incurables who are supported by insular expenditures, together with matters relating to assistance for the sufferers by the recent hurricane, are committed to a board of charities.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.—Maj. John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon, president; Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. Navy; Dr. Francisco del Valle Atiles; Capt. G. M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; Rev. J. de J. Nin, Catholic priest; Rev. Henry A. Brown, chaplain, U. S. Army; Harold W. Cowper, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, secretary and disbursing officer. To this board will be transferred the executive and administrative control of the insane asylum, the orphan asylum and the leper colony. The board will report direct to the military governor. The funds available for expenditure for the branches of the public service above indicated are those carried by the budget for the current year, and will be disbursed and accounted for by the disbursing officer, under the direction of the board of charities.

X. The other branches of the public service not heretofore mentioned in this order are as follows—all reporting directly to the military governor:

- (a) The treasury.
- (b) The auditor.
- (c) The judicial boards.
- (d) The board of prison control.
- (e) The insular police.
- (f) The postal service.
- (g) The telegraph service.
- (h) The quarantine service of ports.
- (i) The superior board of health.
- (k) The inspector of lights and buoys.
- (l) The United States provisional court.

XI. The discontinuance of the departments of state, finance, and the interior, and the organization of the bureaus of state affairs, agriculture, and internal revenue will take place on the 15th instant, on which date the appointment of the civil secretary will take effect.

The amalgamation of the harbor works, with the public works bureau, will take place on the 15th instant.

XII. The following appointments in the civil branch of the military government are hereby announced: As civil secretary, Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste; as chief of bureau state affairs, Mr. Manuel Camuñas; as chief of internal revenue bureau, Dr. Calixto Romero; as chief of bureau of agriculture, Mr. Juan Bautista Rodriguez, C. E., to succeed Mr. Juan Castro, who may be retained in a suitable capacity; as board of public works, Capt. Wm. V. Judson, U. S. Corps of Engineers, president; Mr. F. L. Hills, civil engineer; Mr. Juan B. Rodriguez, civil engineer; as inspector of lights and beacons and in charge of buoys, Ensign W. R. Gherardi, U. S. Navy.

In making selections for appointments as above there may seem to one of the political parties a preponderance of numbers of officers of another political party.

The military governor announces that his selections for office are, in every case of reappointment, based upon the result of his experience and observation or the manner in which the gentlemen named have in the past performed the duties pertaining to other public places they have held. He has in no case been actuated by a thought of promoting the ambitions of any party, and should it be found that any public officer uses his position, or attempts to use it, in promoting any personal or partisan purpose, he will be immediately removed. The military government will be administered for the benefit of all alike, without respect to party, race, or color, and if abuses are brought to the knowledge of the commanding general he will immediately take measures to correct them.

A board of insular policy of nine members, composed of representatives of all parties and business interests will be appointed in a few days. To this board will be referred all important questions affecting public interests, concerning which he feels that he needs advice.

This board will be requested to have an oversight on the manner in which heads of bureaus and officers conduct their business and perform their duties, and the military governor will be glad to have

brought to his attention by anyone any error of omission or commission by any public officer.

Because an officer is a Republican or a Liberal it does not follow that he is incapable of rendering valuable public services, valuable to all inhabitants, whatever their party. Casualties and removals will probably occur, and in filling such places a balance of power between the parties and the non-partisan will be secured.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 117. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 14, 1899.

I. The board of charities of Porto Rico, at San Juan, is charged with the supervision of the distribution of food to the needy. It will make timely requisition on these headquarters for the necessary material, which will be distributed to the depots and transported by the quartermaster's department, and it will see that all requisitions by the division inspectors are promptly filled. The division inspectors and local boards of charity will report at least once each week to the board of charities at San Juan, the former giving the number of rations issued, the latter the number requested and likely to be required, together with such other information as may be useful in the work of the board.

II. All military departments and officers on duty in Porto Rico will give the board of charities of San Juan such assistance as it may call upon them for in the prosecution of the relief work.

III. The board of charities of San Juan is required to make requisition upon these headquarters for such funds as may be necessary, for which, and other material, it will account, as required by orders and regulations.

IV. The board of charities of San Juan is authorized to employ such personnel and purchase such material as may be necessary in the carrying out of its relief work.

V. Numbered ration cards will be issued by the municipal boards of charity, and signed by the chairman, to the needy of his district, giving date, name, and number of adults and children in the family. On this card is a certificate stating that the individual named on the card is indigent and will require food for a stated number of adults and children for a specified time, which must be signed by the chairman.

The card is intended for four issues, covering a period of four weeks, after which it will be taken up at the subdepot and if necessary a new card will be issued by the municipal board of charities.

These cards will be furnished by the board of charities for Porto Rico at San Juan.

VI. Any irregularities or misappropriation of relief material will be immediately reported to the board of charities, San Juan, by any one cognizant of such.

VII. A depot of supplies will be established at San Juan and at each military post and a subdepot in the chief town of each municipal

district. The post depot drawing supplies from San Juan and the subdepots from the post in its inspection division.

VIII.^a Requisitions will at once be forwarded to these headquarters by the commanding officer of each post, covering the requirements of his division for one month on the basis of 6.857 oz. of beans, 6.875 oz. of rice, and 2.285 oz. dried codfish or bacon for each daily ration.

He will receipt for and be responsible for the material invoiced to him.

IX. Food will be distributed in bulk from the post to each of its subdepots, which subdepots will be in charge of a noncommissioned officer with two or more privates, who will receive, receipt, and be responsible for and issue the material invoiced him from the depot.

X. Rations will be issued to the bearers of cards certified to by the chairman of the local board of charities, which issues will be entered, when made, upon the issue card and in a book to be kept at the subdepot, and no issue will be made except to the bearer of an issue card or his authenticated representative, whose name is written thereon. Accounts of issues will be rendered monthly by the division inspectors.

XI. All cards should be taken up when filled and filed as vouchers to the issue account of the subdepots.

XII. Commanders of depots and subdepots will make timely requisitions for supplies, and will be held responsible that the food is brought to the needy with the utmost promptness.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 118. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 16, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, the following reorganization and functions of the judiciary of this island were approved on August 10, 1899, and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:^b

1. The organization and functions of the courts of justice of this island will, from the 10th inst., undergo reforms in accordance with the following dispositions:

2. There shall be a supreme court of justice with fixed residence in the city of San Juan, composed of a chief justice and four associate justices, who jointly will constitute a judicial bench for all civil and criminal business; the court shall also have a prosecuting attorney, one secretary, two court clerks, one file clerk and taxer of costs, six clerks, one janitor, and two bailiffs.

3. The island is divided into five judicial districts, whose respective seats shall be San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Humacao.

4. The judicial district of San Juan will comprise the following municipalities: The city of San Juan, Vega-baja, Vega-alta, Corozal,

^a The ration for one person for one week is 3 lbs. each of rice and beans and 1 lb. of dried codfish or bacon.

^b See General Orders, No. 114, August 16, 1899; General Orders, No. 195, November 29, 1899; and General Orders, No. 70, April 2, 1900; Headquarters Department of Porto Rico.

Naranjito, Toa-alta, Toa-baja, Dorado, Bayamon, Rio-piedras, Trujillo-alto, Carolina, Rio-grande, Loiza, Caguas, Aguas-buenas, Comerio, Cayey, and Cidra.

5. The judicial district of Arecibo will comprise the following municipalities: Arecibo, Manati, Morovis, Ciales, Barceloneta, Utuado, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, and Lares.

6. The judicial district of Humacao will comprise the following municipalities: Humacao, Piedras, Naguabo, Fajardo, Yabucoa, Maunabo, Juncos, Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Patillas, and Vieques.

7. The judicial district of Mayaguez will comprise the following municipalities: Mayaguez, Añasco, Rincón, Aguada, Aguadilla, Moca, Isabela, San Sebastian, Las Marias, Maricao, San German, Sabana-grande, Lajas, and Cabo-rojo.

8. The judicial district of Ponce will comprise the following municipalities: Ponce, Juana-Diaz, Coamo, Barros, Adjuntas, Peñuelas, Salinas, Guayamilla, Yauco, Guayama, Santa Isabel, Aibonito, Barranquitas, and Arróyo.

9. Justice in civil and criminal matters will be administered in each district by a court established in its respective capitol. These courts will have exclusive jurisdiction and public oral trial of all classes of civil and criminal matters under the forms and procedure established further on in this general order.

10. Each district court will be composed of three judges, one of whom shall be presiding judge, and who jointly shall constitute a bench for civil and criminal business. To each district court there shall be attached a prosecuting attorney, who will represent the law in criminal cases and in civil cases when in order.

11. The district court will be assisted by one secretary, two chamber clerks, one court janitor, and two bailiffs.

12. The civil suits in progress of appeal before the supreme court will be transferred to the San Juan district court acting as a court of second instance, which shall hear and decide them in conformity with the law now in force. Criminal cases, except those awaiting appeal shall also be turned over to the San Juan district court by the supreme court.

The supreme court of justice is hereby abolished. It shall hand over all matters pending before it to the supreme court established by the foregoing provisions.

13. Criminal cases in process before the court of Ponce will be turned over to the district court to be established for that district. The court of Mayaguez will also turn over its business to the district court likewise to be established there.

14. Business in progress before courts of instruction and first instance courts shall be turned over with due formalities to the district courts corresponding to each respective judicial district.

15. The criminal business transferred from the abolished courts shall be proceeded with by the district courts. Matters of civil litigation shall also follow their course up to the step in procedure known as presentation of proofs, when they shall be continued under the rules of civil oral suits established by this general order. If said civil business shall have got so far as presentation of proofs without concluding same the remainder shall be heard in oral suit; but if the suit be found in a stage of proceedings subsequent to the presentation

of proofs it shall be finished and decided by the district courts in conformity with existing proceedings, after public hearing, it being understood that recourse of cassation against the decision shall only be allowed within the dispositions of this general order.

JUDICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

16. The administration of justice shall be carried on with entire independence and without any other limitation than the civil or criminal responsibility which judges or courts may incur by reason of their actions, for which they will be answerable as provided in General Orders, No. 98, current series, these headquarters.

17. The investigation of charges in cases treating of judicial responsibility may be given in charge of judicial functionary of category superior to the accused, but only the supreme court in banc shall authorize the presentation of the charge.

18. Civil responsibility of judges, judicial functionaries and attorneys shall be incurred for the following reasons: Manifest infraction of the law, corrupt misstatement of facts and negligence or want of diligence in complying with judicial duties and functions.

19. Civil responsibility may be demanded before the supreme court and under the rule established for civil oral suits before the district courts by the parties prejudiced.

20. No appeal lies against decisions of the supreme court.

21. Civil or criminal responsibility incurred by minor functionaries of the administration of justice shall be exacted before the district or municipal court corresponding, and in the usual form established by ruling dispositions.

22. It shall not be necessary to give bond or establish a preliminary suit in order to lodge accusation or complaint against judicial functionaries or attorneys.

23. When the members of the supreme court incur responsibility they shall be tried by a special tribunal as established in paragraph 13 of General Orders, No. 98, current series, these headquarters.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

24. There shall be a municipal court in each municipal district. Each municipal court shall consist of one judge and two associate judges, who shall jointly decide and sign all the cases that have been properly brought before the court and determined by the same.

25. In criminal matters, municipal judges shall have cognizance in all misdemeanors established by the ruling penal code, as well as petty thefts, frauds, and offenses against property in cases where the amount of the object of the offense or damage occasioned does not exceed five dollars U. S. currency, which offenses shall be considered misdemeanors, with the exception of those comprised in article 538 of the penal code, which shall be judged by the corresponding district court. They shall also have cognizance in assaults where the healing of wounds caused shall have been completed in not more than fifteen days. In all these cases they shall apply the respective punishments stated by the code.

26. In civil matters municipal judges shall have cognizance of all litigation where the amount at stake between litigants does not exceed four hundred dollars U. S. currency.

27. It shall also be the duty of municipal judges to prepare the preliminaries in criminal cases within the limits of investigation, substantial proof of punishable acts, their nature, gravity, and essential circumstances, search for the author or authors, their detention or imprisonment in accordance with the law, and the seizure of the instruments of the crime or objects which might convict, in cases where such exist. These preliminaries must be practiced by municipal judges within the period of six days after they receive the information that a crime has been committed.

28. The police force as a whole and individually is also obliged to attend to the preliminary investigation of all crimes until the appearance of the municipal judge, to whom they will give notice immediately.

29. As soon as municipal judges have completed the preliminary investigations in criminal cases within the period previously fixed, they shall send them by a police officer without delay to the attorney of the respective district court, together with the prisoners, as supposed authors of the crime, if any has been made.

30. The designation of the associates shall be made by lot in the following manner: Each municipal judge shall request the respective alcalde to furnish him with a list of competent persons or residents with academic or professional diplomas, and of such persons as have held the position of alcalde, councillor or municipal judge, and another list of an equal number of municipal taxpayers in the order of the amount paid, beginning with the largest amount. These lists, which shall be rectified or added to each year, shall include only persons of more than 21 years of age who know how to read and write.

31. On the first day of each quarter, or every three months, the municipal judge shall call a meeting of the persons inscribed in the two lists and publicly and in the presence of those attending will draw by lot one from each list so as to form pairs until both lists are exhausted. This will cause each pair to be formed of one competent person and one taxpayer. On the conclusion of the drawing a list shall be prepared of the associates who have so served during the quarter, which shall be posted in the court room, duly signed by the judge, secretary, and others present.

32. The associates, in the order of their respective terms and without prejudice to the particular obligation of each when his proper turn arrives, shall act as substitutes one for the other.

33. The municipal judge shall advise the associates when their turn arrives, stating the day and hour a sufficient time beforehand. With this object municipal judges shall name one, two, or more days if necessary in each week for the prompt and orderly decision of business in hand.

34. Municipal judges shall receive under oath, subject to the penalties of perjury, statements from the associate judges that no motive or just and legal impediment preventing them from sitting on the case, connects them with the litigants.

35. The associate judges whose turn it is may have cognizance of all suits awaiting decision on the day corresponding to such turn, which suits shall not be passed on for the cognizance of other associates.

In the act of the trial shall be stated the decision which shall contain the result of the voting and the resolution of the pending cases, without the form known as "resultando y considerando."

36. Against the decision of municipal and associate judges free appeal will lie to the respective district court. Recourse of appeal must be had within five days counting from the day following the notification of sentence.

37. An appearance must be put in before the district court within a period of ten days after notice being served.

38. Both parties having put in an appearance, the district court shall set a day and hour for the public hearing, at which either the litigants, their legal representatives, or their lawyers may appear.

39. No appeal of any sort shall lie against the decisions of the district courts in civil or criminal verbal suits.

40. As a recompense for the increased work which the foregoing imposes on the municipal courts, an amount shall be appropriated in the insular budget for the benefit of the secretaries of said courts both for personal services and materials. For this purpose different categories shall be formed taking into consideration the greater amount of work which may fall to the share of the courts in municipalities containing the most inhabitants.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

41. The attorney of the district court on receiving the summary sent by the municipal judge shall issue an order for the detention of the prisoners, if any, in the corresponding prison, and within the precise period of ten days shall draw up a bill of charges or present a petition for quashing. In cases of wounding, the recovery of the person wounded shall be awaited, which recovery shall be certified to by the physician in attendance under his exclusive responsibility and without need of ratification.

42. On presentation of the bill of charges by the prosecuting attorney the court will inform the accused thereof, so that he can state whether or not he agrees to the penalty requested, and if not, he shall be required immediately to name his lawyer for the defense. If the lawyer named refuses to defend, the first lawyer on the list will be appointed, and the accused will be informed thereof to enable him to give instructions accordingly.

43. As soon as the defense files a bill of conclusions in writing within five days, the court will decide upon the admission of the testimony proposed and shall immediately set a day and hour for the hearing of the oral trial.

44. In the record of the oral trial the petitions of the prosecuting attorney and lawyer for the defense regarding the points which they may consider essential to assuring the exactitude of the evidence of witnesses of experts shall be succinctly stated. The questions in examination or cross-examination ruled out by the court shall also be recorded.

45. In cases provided for by the law of criminal procedure appeal in cassation will lie against sentences pronounced by the district courts for infraction of law or error in procedure.

46. Against writs or ordinances of the district courts which are not of mere procedure appeal always lies to the same court for reconsideration or amendment.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

47. All civil litigations between parties when the amount exceeds \$400 U. S. currency, shall be originally heard and decided before the respective district court in the form established by the following articles.

48. The litigants must be advised by lawyers registered at the bar of this island, and may appear personally or by procurator, as they choose.

49. The claim must be lodged with the district court which shall first decide whether to admit it, and it shall immediately name, in order of precedence, a judge or member of the court who shall conduct the preliminaries of the suit up to the oral hearing. Said judge will make all the orders of mere procedure, and the district court the writs and resolutions not of that character.

50. On the admittal of the claim, it shall be handed to the defendant in the suit for him to reply within a period of twenty days, which cannot be extended, and within which time he must also put in an appearance in the suit. Pleas of counterclaim will be allowed, and in such the demandant will have three days to answer the counterclaim.

51. On reply being made to the claim, and the plaintiff being furnished with a copy of such reply, or on the defendant being accused and declared in default, the preliminary judge shall cite the litigants for a verbal hearing, setting a day and hour therefor with notice of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty days.

52. Both litigants or their representatives accompanied by their respective lawyers shall appear at this hearing, and shall present in writing a notice of the testimony of every description which each intends to call for. At this meeting the lawyers on both sides may amplify or add to the documents they had drawn up.

53. The preliminary judge shall confine himself to hearing the petition of the litigants, noting down briefly and succinctly the arguments presented by each one, and after ordering that the documents presented form part of the records, shall declare the hearing terminated, and shall reduce to writing the minutes thereof, giving notice to the court, at its first session, of the notices of testimony presented, for the court to resolve therein as is proper.

54. If neither of the litigants have asked for hearing of testimony in their documents of claim and reply, the court shall immediately set a day and hour for a public hearing, at which the lawyers for the complainant and defence shall state their client's case.

55. The district court shall examine the testimony proposed to be submitted, admitting that which they consider pertinent, and at once setting a day and hour for the hearing of the civil oral suit.

56. If testimony is to be taken outside of the territory of this island, the necessary rogatory letters trial shall be granted in the proper form and through the proper channel, and the hearing of the suit shall be put off until the extraordinary stay be terminated, or

the testimony taken by commission be returned. For the comparison of public documents with their originals the court, when deciding on the admission of testimony, shall issue letters mandatory containing the necessary clauses conferring sufficient power on municipal judges of the districts where the comparison is to be made. Should the comparison have to be made outside of his jurisdiction, he will grant the required letters of rogation.

57. On the day of the hearing the testimony proposed shall be examined before the court, and with the intervention of the lawyers of both parties who shall examine the witnesses or experts in turn by questions, cross-examination, or declarations, which they consider necessary for their case within the matter under discussion and that proposed in the document of testimony. The court may throw out any suggestive captious or impertinent question or cross-question. Each witness or expert shall be examined, first by the lawyer for the case presenting him, afterwards by the lawyer for the other side if he wishes, and lastly by the court if wishing to make clear or ask for explanation of any points it thinks fit.

58. The secretary of the court shall draw up the minutes of the suit, recording substantially the result of evidence and the cross-examining of the lawyers.

59. On the termination of testimony offered the lawyers of both parties may comment on the question under discussion and the rights of their clients. They are allowed one opportunity to rectify the allegations adduced in their pleas. The suit shall then be declared closed and decision must be given within not more than ten days, counting from the day following the termination of the suit. Said sentence must be drawn up and written in the form established by the law of civil procedure when referring to major suits.

60. The appearance of witnesses and experts shall be compulsory except when, in the opinion of the court, they can allege and prove just cause. Any witness or expert not appearing without just cause shall be fined not exceeding \$50 at the discretion of the court.

61. Each expert or witness should be indemnified by the party he appears for; and for this purpose, on the termination of each suit, the court will fix the amount of indemnity and will immediately inform each of the litigants or their legal representatives the amounts they are called on to pay to each witness, except when litigating as paupers. In this case indemnities shall be paid in the same manner as those paid to witnesses or experts in criminal cases.

62. Should the defendant present a dilatory plea in abatement, evidence shall be taken thereon, and at the conclusion of the evidence the lawyers on both sides shall present their argument verbally, the main suit being meanwhile suspended for the time purely necessary for the court to give a succinct decision in the incidental matter. If the plea is sustained, it shall of course have effect as against the claim; if overruled, the original suit shall continue its course.

63. Costs shall always be paid by the litigant who loses his case on all points. In other cases the court shall give an equitable decision in the matter of costs.

64. By costs are understood: Lawyer's fees, procurator's fees, indemnities for witnesses and experts, and the legal expenses necessarily incurred as a direct consequence of litigation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

65. Both in civil and in criminal matters judges shall discuss their decisions privately, but the voting thereon must be held at a public hearing and in the presence of the litigants or their legal representatives. The presiding judge shall put the question or questions on which a case turns separately to the vote, and shall endeavor to separate duly the different points debated. Each of the judges shall reply simply yes or no, and the decision shall be immediately recorded according to majority of votes. In civil matters the decision shall be reduced to form by the judge who conducted the preliminaries, unless he dissent from the decision. In criminal matters it shall be done by the judges by turns.

The dissenting judge shall write his opinion at the foot of the decision.

ADDITIONAL CIVIL PROVISIONS.

66. All the attributes conceded to judges of first instance under the law of civil procedure in proceedings relating to meetings of creditors, bankruptcy, intestacy, probate, and other matters relative to declaration suits and suits in liquidated claims shall remain in force and shall be exercised by the district courts; nevertheless, should the case arise that in any of these proceedings contest occurs within the limits of the law, the district court shall hear the claim and rebuttal and the evidence in the manner previously established, and shall proceed to decide thereon in civil oral suit.

67. The attributes in favor of judges of first instance mentioned in the law of civil procedure and the provisions relating to precautionary attachments, the giving security for property in litigation, the execution of judgments, voluntary jurisdiction, and other dispositions relating to judicial questions of a general character, shall also remain in force and be transferred to the district courts.

68. In all such cases, the judges of the district court by turns shall conduct the preliminary proceedings, but the court itself shall issue such writs and orders as are not merely of procedure.

69. In suits of liquidated claims the district courts preserve the attributes enjoyed by judges of first instance following the law of civil procedure up to such step as the reply to the claim or failure to reply thereto, in which case the preliminary judge will cite the litigant to appear and submit the proposal of evidence to be offered, after which the suit shall continue under the rules established for civil oral suits in general.

70. The provisions of the law of civil procedure relative to the form of presenting claims and replies, proposal of proofs, and legal formulas in general shall continue to exist and be applied. Documentary proofs may be presented optionally together with the claim or reply, or at the hearing held for the proposal of proofs. The attendance and advice of a lawyer for each litigant is obligatory in civil oral suits and other cases established by said law of procedure.

71. The system of procedure established by the law of hypothecation and other special laws shall remain in force, it being understood that the district courts assume the jurisdiction and faculties of the

abolished supreme court, territorial audiencias, and courts of first instance; all cases in which judicial contest arises being settled in single instance and by civil oral suit.

72. All steps, exceptions, and proofs in the various classes of suits shall be such as required by the law of civil procedure and according to whether the suit be declarative, liquidated claim, injunction, eviction, or of other character. Dilatory exceptions when authorized by the law shall be presented conjointly with peremptory exceptions and in corresponding order, according to their respective nature. In the same form and in one written document proposal of proofs relative to both classes of exception must be made.

73. Petitions for annulment must be pleaded during the oral hearing, and the court will previously decide in the form established for dilatory exceptions whether they affect the essential validity of the suit. The lawyers for both sides may enter the protest they think fit, for the purpose of appeal against error in procedure, which protests shall be recorded in the minutes.

GENERAL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROVISIONS.

74. All provisions of the laws of civil and criminal procedure referring concretely and specially to forms or manner of procedure different or contrary to the prescriptions of this order are abrogated.

75. Verbal suits and proceedings before municipal courts both in civil and criminal matters shall retain the same form as the present law orders.

76. The judicial board created by General Orders, No. 98, c. s., Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, will proceed as soon as possible to codify such dispositions governing civil and criminal procedure as remain in force. These shall be divided into two volumes, civil and criminal, respectively, and shall be published in the accustomed manner for the information of all concerned.

77. All disputes or differences between judicial and gubernatorial authorities shall be decided by the commander in chief of the department after hearing the opinion of the supreme court and its attorney.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

78. Appeal to the supreme court will lie in all civil suits for infraction of law and error in procedure in the cases which the law of civil procedure defines for the latter, but not for suits heard before municipal courts.

79. Besides the cases defined by the law of civil procedure, such appeal will also lie for error in the consideration of proofs.

80. In criminal trials, appeal may be taken for infraction of law and error in procedure in cases defined by the law of criminal procedure.

81. Notice of appeal shall be given to the sentencing district court not later than ten days after the day of notification of sentence.

82. The district court shall decide whether to allow the appeal only when such is to be taken for error in procedure, and its decision adverse may be appealed against before the supreme court within fifteen days. For this purpose the district court when denying right

of appeal shall grant a literal and certified copy of the ruling against which appeal was sought to the party appealing, within three days at the latest, and besides shall order both sides to appear before the supreme court.^a

83. On the termination of the time allowed for appearance and on the appearance of the appellant, the supreme court after public hearing shall immediately give a decision on the appeal against the ruling of the lower court debarring right of cassation. The lawyers for both sides may be present, and the matter must be decided before all other business in hand.

84. Should the district court allow appeal, the original documents must be sent to the supreme court after citing the parties to appear during a period of ten days.

It shall not be necessary to give any bond on appeal to the supreme court.

85. On the appearance of the appellant before the supreme court of cassation the documents shall be given him to enable him to base and establish his appeal in writing within twenty days. His appeal in writing shall be handed to the other litigant for twenty days also, and on the return to the court of all the documents it shall set a day and hour for a public hearing at which the prosecuting attorney and the lawyers on both sides shall state their cases according to whether the matter be a civil or criminal suit.

86. The supreme court shall give its verdict by vote in public in the form previously established in this order for district and municipal courts and within five days of the public hearing. After giving decision, the original documents shall be returned to the proper court with a certified copy of such a decision. All sentences of the supreme court of justice shall be published in the Official Gazette.

87. All provisions of the laws of civil and criminal procedure relative to the substantiation of appeals which are in opposition to the provisions of this order are repealed.

COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

88. The positions of judge or prosecuting attorney of the supreme court of justice and district court shall be filled by lawyers only.

89. Besides the legal diploma the nomination of judicial functionaries shall be made after taking into account services rendered, seniority at the bar, and known ability in the profession.

90. The secretaries of the supreme court of justice and district courts must also be lawyers. Taking into account the employees of the courts of first instance who by virtue of this order will lose their positions, it is hereby ordered that such "escribanos" as possess the necessary conditions as to capability, honesty, and good service in their last position will be given preference in selecting secretaries of the district courts.

91. Municipal judges must also be lawyers registered at the bar of this island, but when such are not available in the respective municipalities, persons possessing the best conditions of fitness and

^a See General Orders, No. 182, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, November 18, 1899.

capacity for judicial functions may be nominated. Lawyers holding the office of municipal judge are not permitted to practice law.

92. The nomination of municipal judges and attorneys shall be made in the manner established for the rest of the personnel of the administration of justice until such time as they may be chosen by suffrage.

93. Secretaries of the municipal courts shall be nominated in the manner established by the preceding paragraph.

94.* The court shall nominate one or more supplementary judges to substitute the incumbent in case of vacancy, absence, or sickness. Each attorney shall also nominate his substitute for the same reason.

These nominations must be made from among lawyers registered at the bar of this island who are practising in the town where the court sits. Substitute judges shall receive \$6 for each day's service in the district courts and \$10 if serving in the supreme court of justice.

95. Judges of the courts and attorneys do not require any permission for absentsing themselves, but shall receive no salary during their absence, and must see to it that a substitute fill their places.

96. Notice and proof to the entire satisfaction of the court of which he forms part must be given by a judge or attorney when sick, during which period only one-half of the salary shall be allowed.

97. The presiding judge of each court shall give notice, under his responsibility, to the solicitor-general of the absence of any of its members through sickness, or other causes.

98. Should the sickness last more than three months, the court of which the sick judge forms part shall so inform the solicitor-general to enable him to take the necessary action. The above provisions are applicable to court secretaries, court clerks, and other employees of the administration of justice.

99. The court shall also inform the attorney-general of all vacancies, absences, and substitutions, for purposes of keeping the proper accounts.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 121. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 17, 1899.

AN ADVISORY BOARD.

- (1) For consideration of questions on insular policy.
- (2) For devising measures looking to the industrial and economic improvement of Porto Rico.
- (3) For concerting measures that may soonest enable the sufferers from the storm to rebuild and restore their houses, fields, and shops is hereby appointed, to consist of the following-named gentlemen, who have consented to serve: Mr. Andrew Crosas, Mr. J. R. Latimer, Mr. Francisco Acuña, Mr. M. Egozcue, Mr. Manuel Paniagua, Mr. Santiago R. Palmer, Mr. Rafael Palacios Apellaniz, Mr. F. Guillermet, Mr. Ramón Méndez Cardona.

* See General Orders, No. 70, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, April 2, 1900.

The military governor of Porto Rico will be ex officio the president of the board, but as his public duties will frequently prevent his participation in its meetings, the board at its first meeting for organization is requested to elect a vice-president and secretary. The signatures of these officers only will be necessary to authenticate proceedings, reports, and recommendations.

Papers relating to these and other subjects above indicated will be referred to the board, and reports will be submitted from time to time.

A suitable room for the sessions of the board will be provided by the civil secretary, and stationery and office furniture will be supplied by the same officer.

The board is requested to nominate for appointment a clerk and typewriter, who should also be a competent translator, also an office messenger; the salary of these employees to be \$1,500 and \$300 per year, respectively. Additions will be made to the budget to cover the office expenses of the board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 122. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 17, 1899.

The society established on this island, under the name of "Proteccion de los Animales," is to defray all its expenditures for personnel and material out of such funds as it may collect, arising from fines imposed for infringement of its regulations.

The "juntas" established in towns of the island shall render monthly accounts to the president at San Juan, who shall in his turn render them monthly to the civil secretary of the governor-general of Porto Rico.

The reports of the several "juntas" will contain a statement of the number of cases of arrests for cruelty to animals and the amount of the fine imposed and collected in each case.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 123. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 18, 1899.

Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 111, current series, these headquarters, is amended by adding thereto the following subparagraph:

(d) Mortgage bonds (cedulas hipotecarias) issued by any established banking house of Porto Rico may be accepted as surety, with the approval of the governor-general, the bonds being properly accompanied by a written instrument showing the number of the bond and issue of the same, and the conditions of the transfer, together with a certificate of the validity of the bond.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 124. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 19, 1899.

I. It having been brought to the attention of the department commander that idle, able-bodied men are refusing work at fair wages, it is hereby ordered that no such man who so refuses will be permitted to draw food for himself or family. All men who receive food are required to do such work or service as their division inspector or his representative may direct.

II. Any person who misapplies any material furnished for the relief of the destitute by fraudulently obtaining, or by selling or otherwise disposing of the same, will be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

III. When food can not be obtained from other sources, a division inspector is authorized to sell directly at cost price (commissary list) to the heads of families, resident in his district, such food from the supplies in his depot as is absolutely necessary to prevent hunger in said families. The amount of food thus sold must not exceed a week's supply at the rate of 1 pound per day for each individual in the family. The money thus received will be accounted for to the board of charities for Porto Rico, San Juan, following the general method laid down in Army Regulations.*

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 28. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 19, 1899.

The established rate of wages to laborers upon public works is 5 centavos per hour, or its equivalent in the U. S. currency. This applies also to all laborers employed in barrack reconstruction and other ordinary labor; tools will be furnished by the employer.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 125. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 22, 1899.

In view of the recent hurricane which has so severely devastated this island, it is hereby ordered that the collection of taxes due by landholders to the insular treasury and municipalities, as well as all executions for arrears of such taxes, be suspended until further instructions. Taxes on city property, where owners can produce legal evidence that their houses have been destroyed or seriously damaged by the storm, are also ordered to be remitted.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

* See General Orders, No. 89, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 27, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 128.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 24, 1899.

In order to avoid as far as possible the annoyance and damage caused by stray animals, it is hereby ordered:

First. Alcaldes are authorized to impose fines, for the benefit of the municipal treasuries, upon the owners of stray animals found trespassing upon private property.

Second. In the investigation of complaints of this character, alcaldes shall institute oral examination of the interested parties and their witnesses. For the purpose of taking such evidence the alcalde is authorized to administer oaths. Against his decision there shall be no appeal.

Third. Fines imposed by alcaldes, pursuant to the foregoing paragraphs, shall be as follows: For the first offense, \$1 per head; for the second offense, within six months, \$2 per head; for each subsequent offense, within six months, \$3 per head.

Fourth. Persons upon whom fines have been imposed, pursuant to the foregoing paragraph, who fail to pay the same within three days, shall be arrested and confined in municipal jail, one day for each dollar which they may fail to pay. Owners of property who suffer damages from stray animals may institute civil action before the proper court for such damages.

Fifth. A copy of this order in Spanish and in English shall be posted publicly on the door of every alcalde's office for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Sixth. All laws or orders in conflict with the foregoing provisions are hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 129.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 24, 1899.

1. It having come to the notice of the department commander that the provisions of the Penal Code of Porto Rico for the prevention of the crime of dueling have for some years past been disregarded by the authorities charged with their enforcement, and that persons have been permitted to engage in this pernicious practice without official interference or punishment, it is hereby announced that according to the spirit of American law and institutions it is a serious offense to challenge another to fight a duel, either by word or letter, or to be the bearer of such challenge, or to endeavor to provoke another to send a challenge, or to aid or abet in provoking or inciting a duel. To act as principal in a duel, or to participate in a duel as a second, attending surgeon, or assistant to either of the principals in a duel, whether either principal is injured or not, is a high misdemeanor.

2. Where one of the parties to a duel is killed, the survivor is guilty of murder, and all who are present, aiding and abetting in the act, are accomplices.

3. In order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding this matter in future, it is hereby ordered that all persons who participate in duels as challengers, bearers of challenges, or as provoking or en-

deavoring to provoke challenges to fight duels, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in jail for not less than three nor more than six months.

4. All persons who participate as principals, seconds, surgeons, or assistants in duels, where there are no resulting wounds or injuries, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by confinement at hard labor for not less than six months nor more than one year.

5. All persons who participate in duels, either as principals, seconds, surgeons, or assistants, where one of the parties is wounded, shall be deemed guilty of assault with intent to kill, and, upon conviction thereof, will be punished by confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor for not less than one year.

6. All persons participating in duels, either as principals, seconds, surgeons, or assistants, where one of the parties is killed, or dies as the result of a wound received in said duel, shall be deemed guilty (as principals or accomplices) of murder, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly.

7. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, these headquarters, and the United States provisional court, instituted by General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over the offenses herein described. It is hereby made the duty of all judges and officers connected with the said courts, and of all municipal judges, alcaldes, and members of the insular and municipal police forces of this island to give immediate information to the nearest court having jurisdiction of any violation of this order.

8. All laws, decrees, or orders now or heretofore existing in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order are hereby revoked and annulled.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 130.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 29, 1899.

General Orders, No. 22, current series, these headquarters, dated February 17, 1899, relative to a reward of \$100 to be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery to the military authorities, and conviction, of anyone guilty of arson, murder, robbery, or violent assault for the purpose of murder or robbery on the part of anyone forming a combination known as the banditti or organization for violating the law is revoked.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 132.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 31, 1899.

Under the provisions of Article IX of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, "Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula," residing in Porto Rico, "may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making before a court of record, within a year

from the date of the exchange of ratification of the treaty, a declaration of their intention to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside."

I. The proclamation of the President of the United States announcing the ratification of the treaty of peace having been made on April 11, 1899, the limitation of one year referred to and prescribed in the treaty will begin to run from that date. All Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in Porto Rico, who desire to preserve their Spanish nationality, may declare such intention before the municipal judge of the municipality in which they live. Those who fail to do so on or before April 10, 1900, will be understood to have renounced their allegiance to Spain, and will be considered as having adopted citizenship in Porto Rico.

II. For the purpose of permanent record and the protection of the parties concerned, a document will be prepared in duplicate in each case by the municipal judge setting forth the following facts: (a) The name and surname of the interested party, his or her age, nationality (specifying the province), civil status and profession, trade or occupation; (b) names of wife and children, should there be any, and the names of the applicant's parents; (c) the date in which the declaration is made and signed.

This document shall be subscribed by the applicant and witnessed by the signatures of the municipal judge and the secretary of his court.

III. Unmarried women (natives of the peninsula), of legal age, will make declaration in the same manner as men.

IV. Guardians may make declarations for their wards (such children being natives of the peninsula), but any such ward who attains the age of 21 years before April 11, 1900, may renounce such act when he or she becomes of legal age, by appearing before a municipal judge and making declaration of such renunciation, and such renunciation will be recorded, indorsed, and returned in the same manner as hereinafter prescribed for declarations.

V. Immediately upon the execution of the document the municipal judge shall transmit both copies to the civil secretary for registration in the bureau of state and municipal affairs. The chief of the bureau will enter the document in a register prepared for the purpose, file one copy in his office, and return to the municipal judge the other copy, duly indorsed with its serial number and the date of entry in the register of nationality. The copy so returned will be immediately delivered by the municipal judge to the interested party.

VI. No fees of any character shall be required for the execution of the documents provided for in this order.

VII. Municipal judges will be held responsible for a careful compliance with the provisions of this order.

VIII. Printed blank forms will be prepared by the chief of the bureau of state and municipal affairs, under the direction of the civil secretary, and furnished upon application and without charge to the municipal judges.

IX. The civil rights and political status of other inhabitants of this island are to be determined by Congress as provided in the treaty.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 133. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 31, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PORT REGULATIONS AND PILOT RULES FOR PORTO RICO.

ART. 1. All masters of vessels who visit a port for the first time after the publication of these regulations will receive a copy of the same from the pilot.

ART. 2. The senior officer of the United States Navy stationed at San Juan, P. R., is the captain of the port of same. At other ports of the island the United States military officers on duty detailed as collectors of customs are, *ex officio*, captains of the port at their respective stations and substations.

ART. 3. The number of pilots allowed to the port of San Juan will be five. There shall never be less than two licensed pilots at other ports except Vieques, Fajardo, Humacao, and Guanica, where there will be but one each.

ART. 4. No vessel, whether at anchor or lying at a wharf, shall shift its berth without permission from the captain of the port, nor without the presence of the pilot.*

ART. 5. Every vessel lying at a wharf shall rig in such spars, davits, etc., as may be desired by the captain of the port so as not to interfere with other vessels.

ART. 6. The master of any vessel having gunpowder or other explosives on board shall declare the fact to the captain of the port upon arrival in order that it may be taken in charge or that the vessel may be assigned to a special anchorage, but before leaving a permit must be obtained from the captain of the port to replace said powder or explosives on board. Permission from same authority to load explosives is also required.

ART. 7. The discharge of cannon or other firearms from vessels in the harbor, without permission, is forbidden.

ART. 8. No pitch, tar, turpentine, or other combustibles shall be boiled on any wharf or on board any vessel. Steamers alongside a wharf must take all precautions to avoid the issue of sparks. Vessels will be liable for all damages resulting from neglect of this rule.

ART. 9. Any vessel requiring extensive repairs, calling for a lengthened stay alongside a wharf, will obtain the necessary permission from the captain of the port before mooring the ship.

ART. 10. In case of a fire on board a vessel, all masters of other vessels shall render such assistance as may be in their power.

ART. 11. No vessel shall take on board or discharge ballast without permission from the captain of the port, who will indicate the disposal to be made of any ballast discharged.

ART. 12. No vessel shall throw overboard any ashes, dirt, or rubbish, and if while embarking or disembarking articles any of these should fall overboard and sink the master will be liable for all expenses incurred in removing such obstructions and for any damage which may be done while the obstruction remains.

* See General Orders, No. 37, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Feb. 16, 1900.

ART. 13. All vessels or boats are forbidden to moor to any beacon, buoy, or other harbor work or to make use of the same for warping without written permission of the captain of the port.

ART. 14. All masters are forbidden to allow their vessels to be boarded by anyone except the pilot before the visit of the health officer. The full amount of the penalty for violating this article will be paid alike and separately by the master of the vessel, the person boarding said vessel, and the owner of the boarding boat. The penalty fixed by act of Congress, March 27, 1890, for violating port quarantine regulations is a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

ART. 15. Pilot boats shall be painted black, with a large white letter "P" on either bow and displaying a square blue flag with a white letter "P."

ART. 16. Under ordinary conditions of wind and weather pilots shall board vessels at least 1 mile outside of the port. The point of entrance to a port will be determined by the captain of the same.

ART. 17. All steamers on entering or leaving the port of San Juan shall proceed at moderate speed.

ART. 18. Pilots of outgoing vessels shall remain on board until after the vessel has made a good offing.

ART. 19. Each pilot shall have in his possession and display, if called for, a pilot's certificate, signed by the commandant of the naval station at San Juan. This certificate will be expressed in the terms contained in the form herewith attached.

ART. 20. Only pilots are authorized to pilot vessels on entering and leaving port or in shifting berth. A master who dispenses with the services of a pilot will nevertheless pay full pilotage, besides being responsible for all damages caused by the absence of the pilot. The presence on board of a fisherman or other individual possessing local knowledge will not be accepted as a satisfactory excuse for not taking a pilot. Nevertheless, if the master can prove that the absence of the pilot is due to his neglect, such as his failure to have appeared at the proper time, the pilot will himself pay the pilotage fees to the common fund, if there be one; otherwise, to the customs officer, and also be liable to have his license suspended or revoked.*

ART. 21. Any person who pilots or attempts or offers to pilot a vessel without the license required by existing law and regulations shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the United States provisional court shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300, or by confinement at hard labor not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

ART. 22. In case the vessel's bill of health is not clean the pilot must direct the movements of the vessel either on board the ship itself or from his boat. If the pilot has decided in such case that it is not necessary for him to go on board, but nevertheless the master insists upon his doing so, or if the master has concealed the actual sanitary condition of the vessel, then the said master shall pay in addition to the pilotage fees \$5 per day for each day as a personal

* See General Orders, No. 37, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Feb. 16, 1900.

compensation to the pilot for his loss of time should he be detained in quarantine.

ART. 23. Any pilot who fails to take his turn at piloting when in the judgment of the captain of the port the weather does not prevent his doing so shall pay a fine of \$50 and be responsible for any damage that his refusal may have caused and his license may be revoked.

ART. 24. Pilots are forbidden to take from one vessel to another any persons, effects, or letters.

ART. 25. If any vessel by reason of being shorthanded requires the aid of the pilot boat's crew or a part thereof, the pilot will call on board as many as the master requires and the state of health on board permits, after agreeing beforehand upon the amount of wages to be paid to the men so employed.

ART. 26. All masters of vessels anchored in port shall comply with international rules with reference to lights to be displayed by vessels at anchor. All boats moving about the harbor between sunset and sunrise shall display either a white light or the usual running lights.

ART. 27. In so far as relates to these rules, the harbor of San Juan shall be held to include all waters of the bay of San Juan, including Cataño.

ART. 28. The captain of the port will when practicable detail a guard boat for enforcing the quarantine regulations and rules of the port. This boat will be distinguished by a white flag with a diagonal red cross, and all masters of vessels are directed to comply with any instructions received from the officer in charge of said boat.

ART. 29. Any master or owner of a vessel or other person who refuses or neglects to comply with any of the foregoing regulations shall, except when otherwise provided in said regulations, pay a fine of \$20 for the first offense or first day of such refusal or neglect, and \$50 for every subsequent offense or day, besides being liable for all expenses and damages caused by such refusal or neglect.

ART. 30. Any master or other person having charge of a vessel who shall refuse or neglect to obey the directions of the captain of the port or of his assistants in respect of any matter under their authority or who shall molest, resist, or oppose the captain of the port or his assistants in the execution of any of the duties of his or their offices shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of \$100.

ART. 31. All fines are payable in United States currency and will be collected and turned over by the captain of the port to the collector of customs.*

ART. 32. For the purpose of examination with a view to establish the competency or incompetency of pilots, the commandant of the naval station at San Juan convened a board of naval officers at that port. The board's certificates of competency of named pilots to pilot vessels at specified ports and signed by the commandant of the naval station at San Juan will be respected by the captains of ports and all others concerned. Others who may apply for appointment as pilots, if recommended by the captains of ports, may apply to the board for examination, and certification of competency by the board, signed by the commandant of the port of San Juan, will be required

* See General Orders, No. 37, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Feb. 16, 1900.

before any applicant for appointment can be authorized to pilot vessels. Not less often than once in three years all pilots will be reexamined by the said board.^a

ART. 33. Questions in controversy between pilots and masters of vessels, if not adjusted to the satisfaction of the captain of the port, will be referred for investigation and report to the board for the examination of pilots referred to in preceding article. The report of the board, with the recommendation of the commandant of the naval station, will then be submitted to the military governor. Questions respecting the responsibility of pilots for accidents to vessels or charges of incompetency or neglect of pilots will also be referred to the same board and disposed of in the same manner.

ART. 34. Captains of ports, in their discretion, are authorized to suspend from duty any pilot whose fidelity and efficiency may be in doubt. In all such cases written charges with report will be forwarded to the military governor for investigation and report by the board for examination of pilots.

Rates of pilotage.

	U. S. Currency.
1. For vessels drawing 15 feet or less, entering or leaving-----	\$0. 70 per foot.
For vessels drawing more than 15 feet, entering or leaving (for fractions of feet, 6 inches or less, is not counted; above 6 inches is considered an additional foot)-----	1. 00 per foot.
2. Half pilotage shall be charged for shifting berth from an anchorage to the wharf, or vice versa.	
3. Shifting berth from one anchorage to another will be paid for as follows:	
For vessels drawing 15 feet or less, for each change-----	2. 00
Vessels drawing more than 15 feet, for each change-----	4. 00

4. All coasting vessels of Porto Rico whether steam or sail, if provided with a licensed pilot for the port, and all vessels of gross tonnage of 100 tons or less are not required to take a pilot.

5. Night pilotage shall be double the day pilotage. The night counts from one hour after sunset till one hour before sunrise; the moment of entering the port is when the vessel is abreast of the point designated by the captain of the port, and the moment of leaving is when the vessel leaves its anchorage in the harbor.

6. When the vessel has not been able to reach its final anchorage or wharf, by reason beyond the master's control, no second payment will be required for shifting to another anchorage or wharf.

7. Fees shall be paid to the pilots for their services, rent of offices, purchase and care of boats, pay of boat's crews, etc., and no part of such fees shall be received, retained, or demanded by the captain of the port, customs house officials, or any other person.

8. All money received from pilotage at port of San Juan shall go into a common fund, which after deducting expenses for office, purchase and care of boats, pay of boat's crews, light buoys at night, etc., shall be divided equally among the 5 pilots allowed to the port. At other ports the receipts for pilotage at each port shall be equally distributed among the authorized pilots thereat, after deducting expenses for rent, lights, or any other proper expenses.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

_____, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
San Juan, P. R., -----, 1899.

This is to certify that the competency of -----, of -----, to pilot vessels at port of ----- having been certified to by the board of naval officers convened at San Juan, P. R., in pursuance with instructions from the military governor of the island, the said ----- is hereby authorized to pilot vessels at the port of ----- until further orders.

-----,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commandant.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 184. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 31, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. In order to practice law in Porto Rico, it shall be requisite to be 21 years of age and have the title of lawyer.

II. On and after this date it shall be requisite that the title of lawyer be obtained at a university of the United States, or at such law school as may be established in Porto Rico, except in exceptional cases hereinafter named. A certificate of admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States shall also be a sufficient title to exercise the profession of lawyer in this island.

III. The titles of lawyer practicing at present before the tribunals of this island, which are registered at the present Bar Association, shall be valid and effective for all legal purposes connected with the practice of the profession.

IV. Native lawyers shall be admitted to the practice of the profession upon the presentation of law diplomas which have been heretofore issued by Spanish or Cuban universities.

V. Lawyers who are matriculated at the existing Bar Association shall continue in the exercise of their profession upon promising to present their diplomas; but they shall be obliged to present said diplomas within six months from the day on which this order is published in the Official Gazette, which period shall not be extended, and on failing to do so they shall immediately cease to practice.

VI. The university law diplomas presented by native lawyers who have begun their studies at any university of Spain or Cuba previous to the change of sovereignty in this island shall be valid and admitted, provided that said circumstance be proved to the satisfaction of the supreme court of justice.

VII. Lawyers who are in possession of certificates of admission to the bar issued by tribunals of the different States or Territories of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, may practice in Porto Rico, after having passed an examination before the supreme court of justice to the satisfaction of said court that they have a sufficient knowledge of the laws of the island.

VIII. Diplomas or certificates shall be presented to the supreme court of justice for registration when found to be in accordance with the conditions required by this order, and after having been registered the oath may be taken before any tribunal.

IX. In special cases of exceptional importance the supreme court of justice may permit distinguished foreign lawyers, upon presentation of their titles, to exercise their profession for the exclusive purpose of defending their countrymen or the interests of the same.

X. The titles of Spanish lawyers referred to in General Orders, No. 69, shall be respected.

XI. The profession of solicitor (procurador) is hereby abolished. Those who have practiced successfully said profession of solicitor (procurador) before any tribunal shall be entitled, in default of lawyers, to be appointed municipal judges or secretaries to the municipal courts.

XII. In future, when not appearing personally, parties litigant shall be represented before the supreme court of justice and the district courts exclusively by lawyers, without the necessity of furnishing the latter with a letter of attorney, and any lawyer who assumes a representation for which he has not been authorized shall be suspended by the tribunals from exercising his profession for such period as may be determined by the court, aside from the civil or criminal responsibility which he may have incurred.

In the municipal courts, parties litigant may appear in person or be represented by a resident of the locality duly authorized by them for the purpose.

XIII. For the purpose of conducting the minor affairs connected with judicial business, lawyers may avail themselves of agents whom they shall designate in writing to the courts of justice.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 136.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 5, 1899.

1. The custom-houses at Fajardo, Vieques, and Guanica will be closed on the 15th instant; the employees thereat will be discharged, and these ports will be discontinued as ports of entry.

The ports of Vieques and Fajardo are placed under the supervision of the collector of customs at Humacao and that at Guanica under the supervision of the collector of customs at Ponce, these collectors being authorized to employ a guard for each of these subports, who will be known as and have the authority of deputy collectors, with the following rates of pay: At Fajardo, \$60 per month; at Vieques, \$50 per month; at Guanica, \$30 per month.

2. Should merchants or importers desire to enter dutiable goods at either of the subports of Fajardo, Vieques, or Guanica, they will give timely notice to the collector of Porto Rico or of the port under whose supervision the subport may be, and the necessary extra expenses attending the examination of merchandise must be paid by consignees or shippers. All the merchants or consignees who may be interested in merchandise destined for either of the foregoing subports should join in this notification, but should dutiable goods belonging or consigned to others than the signers of the notification be found on any vessel, such person's goods will be held in the custody

of the customs authority until payment is made by the consignee or owner, of a due proportion of the expenses chargeable thereto, which will be confined to the necessary expenses of extra employees required to examine the goods and for the services of special guards or for rent of necessary storage.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 137.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 5, 1899.

The island of Miraflores and the public buildings thereon are assigned temporarily as the quarantine station of this port and will be turned over to the quarantine inspector of the island of Porto Rico.

They will be put in order and so maintained by the board of public works.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 138.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 6, 1899.

The collection of taxes due by landholders to the insular treasury and municipalities having been suspended, alcaldes are hereby ordered to institute investigation proceedings, upon request of the parties concerned, in order to determine which of these are entitled to have their taxes remitted for the current fiscal year, in view of the damages caused to their property by the hurricane of August 8, 1899. The papers relating to said proceedings, drawn in conformity with all the requirements of the law, shall be forwarded to the civil secretary, who shall submit same to the governor-general for his approval.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 140.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 14, 1899.

1. General Orders, No. 133, current series, these headquarters, relative to port regulations and pilot rules for Porto Rico, will go into effect on September 20, 1899, and continue in force until further orders.

2. Captains of ports will designate the point of entrance to the same as contemplated by article 16 of General Orders, No. 133. The collector of the port of Humacao is also ex-officio captain of the ports of Vieques and Fajardo, and the collector of Ponce is ex officio captain of the port of Guanica.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 142. } *San Juan, September 19, 1899.*

With the concurrence of the superior board of health, General Orders, No. 101, current series, these headquarters, relating to the sale of fresh beef, is amended so as to remove the restriction upon the slaughter of pregnant cattle for beef, when not more than six months pregnant, such cattle being otherwise in healthy condition.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 143. } *San Juan, September 18, 1899.*

I. The number of councilmen in the various municipalities of the island will hereafter be in accordance with the number prescribed in the following table:

	Mayor.	Councilmen.
In towns of not more than 8,000 inhabitants.....	1	9
In towns of over 8,000 inhabitants and not exceeding 16,000	1	12
In towns of over 16,000 inhabitants.....	1	15

II. Until municipal elections can be held for the purpose of conforming to the above rule, no vacancies now existing, or which may hereafter occur in town councils, shall be filled unless the number of councilmen forming the municipal corporation is or shall be reduced below the quota herein authorized, in which case the vacancies will be filled by appointment by the governor-general. Report of such vacancies, should any occur, will be made to the governor-general by the mayor.

III. Upon the date on which the newly elected municipal council of any city or town is installed in office, the municipal board of such city or town will cease to exist.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 144. } *San Juan, September 19, 1899.*

The municipal courts created by General Orders, No. 118, current series, these headquarters, being charged with all business relating to the civil register, it is the duty of the municipalities to provide for the necessary expenses of personnel and material for maintaining said register. The municipalities will also provide for the payment of all necessary expenses for postage for the official correspondence of their respective municipal courts.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 145.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 21, 1899.

Municipal elections which may hereafter be held in this island will be conducted according to the following rules:

I. The election will be under the general direction and control of an army officer, to be designated by the commanding general of the department as the officer in charge.

II. The officer in charge will, by public advertisement, at least twenty days in advance of the date fixed upon for the election, call upon the contending political parties to assemble in peaceable convention and nominate their candidates for the respective offices.

There shall be eligible for the offices of alcaides, councilmen, municipal judges and suplente, only those taxpayers of the municipality who are included in the first two-thirds of the total number of taxpayers, arranged in the order of the amount of taxes paid, or members of the liberal professions. Each convention will, through its presiding officer and secretary, certify the list of persons nominated by their convention to the officer in charge, who will thereupon prepare the printed ballots (the form of Australian ballot being used), and will furnish the same in sufficient quantity free of charge, to the executive committees of the contending political parties. The expense of printing ballots will be borne by the municipal treasury.

III. Within three days after receiving the lists of candidates from the respective conventions the officer in charge will organize a board of registration, consisting of one army officer as president, and two members of each of the contending political parties. Each civil member of this board, before entering upon his duties, will take oath before the municipal judge (for which oath there will be no charge or fee), for the faithful discharge of his duties. After this board is thus duly qualified it will prepare poll lists of the eligible voters of the municipality, and as soon as such lists are completed copies thereof will be publicly posted by the board for three days at the post-office, alcalde's office, and such other public places as the board may deem advisable. Each voter upon being registered will be serially numbered, and the number thus given to each will be posted opposite his name in the polling list.

The polling place of each number or series of numbers will also be posted in like manner.

IV. During the three days on which the poll lists are publicly posted the board of registration will remain in session for the purpose of receiving challenges or objections to any of the voters named in such lists, and applications for registration from those whose names may have been erroneously omitted therefrom. The place, dates, and hours of meeting of said board shall be publicly announced by the officer in charge by posters at the post-office, alcalde's office, and in such other manner as he may deem proper.

V. An elector to vote at such elections, shall possess the following qualifications: (a) He must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality. (b) He must be over 21 years of age. (c) He must be a taxpayer of record at the date of his registration, or he must be able to read and write. (d) He must have resided upon the island of Porto Rico for two years next preceding the date of his registration,

and for the last six months of said two years within the municipality where the election is held.

VI. In determining the ability of voters to read and write, any standard book or newspaper may be used by the board of registration, the voter being required to write one or more phrases from dictation.

VII. Upon the revision and completion of the polling lists, the board of registration will certify to the correctness of the lists, each member signing the certificate, and will then turn the lists over to the proper boards of supervisors.

VIII. Boards of supervisors to superintend the balloting, and each to consist of one army officer as president, and one member each of the opposing political parties, will be appointed by the officer in charge. Each civilian member of these boards shall take oath as prescribed in paragraph III of this order for the faithful discharge of his duties.

IX. No challenges will be received by the boards of supervisors at the polls, except as to the identity of voters with the persons whom they represent themselves to be, as named in the official polling lists.

X. Should there be any doubt in the mind of any member of the board of supervisors as to the identity of a voter with the person whom he represents himself to be, proof will be required to establish his identity to the satisfaction of the board.

XI. For the purpose of establishing the identity of voters whose identity is challenged, the president of the board of supervisors in each polling place is empowered to administer oaths to the challenged party and to the witnesses whom he may produce to establish his identity. False swearing under this article shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as perjury.

XII. Any person who fraudulently votes, or attempts or offers to fraudulently vote, at any public election, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine not exceeding \$100, or to imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

XIII. It shall be the duty of each member of the boards of supervisors having knowledge of fraudulent voting, or of attempt to fraudulently vote, to file information in the proper court against the person so offending. Upon receipt of such information the prosecuting attorney will institute the proper proceedings without delay. The district courts instituted by General Orders No. 114, current series, these headquarters shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions relating to elections in their respective districts.

XIV. All polling places and the hours for balloting will be publicly announced by the officer in charge by written or printed posters displayed at the post-office, and at the alcalde's office, and also in such other manner as he may deem proper, at least three days before the day of election. A copy of this order, in Spanish and English, will also be posted for three days preceeding the first day of registration at the post-office, alcalde's office, and at such other places as the officer in charge may deem advisable.

XV. In voting for councilmen, each elector shall have the right to vote for candidates not exceeding in number the following: For

6 where the number to be elected is 9; for 8 where the number is 12; for 10 where the number is 15.

And when the number marked on any ballot exceeds the proportion above specified said ballot shall not be counted.

XVI. Voters are cautioned to put no writing or marks on the ballot except a characteristic mark thus † or thus x in the margin opposite the name of the person for whom they desire to vote. Ballots otherwise marked will be rejected.

Those candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected in order up to the number of seats to be filled.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen of the same party, that one will be declared elected whose name appears nearest the head of the list on the ballot.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen of different parties, those will be declared elected whose party does not elect the alcalde.

XVII. From the hour that the polls open until they close the ballot boxes shall remain publicly exposed in the custody of the proper boards of supervisors.

XVIII. Ballot boxes must not be removed from the polling places until the polls are closed.

XIX. No polling places shall be located outside the limits of the town in which the election is held.

XX. Every precaution will be taken to see that every person who is entitled to vote has opportunity to do so. The necessary precautions will be taken by the officer in charge to avoid disturbances at the polls and to keep the way to the ballot boxes unobstructed.

XXI. Immediately after the polls are closed the various boards of supervisors will begin the counting of the ballots which have been deposited in the ballot boxes under their particular charge. The ballots will be carefully preserved. A certificate of the count and result of the votes will be signed by the three members of the board, and shall state that the vote was conducted fairly and honestly, or shall state such irregularities, if any, as may have occurred. All the ballots, together with the certificate of the board, will, in the presence of the board, be enclosed in one package, carefully sealed, and delivered by the board immediately to the officer in charge. These packages, with seal unbroken, will be brought by the officer in charge to these headquarters by the first available transportation, where the result will be announced and the necessary orders given for installing the successful candidates in office.

XXII. The persons elected at such election shall hold office until November 1, 1900. In case vacancies occur within the year by death, resignation, or for other legal cause, the council will elect suitable eligible persons to fill such unexpired term.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 146. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 21, 1899.

I. Hereafter the business of municipal councils will be conducted according to parliamentary rules.

II. One-half plus one of the total membership, including the alcalde, will constitute a quorum.

III. Attendance by all members at all regular or special meetings is obligatory.

IV. Absent members (except where prevented from attending by sickness or other evident necessity) shall be equally responsible with those present for any action or resolution taken by the council.

V. Excuses for absence will be presented to the council, and if accepted and approved by the same, they will be so entered in the minutes of the meeting.

VI. If disapproved, a statement of the facts, with the action of the council, will be forwarded to the governor-general, with the recommendation of the council. The action taken will also be entered in the minutes of the meeting.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 147.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 23, 1899.

Upon the recommendations of the advisory board on insular affairs and of the judicial board, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Retroactive effect is hereby given to General Orders, No. 16, current series, these headquarters, dated November 26, 1898, and all dues heretofore known as royal dues, on the transfer of property, inheritance, and similar transactions, as referred to in said General Orders, and which at this date remain unpaid, are hereby remitted."

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 148.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 23, 1899.

The Spanish translation of section 4, Paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, is corrected so as to read:

Offenses committed by or against foreigners or by or against citizens of another State, District, or Territory of the United States, residing in this department.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 150.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 26, 1899.

I. Hereafter the records of all courts, magistrates, notaries, registrars, municipalities, and other public offices, shall be open to the inspection of the public during office hours.

II. All officers or custodians in charge of such records, shall furnish officially certified copies thereof to any person who may make application therefor upon payment of the following fees:*

American currency.

For each folio of transcript of a record..... \$0. 15

For each official certification of a transcript..... . 25

III. The term folio, shall mean 100 words, counting each figure as a word. Where there are over 50 and under 100 words, they shall be counted as one folio; but a less number than 50 words shall not be counted, except when the whole document so copied contains less than 50 words.

IV. All fees collected under the provisions of this order by salaried officials shall be turned in monthly to the insular treasury. Those collected by unsalaried officials shall be retained by the official making the certificate.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 151.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 27, 1899.

The following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PURITY AND WHOLESOMENESS OF FOODS, DRINKS, DRUGS, AND MEDICINES.

1. Foods and drinks in the meaning of this order are all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple or compound. The term "drug" includes all medicines used by man, whether for internal or external use.

2. No adulterated articles of food or drink shall be made or sold in Porto Rico; articles ordinarily recognized as foods, which are really mixtures, may be sold if marked with the word "mixture" or "compound." No diseased, decomposed, offensive, or unclean article shall be used in the manufacture of any food, drink, or medicine.

3. No person shall sell in Porto Rico any impure, diseased, decayed, or unwholesome provisions, or any adulterated bread, or any food substance mixed with a poisonous substance.

4. No person, whether owner, manager, keeper of, agent, bartender, or clerk, in any saloon, restaurant, boarding, or eating house in Porto Rico, shall offer for sale any food or drink containing anything poisonous or unwholesome.

5. No person owning, renting, or leasing any stall, room or stand where milk, meats, vegetables or groceries are sold as food shall fail to keep said room, stall, or stand in a cleanly condition, nor shall such persons allow such milk, meats, vegetables, or groceries to become poisonous or infected or unfit for food by reason of uncleanly condition of such stall, room, or stand.

6. No person shall offer for sale in Porto Rico any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk produced from cows which are

* See General Orders, No. 198, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Dec. 2, 1899.

visibly diseased or are kept upon and fed on garbage, swill, or other deleterious substances.

7. No person in Porto Rico shall sell any article of food or drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by any purchaser. And no person shall sell any compound, food, or drug which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser.

8. No person in Porto Rico shall substract from any article of food any part of it, so as to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature; and no person shall sell any article so altered without making disclosure of the alteration.

9. All drugs sold must be of the standard quality and strength prescribed in the Spanish or United States pharmacopias.

10.* All compound, proprietary, patent, or secret remedies sold in Porto Rico, shall bear upon the bottle, box, or package, an exact formula, stating the constituents of the medicine or remedy.

11.* No pharmacist, not a legally qualified physician, shall prescribe remedies for the sick. Every bottle, box, or package, containing any medicine or drug, shall be labelled with the name of the same, and with the name of the physician who wrote the prescription. Pharmacists shall not sell arsenic, strychnine, or their compounds, or other drugs, commonly known as deadly poisons, except upon the prescriptions of legally qualified physicians. Before such sale is made the name of drug and its quantity, the name of the physician prescribing, and also the name of the purchaser shall be entered in a book especially kept for the purpose. The purchaser shall sign his name in a book below the entry made by the druggist. Every bottle, box, or package containing a dangerous drug shall be distinctly labeled "poison," and the person shall be warned of the nature of the article.

12.* Violation of the provision of this regulation shall, upon conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ninety days, at the discretion of the court.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 152. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 29, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the Judicial Board the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. In all cases wherein under the penal code now in force, tribunals of justice may impose confinement as a punishment for crime, the several courts having jurisdiction to impose such punishment are hereby authorized to add the imposition of hard labor to such punishment during the term of imprisonment wherever, in their judgment, the imposition of such labor may be advisable.

II. The court shall include in its sentence the designation of the jail wherein the prisoners sentenced for terms of less than six months

* See G. O. No. 87, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 25, 1900.

shall serve their imprisonment, but the place of confinement of such prisoners may be changed by the board of prison control whenever the jail is crowded or for other good cause.

III. All persons hereafter sentenced by the United States provisional or insular courts to imprisonment for a longer term than six months as a punishment for crime shall be imprisoned within the penitentiary at San Juan, and shall be subject during such confinement to all the rules and regulations of said penitentiary.

IV. All laws, orders, or decrees, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this order are hereby repealed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,

Major, Inspector-General, U. S. A., Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 153.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, September 30, 1899.

In view of the fact that the powers and duties formerly possessed by the subdelegations of medicine and surgery and of pharmacy of Porto Rico have been transferred to the superior board of health, and that the safety of the public may be endangered by incompetent physicians and surgeons, pharmacists, dentists, midwives, and practicanes pursuing their avocations, the following orders are issued: *

I. That in place of the subdelegations of medicine and surgery, pharmacy, etc., of Porto Rico, an examining committee shall be appointed by the superior board of health, to consist of three graduates in medicine and surgery, of not less than ten years' standing, and of recognized ability in their professions, two graduates in pharmacy, and one graduate in dentistry, possessing the same professional standing. This committee shall be divided into subcommittees, for the work of examination.

II. The superior board of health of Porto Rico will make and adopt for the examining committee all necessary rules and regulations and by-laws, not inconsistent with existing laws and regulations, or with the Constitution of the United States.

III. The said examining committee shall meet and organize in the city of San Juan within one month, after the appointment of its members is made. The superior board of health shall provide a place for the meetings of the examining committee. All the records and papers of all kinds, formerly belonging to the subdelegation of medicine and surgery and to the subdelegation in pharmacy, shall be deposited with the superior board of health.

IV. All fees received by the committee shall be turned in to the treasurer of the superior board of health. After the payment of legitimate expenses, the balance shall be divided among the members of the committee, in such manner that each member shall receive his proportionate share of the fees received from all the persons he actually examines. The recorder will receive a proportionate share of all the fees received.

* See General Orders, No. 163, October 14, 1899, and Circular No. 41, November 28, 1899, headquarters Department of Porto Rico.

V. At the first meeting, the members shall draw lots for the terms of service. The two persons whose names are first drawn shall serve one year; the two whose names are next drawn shall serve two years, and the two whose names are last drawn shall serve three years. The superior board of health shall, on January 1 of each year, appoint two members, who shall serve three years. A president and a recorder shall be appointed by the superior board of health on the same date.

EXAMINATIONS.

VI. The examining committee shall hold examinations for those who desire to practice medicine and surgery, pharmacy, and dentistry in Porto Rico, also for practicanes, midwives, and professional nurses at such times as the superior board may direct.

VII. All applications under the classes named, desiring licenses to practice their professions or occupations in Porto Rico, shall first present their diplomas or certificates to the secretary of the superior board of health, together with a certificate signed by two responsible persons, as to the good moral character of the applicant. If an examination of these papers proves satisfactory, the secretary will issue a permit to the applicant to appear before the examining committee for examination.

VIII. The questions used shall first be submitted to the superior board of health, and after being approved, the same questions shall be used with all individuals of one class, applying at one time for examination. All examinations shall be in writing and subject to such rules and regulations as the superior board of health shall from time to time prescribe.

IX. After each examination the examining committee shall, without unnecessary delay, act upon the same. An official report of such action, signed by the chairman, recorder, and each member present, stating the subject of the examination, average of each candidate in each branch, the general average, and the result of each examination, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be forwarded to the superior board of health. Said report shall embrace all the examination papers, and questions and answers thereto. All such examination papers shall be kept for reference or inspection for a period of not less than five years.

X. On receiving from the examining committee an official report of the result of any examination of any applicant for license, the superior board of health, if it approve the report, shall forthwith issue to each successful applicant, adjudged by the examining committee, qualified to practice medicine and surgery, or the other branches named in this order, a license to practice same in Porto Rico, signed by the members of the examining committee who actually examined the applicant, and by the officers of the superior board of health, and attested by its seal.

Before any license shall be issued by the superior board of health, it shall be recorded in a book to be kept in its office, and the number of the book and the page therein containing such recorded copy shall be noted on the face of said license. Said records shall be open to public inspection, under proper restrictions as to their safe keeping,

and in all legal proceedings shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to the conveyance of land.

XI. In case any applicant should fail in his examination before the examining board, he may reappear, on approval of the superior board of health, at any subsequent examination after six months and within two years, without payment of any additional fee.

XII. Applicants who possess diplomas from reputable medical or dental colleges, and who have been licensed by state boards, after an examination, may, upon the payment of the fee of \$25 be licensed by the superior board of health without examination if the superior board of health so decides.*

XIII. The fees established by the superior board of health for examinations are as follows: (a) For examination of physicians and surgeons, dentists, and pharmacists, \$25; (b) for practicanes, \$15; (c) for professional nurses, \$10; (d) for midwives, \$5. These fees shall not be returned in case of failure in examination.

For the issue and registration of a license by the superior board of health, the fee shall be, for a physician and surgeon, dentist, or pharmacist, \$5, and for all others, one dollar. The money received from such fees as well as those mentioned in Paragraph XII shall, after deducting the necessary expenses, be turned into the insular treasury.

XIV. No person shall practice medicine and surgery, or the other branches enumerated in this regulation, in Porto Rico, until the provisions of this regulation are complied with, except such persons as have secured the right under the Spanish Government. These will receive the license of the superior board of health upon the payment of the fee for the issue and registration of the same. Medical officers, serving in the army and navy of the United States, or in the United States Marine-Hospital Service, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.*

XV. For the purpose of advertising the first examinations and for necessary stationery, an appropriation of \$100 is made.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Major, Inspector-General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 155. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 5, 1899.

On and after the 8th of October, 1899, the collection of state and municipal taxes, suspended by General Orders, No. 125, current series, from these headquarters, will be resumed.

This is not to be construed to interfere in any manner with the provisions of General Orders, No. 138, from these headquarters, dated September 6, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Major, Inspector-General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant-General.

* See General Orders, No. 191, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, November 27, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 156.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 4, 1899.

Paragraphs 21 and 26 of General Orders, No. 87, and paragraph 2 of the corrected copy of General Orders, No. 104; current series, these headquarters, are modified, so as to provide as follows:

1. Beginning with the month of October, 1899, the payment of authorized salaries and expenses of the insular courts located outside of San Juan will be made monthly by the collectors of internal revenues, within their respective districts, as heretofore; but the collectors will be required to make separate requisitions and separate itemized estimates for such judicial salaries and expenses, which requisitions, with the itemized estimates attached, must be forwarded to the solicitor-general at San Juan before the 20th of each month.

2. The judicial board shall cause such requisitions and estimates to be promptly examined; and, if found correct, shall approve the same. The approval of the judicial board shall be indorsed thereon; and if not approved, the reasons for disapproval shall be noted, after which each requisition, with the estimates attached, shall be forwarded at once by the solicitor-general to the auditor for Porto Rico.

3. The collectors of internal revenues shall render separate accounts of their disbursements for judicial salaries and expenses, which accounts, with the abstracts and vouchers, must be forwarded to the solicitor-general at San Juan as soon as possible after the expiration of the month, and in no case later than twenty days thereafter.

4. The judicial board shall cause such accounts to be examined promptly, and any objections thereto or errors discovered shall be noted thereon, after which such accounts with the abstracts and vouchers shall be transmitted at once to the auditor.

5. The auditor will supply the collectors of internal revenues with the necessary blank forms for requisitions, accounts-current, abstracts, and vouchers for disbursements on account of judicial salaries and expenses.

6. The collectors will make their monthly requisitions for the salaries and expenses of their own offices, and render their accounts of disbursements for the same upon the forms now provided and in use, omitting therefrom all judicial salaries and expenses. Such requisitions and accounts must be transmitted promptly to the civil secretary at San Juan; requisitions before the 20th of each month and accounts not later, in any case, than twenty days after the end of the month. Collectors will in like manner forward to the civil secretary their accounts for all revenues collected, made out as required by paragraphs 14 and 15 of General Orders, No. 87. And in making remittances to the treasurer of Porto Rico, or in depositing revenues to his credit, collectors will be careful to specify the respective amounts due under the heads of internal-revenue receipts and miscellaneous receipts, so that separate receipts may be issued for the amounts paid in under each head.

The civil secretary shall cause the requisitions and accounts received in his office to be promptly examined and transmitted to the auditor, with such notations, recommendations, and remarks as may be deemed necessary.

7. Pay rolls or vouchers for salary or compensation for services rendered must be made out on the prescribed forms, and receipted by

the respective parties to whom such salary or compensation is due; and vouchers for supplies (material) furnished must be rendered on the prescribed forms, properly itemized, and receipted by the respective parties from whom such supplies were purchased.

8. For the information of all concerned it is announced that the amounts allotted in the budget and otherwise for material, stationery, etc., for use in government offices can only be expended for authorized material and articles actually used and paid for. Such allotments are not to be considered as allowances or appurtenances to salaries.

9. It is forbidden to any person in the employ of the insular government to advance money to another employee on account of pay or salary to become due, or to accept as security for a loan any order on any disbursing officer for the payment of salary to become due.

Disbursing officers are forbidden to pay or recognize such orders in behalf of any creditor of any employee of the insular government.

Any employee violating this order will be dismissed the service.

10. All salaries and wages of employees of the military government must be paid in full directly to the payees, or by check or money order made payable to the order of the payees. The said salaries and wages will not be discounted in any way by the disbursing or other officer. Nor will any amount be retained from the pay of an employee of the military government unless due authority therefor is obtained. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to a fine of \$500, or imprisonment for one year, as the court may direct. The United States provisional court will have jurisdiction in cases arising under this paragraph.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,

Major, Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 157. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 7, 1899.

The following instructions received from the War Department relative to taking a census of the population of the agricultural products and of the educational conditions of Porto Rico are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 8, 1899.

I. By direction of the President a census of the population of the agricultural products and of the educational conditions of Porto Rico shall be taken on the 10th day of November and completed by or before the 20th day of December, 1899.

II. Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general, is appointed director of the census, with office in Washington. It is made his duty to superintend and direct the taking of the census, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him.

III. Mr. Harrison Dingman is appointed assistant director of the census, with office in the city of San Juan, P. R., and is charged under the direction of the director of the census with the collection of the information required by this order and such instructions as may be issued.

He will fill all vacancies which may occur among the supervisors of the census, and will appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary, reporting his action to the director of the census.

IV. For the purpose of this census the island of Porto Rico is divided into seven census departments, and the following-named citizens of Porto Rico, nominated by the military governor, are hereby appointed supervisors of census:

1. Ricardo Hernández, census department, Bayamon.
2. Felix Seijo, census department, Arecibo.
3. Luis A. Torregrosa, census department, Aguadilla.
4. Manuel Badrena, census department, Mayaguez.
5. Enrique Colóm, census department, Ponce.
6. Luis Muñoz Morales, census department, Guayama.
7. Guillermo Riekohl, census department, Humacao.

(The island of Vieques and Culebra are a part of the census department of Humacao; the island of Mona a part of the census department of Mayaguez.)

Each supervisor shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of duties by the director or assistant director of the census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths in the form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of War.

V. Each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance, within his department, of the following duties: To consult with the assistant director of the census in regard to the division of his department into enumeration districts most convenient for the purpose of enumeration, which districts shall be declared and the boundaries thereof fixed by the assistant director of the census; to nominate to him suitable persons as enumerators within his department, one for each enumeration district and resident therein; but in case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person qualified to perform and willing to undertake the duties of enumerator resides in that department, the supervisor may appoint any fit person to be the enumerator of that district; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties; to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in the returns for his department to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected and supplied; to forward to the assistant director of the census the complete returns for his census department in such time and manner as shall be prescribed by the said officer. He will also make up and forward to the disbursing officer of the army designated to make payments in his department, not later than the 25th of each month, the accounts required for ascertaining the amount of compensation due himself, each enumerator in his department, his clerk and messenger, his office rent, and current expenses, which accounts shall be duly certified as true and correct by the supervisor, and said accounts so certified shall be accepted by the disbursing officer so designated and payment thereon shall be made by draft in favor of each person to whom payment is due. The accounts of enumerators will be sworn to by them and certified as true and correct by the supervisors. The duties imposed upon the supervisors by this order shall be performed, in any and all particulars, in accordance with the instructions and

directions of the Secretary of War, and any supervisor who may abandon, neglect, or improperly perform the duties required of him by this order and the instructions he may receive may be removed by the assistant director of the census, who will report his action to the director of the census.

VI. Each enumerator shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty by the supervisor of census or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths and in the form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of War.

VII. Each enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his district of the facts and statistics required by the population schedule and such other schedules as the Secretary of War may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his district, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by the order prescribed as of the date November 10, 1899. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this order, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as near as may be practicable, from the family or families, or person or persons, living nearest to such place of abode; and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his census department as his returns under the provisions of this order, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies being discovered in his said returns he shall use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same. In case the district assigned any enumerator embraces all or any part of any incorporated township, village, town, or city, and also other territory not included within the limits of such incorporated township, village, town, or city, or either, it shall be the duty of the enumerator of such district to clearly and plainly distinguish and separate, upon the population schedules, the inhabitants of all or any part of such township, village, town, or city as may be embraced in the district assigned to such enumerator from the inhabitants of the territory not included therein. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the census department to which he belongs the commission authorizing him to perform the duties of enumerator.

VIII. The district assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed one thousand five hundred inhabitants for urban and one thousand inhabitants for suburban or rural districts, as near as may be, according to estimates based on the preceding census or other reliable information, and the boundaries of all enumeration districts shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines: *Provided*, That enumerators may be assigned for the special enumeration of institutions, when desirable, without reference to the number of inmates.

IX. Any supervisor of the census may, with the approval of the assistant director of the census, remove any enumerator in his department and fill the vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring. Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this order has been negligently or improperly taken and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the assistant director of the census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew under such methods as may in his discretion be practicable.

X. The assistant director of the census may authorize and direct supervisors of the census to employ interpreters to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the language of the country, the compensation of such interpreters not to exceed \$3 per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

XI. No supervisor's clerk, interpreter, special agent, or other official shall enter upon his duties until he has taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation prescribed by the Secretary of War; and no supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, or special agent shall be accompanied by or assisted in the performance of his duties by any person not duly appointed as an officer or employee of the Porto Rican census and to whom an oath or affirmation has not been duly administered. All appointees and employees provided for in this order shall be appointed or employed solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties of the position to which they may be appointed.

XII. The enumeration of the population required by this order shall commence on the 10th day of November, 1899, and be taken as of that date. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to complete the enumeration of his district and to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of the census of his department on or before the 20th day of December, 1899.

XIII. If any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as enumerator or clerk or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation to be paid for the services of any enumerator or clerk or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

XIV. If any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this order, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this order, or shall, without the authority of the director of the census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$500; or if he shall wilfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years and shall be fined not exceeding \$500; or if he shall wilfully and knowingly

make a false certificate or a fictitious return he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offences he shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

XV. Each and every person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the assistant director, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required, and whoever shall wilfully fail or refuse to render such true account shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100. And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited-liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this order are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the assistant director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, wilfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this order, or shall wilfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

XVI. All fines and penalties imposed in this order shall be enforced by due legal process in the supreme court and the courts of the judicial districts of the island, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and they are hereby granted jurisdiction for this purpose.

XVII. The director of the census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the census and the incidental expenses essential to the carrying out of this order as herein provided for, and not otherwise, including the rental of offices for the assistant director and supervisors of the census and the furnishing thereof.

XVIII. All mail matter of whatever class relative to the Porto Rican census and addressed to the director, assistant director, or any supervisor or enumerator of the census, and indorsed "Official business, War Department, Porto Rican census," shall be transported free of postage; and all telegrams relative to the Porto Rican census sent or received by the officials aforesaid shall be free of charge; and if any person shall make use of the postal and telegraph franking privileges herein granted to avoid the payment of postage or telegraph charges on a private message, letter, package, or other matter sent by mail or telegraph, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300.

XIX. The director of the census is hereby authorized to print and bind such blanks, circulars, envelopes, and other items as may be necessary, and to tabulate, print, publish, and distribute the results of this census.

XX. The expenses of taking the Porto Rican census, including the pay and allowance of civil officials and employees, shall be paid from

the revenues of Porto Rico, and the military governor of Porto Rico will nominate one of the disbursing officers of the army in each census department to act as paymaster, who shall be provided with the necessary funds, and who shall make disbursements in behalf of the Porto Rican census according to such instructions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The names, rank, and stations of the officers so nominated will be communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army by the military governor of Porto Rico, and will be announced in War Department orders.

XXI. The military governor of Porto Rico and all civil and military officers in the island will render such assistance to the director, assistant director, supervisors, and enumerators of the Porto Rican census as may be necessary to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of this order.

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 159 } *San Juan, October 11, 1899.*

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So much of Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 132, current series, these headquarters, as provides for the preparation of two copies of the declaration by foreign citizens is amended so as to require three copies of said document, two of these to be forwarded to the bureau of state and municipal affairs, for execution under the provisions of Paragraph V of that order, the third to be immediately delivered to the interested party, who shall hold it as his protection pending the return and delivery of the copy from the bureau aforesaid.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Major, Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 160. } *San Juan, October 12, 1899.*

Municipal elections which may hereafter be held in Porto Rico will be conducted according to the following rules; and all orders previously issued respecting elections are hereby revoked:

I. All elections will be under the general direction and control of an army officer to be designated by the commanding general of the department as the officer in charge.

II. The officer in charge will call upon the contending political parties to assemble in peaceable convention and nominate their candidates for the respective offices; and public notice is hereby given that an election will be ordered and held, on dates to be hereafter an-

nounced in orders, in all the various municipalities of Porto Rico, and this shall be due and sufficient notice to the various political parties to assemble and make and certify the names of their candidates whose names they desire placed on the official ballot, and they are requested at the same time and may in the same manner also select and certify to the officer in charge the names of two persons and two alternates whom they desire to represent them on the registration board, and also the name of one person and one alternate for each voting place in the municipality in which the election is held, and the officer in charge will designate one voting place for each two hundred legally registered voters or fraction thereof over one hundred. And in the event of the failure of the political parties to do so, then and in that event it shall be the duty of the officer in charge to select the candidates from among those whose names compose the first two-thirds of the taxpayers who can read and write and are qualified under this order to hold office.

III. At the municipal elections which may hereafter be held in Porto Rico there shall be elected the following: One alcalde, 1 municipal judge, 1 suplente municipal judge, 5 school trustees, and the members of the town (pueblo) council in number as provided in General Orders, No. 143, current series, these headquarters.*

IV. There shall be eligible for the offices of alcaldes, councilmen, school trustees, municipal judges, and suplentes only those taxpayers of the municipality who are included in the first two-thirds of the total number of taxpayers who are otherwise qualified to vote as provided in Paragraph VIII of this order, arranged in the order of the amount of taxes paid. Any taxpayer whose name falls within the one-third remaining and who pays taxes in an amount equal to the smallest amount paid by any person in the two-thirds class, shall also be eligible to hold public office, and also members of the liberal professions, namely, duly accredited lawyers, physicians, surgeons and doctors of dental surgery, professors of colleges and schools, priests and ministers, and civil engineers.^b

V. Each convention will, through its presiding officer and secretary, certify the list of persons nominated by their convention to the officer in charge, who will thereupon prepare the printed ballots (the form of Australian ballot being used), and will furnish the same in sufficient quantity free of charge, and cause same to be in the hands of such supervisor or supervisors as he may designate, and see that the ballots are at the respective polling places at the hour on which the polls are opened, and shall cause to be furnished to each elector as he presents himself at the polls to vote one ballot, and each elector or voter may be allowed three minutes, if desired, in which to mark and deposit his ballot.

VI. After receiving the lists of candidates from the respective conventions the officer in charge will organize a board of registration, consisting of one army officer as president and two members each of the contending political parties the names of whose candidates are to be printed on the official ballot. Each civil member of this board

* See General Orders, No. 13, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, January 22, 1900.

^b See General Orders, No. 166, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, October 19, 1899.

before entering upon his duties will take oath (Form A) before the municipal judge or an army officer (for which oath there will be no charge or fee) for the faithful discharge of his duties. After this board is thus duly qualified it will prepare polling lists of the eligible voters of the municipality (as herein provided), and as soon as such lists are completed copies thereof will be publicly posted for two or more days at the post-office, alcalde's office, and such other public places as the board may deem advisable. Each voter upon being registered will be serially numbered, and the number thus given to each will be marked opposite his name in the polling list. The voting place of each numbered voter, or series of numbered voters, will also be posted in like manner.*

VII. During the days on which the poll lists are publicly posted the board of registration will remain in session for the purpose of receiving challenges or objections to any of the voters named in such lists, and applications for registration from those whose names have been erroneously omitted therefrom. The place, dates, and hours of meeting of said board shall be publicly announced by the officer in charge by posters in the Spanish language at the post-office, alcalde's office, and in such other manner as he may deem proper.

VIII. An elector to vote at such elections shall possess the following qualifications:

- (a) He must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality.
- (b) He must be over 21 years of age on date of election.
- (c) He must be a taxpayer of record in the municipality in which he votes at the date of this order, or he must be able to read and write. Persons who pay insular or municipal taxes of any kind in their own right or name or in the name of their lawful wife or minor child, or the members of a firm, corporation, or copartnership paying taxes, and the heirs of an estate that pays taxes, are deemed taxpayers under the meaning of this clause. But administrators, guardians, trustees, agents, or other persons who pay taxes for others than themselves or their lawful family are not taxpayers within its meaning through such payment.

- (d) He must have resided in Porto Rico for two years next preceding the date of his registration, and for the last six months of said two years within the municipality where the election is held.

Provided that any bona fide resident who has been absent from Porto Rico during any part of the period of two years herein specified, and who has not acquired citizenship elsewhere, shall be considered as a resident within the meaning of this paragraph.

- (e) Citizens or subjects of foreign countries possessing the foregoing qualifications will be permitted to vote at municipal elections, provided they have resided in Porto Rico for five years next preceding the date of election and for the last six months of said period within the municipality where the election is held; and provided further, that they shall have made renunciation under oath of their foreign nationality, said oath being administered by the municipal judges or an army officer, and said renunciation to be accompanied by a declaration of their intention to become citizens of the United

* See General Orders, No. 183, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, November 18, 1899.

States. Printed blank forms for this purpose will be prepared and furnished free of charge to municipal judges by the civil secretary. The declaration will be executed in duplicate, one copy forwarded by the municipal judge or army officer to the civil secretary for file, and the other will be retained by the person making the oath. Municipal judges are authorized to collect a fee of twenty-five cents American currency for the performance of this duty.

IX. All candidates for office shall be able to read and write.

X. In determining the ability of voters to read and write any book or newspaper may be used, the voter being required to write one or more phrases from dictation, as may be required by the president of the board of supervisors.

XI. Upon the revision and completion of the polling lists, the board of registration will certify to the correctness of the lists, each member signing the certificate, and will then turn the lists over to the officer in charge or such person as he may designate as the proper custodian for the same.

In the event that there should be other political parties than the Republican and the Federal (formerly called the Liberal) parties, who also desire to have the names of their candidates printed on the official ballot, said party shall first present to the officer in charge a petition asking that their party be recognized, signed by at least 10 per cent of the taxpayers of the municipality who are qualified to vote. Said petition must be sworn to before a person competent to administer oaths by one or more of the persons who sign it, stating that the signatures are all true as represented and that they do compose at least 10 per cent of the number of taxpayers of the municipality who are qualified to vote.

Should the officer in charge be satisfied that the list is true as stated, he will notify in writing the person or any one of the persons who has signed the affidavit to present before a date named the list of candidates which the petitioners desire to have entered on the ballot. Upon receipt of such list, if within the time named, the officer in charge will enter it on the official ballot. But in no case shall an election be postponed in order to enable a party to name its candidates.

Any person who presents a petition bearing a false or fictitious name or names, or the names of persons not included in the class described in this paragraph, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of \$500, or to confinement at hard labor for one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment. The United States provisional court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases arising under this paragraph.

XII. Board of supervisors, one board for each polling place to superintend the balloting, and each to consist of one army officer as president, and one member each of the political parties, whose candidates' names are on the official ballot, will be appointed by the officer in charge. Each civilian member of these boards will be required to take oath as prescribed in paragraph VI of this order for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The army officer who is president of the board of registration or of a board of supervisors shall have no vote, except to determine a tie.*

* See G. O., No. 199, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Oct. 19, 1899.

XIII. No challenges will be received by the boards of supervisors at the polls, except as to the identity of voters with the persons whom they represent themselves to be, as named in the official polling lists.*

XIV. Should there be any doubt in the mind of any member of the board of supervisors as to the identity of a voter with the person whom he represents himself to be, proof will be required to establish his identity.

XV. For the purpose of establishing the identity of voters whose identity is challenged, the president of the board of supervisors in each polling place is empowered to administer oaths to the challenged party. Oaths printed in blank form will be furnished by the officer in charge, and in all cases where the voter's right to cast his ballot is questioned by challenge or otherwise he shall be required to take the oath set forth in this blank and affix his signature to the same (see Election Form No. 1); and in case of a challenge the person who offers the challenge shall also affix his signature as witness, and in other cases the signature may be attested by one or more members of the board, and the applicant shall then be allowed to cast his ballot without further question, objection, or interference. But the officer in all such cases must place on the back of the ballot so cast a number to correspond with that of the voter's oath, and said ballot and oath shall be folded together and deposited in the ballot box, and when it is removed for the purpose of counting it must be again refolded, and the ballot and oath shall alike become part of the record and returns, and both be forwarded to these headquarters, as provided in Paragraph XXIX; Provided, that, during the time said oath is in the possession of the officer holding the election, and unsealed and out of the ballot box, the said officer shall make or cause to be made one certified copy of said oath for the use of any one officer or citizen requesting same in writing. False swearing under this order shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as perjury.*

XVI. Any person who fraudulently votes, or attempts or offers to fraudulently vote, or attempts to influence or control others to fraudulently vote, at any public election, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100, or to imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

XVII. It shall be the duty of each member of the boards of supervisors, or other persons, having knowledge of fraudulent voting, or of attempt to fraudulently vote, or of fraudulent violation of any of the provisions of this order, to file information in the proper court against the person so offending. Upon receipt of such information the prosecuting attorney will institute the proper proceedings without delay.

XVIII. All polling places and hours for balloting will be publicly announced by the officer in charge by written or printed posters displayed at the post-office, at the alcalde's office, and in such other manner as he may deem proper, at least two days before the day of election. A copy of this order, in Spanish and English, will also be posted at least two days preceding the first day of registration at

* See G. O., No. 183, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Nov. 18, 1899.

the post-office, alcalde's office, or at such other places as the officer in charge may deem advisable.

XIX. In voting for councilmen and school trustees each elector shall have the right to vote for candidates not exceeding in number those to be elected, and whose names appear on the official ballot. And when the number voted for or marked on any one ballot exceeds this number, said ballot shall not be counted.

XX. Voters are cautioned to put no writing or marks on the ballot except a characteristic mark thus † or thus × in the margin opposite the name of the person for whom they desire to vote, or in the event that they desire to cast a straight vote for all the candidates of one party and no other, then they may do so by placing a characteristic mark thus † or thus × in the circle at the top of the ballot and over the names of the full party ticket they desire to vote; but if this mark appears in the circle and also opposite any particular name on the ballot, that ballot shall be thrown out and not counted. Where a voter otherwise qualified is unable to read and write, he may call upon any member of the board of supervisors present at the election to assist him in preparing his ballot, and it shall be the duty of the supervisor so designated, in the presence of the officer holding the election, to do so, and to mark the ticket as instructed by the voter.

XXI. From the hour that the polls open until they close the ballot boxes shall remain publicly exposed in the custody of the proper boards of supervisors.

XXII. Ballot boxes must not be removed from the polling places until the polls are closed.

XXIII. No polling places shall be located outside the limits of the town (pueblo) in which the election is held.

XXIV. An officer of the United States present in any municipality for the purpose of conducting, holding, or supervising an election shall become the controlling officer as respects maintenance of good order. He shall have command and subject to his orders the regular police of the municipality, and shall have full authority to designate and appoint such other citizens as he may deem necessary to act with and assist the police in the proper management and control of all things pertaining to public order at the election, and neither the alcalde, chief of police, or any other officer or person shall in any way hamper or interfere with his orders, and the officer of the United States who finds it necessary to thus assume control shall report the fact to these headquarters, together with a statement of the cause or causes which necessitated this action, together with the names of all such alcaldes, officers, or other persons who have in any way contributed to the condition necessitating such assumption of power; and if, upon examination, his report be sustained, in whole or in part, the alcaldes, officers, or other persons who have offended, disobeyed, or interfered with his orders shall be immediately dismissed from office, or punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

XXV. Every precaution will be taken to see that every person who is entitled to vote has opportunity to do so. The necessary precautions will be taken by the officer in charge to avoid disturbances at the polls and to keep the way to the ballot boxes unobstructed.

XXVI. Immediately after the polls are closed the various boards of supervisors will begin, and as soon as practicable complete, the counting of the ballots which have been deposited in the ballot boxes under their particular charge. The ballots and all other records of the election will be carefully preserved. A certificate of the count and results of the votes will be signed by the three members of the board, and shall state that the vote was conducted fairly and honestly, or shall state such irregularities, if any, as may have occurred. All ballots and other official papers, together with the certificate of the board, will, in the presence of the board, be inclosed in one package for each voting place, carefully sealed with wax or other adhesive substance, and delivered immediately by the board to the officer in charge. These packages, with seal unbroken, will be brought by an officer to these headquarters by the first available transportation, where the results will be announced by the commanding general of the department and the necessary orders given for installing the successful candidates into office.

XXVII. The persons elected at such election shall hold office until November 1, 1900, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

XXVIII. The officer in charge may cause written notice to be served upon the persons selected to act as registration boards, or election supervisors, and request of them a reply within twenty-four hours, or other specified time, stating their willingness to serve. If at the expiration of time stated he has no reply he may ignore his request and select such other persons as in his opinion are best suited, and so far as practicable make the selections from the political parties as provided in Paragraph VI. And where persons have been designated and accepted and for any reason fail or refuse to appear at the proper time or place, the same rule will govern, and after an election has been ordered it is the duty of the officer in charge to hold the election, and not to be deterred by the conduct of any person or persons, party or parties.

XXIX. The officer in charge may cause the supervisors of the election to have, and to check from original or certified copies of the lists of registered and legal voters the name of each as it is called by the supervisor who receives the ballot when the voter presents himself to vote, and before he deposits the ballot the supervisors will indicate to him that the name appears on the list and its number, and in the event that either or both of the supervisors announce that the name does not appear on his list, or if appear, with a different number, or that the person is noted as having previously cast his ballot, then and in that event the voter must be required before his ballot is deposited to comply with the requirements in Paragraph XIV for a challenged voter, and shall be so treated and considered before accepting his ballot.

XXX. If it should come to attention of the board of registration or the officer who is its president, or to the supervisors of election, or the officer in charge, that any person or persons are attempting to delay or defeat any election by dilatory or obstructive conduct or action it will become their duty to require of such person or persons an oath which shall be made before the officer in charge on a blank form provided for this purpose (see Election Form No. 2), stating

that he or they do not desire or intend to cause delay or hinder the peaceable and orderly conduct of the enrolment or the election, and that they know of their own personal knowledge or have good and sufficient reason to believe that the person or persons (naming them) whose vote they may challenge or attempt to deter from or delay in registering or voting is doing so illegally, and this oath shall also become a part of the record and returns; and false swearing in this shall be subject to the same penalty as herein provided for perjury, and in addition the person or persons may be prosecuted for creating a disturbance at, or interfering with, an election and subjected, if convicted, to the same fine and imprisonment as provided in Paragraph XVI for fraudulent voting.

XXXI. Official or other employees of the insular or municipal governments are forbidden and prohibited from taking active part in any election, or influencing, or attempting to influence or control any vote or voters (other than their own individual vote) for or against any candidate or candidates, or from taking active or conspicuous part in any convention or election holding or to be held, or permitting their names to be used as members of political committees or subcommittees, and are warned that such action on their part, upon satisfactory evidence thereof, will cause them to be immediately discharged; and if the name of such person shall be announced as the member of any committee or subcommittee he shall immediately and publicly resign or he will be deemed guilty. This provision does not apply to any patriotic person serving without compensation on any of the various advisory or administrative boards at the request of the military governor, nor shall it be construed so as to prevent a candidate for reelection to an office he shall hold at the time of an election from making all honorable and honest effort for his own reelection, but he must not, and no one else for him shall, use the office holder's official power or influence or the emoluments of his office to influence or control votes or voters, or influence or control elections or electors.

XXXII. When the result of an election has been determined and is announced by the commanding general, he will at the same time furnish the municipal judge of the municipality in which the election has been held with a list of the candidates for councilmen and school trustees in excess of the number who were declared elected, their names arranged in the order of the greatest number of legal votes each has received, and it shall become the duty of the municipal judge to make this list a record of his court. Immediately after a vacancy shall have occurred, through death, resignation, or other legal cause, in either the council or board of school trustees, the alcalde shall by written communication notify the municipal judge of such vacancy and state the political party in which the vacancy has occurred. It shall become the duty of the municipal judge within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this communication to also send to the alcalde the name of the person next appearing on his list in the order of the greatest number of votes received by the candidates of the party in which the vacancy exists. In the event that this list shows that all the names of eligible persons who belong to the same party in which the vacancy has occurred have been exhausted, then and in that event it shall be his duty also to state this fact in a written communication. When and not until this condition arises, members of

the council or board of school trustees may proceed by a majority vote to select a person who had not been voted for at the election last preceding the date the vacancy occurs and who is qualified to hold the office, as provided in this order. Only members of the party in which vacancy exists shall have voice or vote in the selection of a successor.*

XXXIII. It is the duty of all alcaldes or other persons having custody of tax lists and they shall, immediately upon receipt of this order, proceed to prepare and within five days thereafter send a certified copy to these headquarters of the names of all taxpayers of record in the municipality, with amount of taxes paid by each, and at the same time designate such and all names of persons appearing on said list who are not citizens of Porto Rico or are not residents of the municipality, and to post other copies of this list in a conspicuous place at their offices and at the post-offices in order that every citizen shall have an opportunity of knowing his own standing and position as a taxpayer under the provisions of this order.

It is also the duty of alcaldes and other persons having custody of tax lists or books, and they are instructed and required, upon application, to furnish from the original books in their possession a true oral statement to any citizen desiring to know his own standing upon the tax lists, as provided in this order.

XXXIV. In all elections held under the provisions of this order in Porto Rico, there shall be declared elected to fill the office of councilman not more than two-thirds of the whole number composing the municipal council from any one political party, determined by and in order of the greatest number of votes received. The other one-third composing the council shall be those members of an opposing political party receiving the next largest number of votes.

XXXV. Those candidates receiving the highest number of legal votes shall be declared elected up to the number of seats to be filled from their party.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen or school trustees of the same party, that one will be declared elected whose name appears nearest the head of the list on the ballot.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen or school trustees of different parties, those will be declared elected whose party does not elect the alcalde.

XXXVI. In the event of the death, removal, or other disqualifying act or condition to hold office of any person whose name has been printed on the ballot for election to any office, it occurring on or before the day of election, no change or alteration shall be made in the ballots and no other name inserted in his stead. But if, when the ballots are counted, there should appear a sufficient number to have elected him if qualified, they shall be counted and the members of his political party who have been elected shall, as provided in Paragraph XXXII, fill the vacancy, and shall proceed to do so on or before the date fixed when the duties of the office would devolve upon him.

XXXVII. The term, power, and organization of the board of school trustees are defined in Part I of the existing School Laws of Porto Rico.

XXXVIII. Not more than three of the five members of any municipal board of school trustees shall be from the same political party,

* See G. O. No. 86, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Apr. 25, 1900.

and in determining what persons have been elected school trustees the same rule as that governing councilmen will prevail.

XXXIX. Compensation.—Upon the completion of the duties performed by civil members of the board of registration and the supervisors of elections, the officer who is in charge shall give each civilian, whose service in either or both capacities have been honest and faithful, a voucher for one peso for each day's service, and each voucher, when properly signed by the officer and on an official blank which will be furnished for the purpose, shall become an indebtedness of the municipality in whose election he served, and the full amount, stated in writing and in figures alike, shall be credited upon any taxes then or thereafter due by him to said municipality. And a like blank voucher for making any copies or doing any writing that may be provided for and necessary shall in a like manner be given by the officer in charge to the person performing the labor under his direction, and said compensation shall be the same as that provided and paid for like work in copying court records in General Orders, No. 150, current series, Department of Porto Rico, and all other expenses incident and necessary to an election shall be borne by the municipality in which the election is held.

XL. The United States provisional court instituted by General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all prosecutions arising under the provisions of this order.*

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Major, Inspector-General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Election form No. 1.

No. _____

Dated _____, 1. _____

I, _____, do solemnly swear and affirm that I am a legal and qualified voter of the municipality of _____ under the terms and specifications of General Orders, No. 160, dated headquarters Department of Porto Rico, October 12, 1899; that I take this oath fully and freely, of my own accord, without any mental reservation whatever, and mindful of the penalty for false swearing and fraudulent voting.

Attest:

(Name) _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me at _____ the day and date above named.

Officer's name, _____
Rank and regiment, _____

—

Election form No. 2.

No. _____

Dated _____, 1. _____

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I of my own personal knowledge or have good and sufficient reason to believe that _____ is not a legal and qualified voter of this municipality, and that I challenge his right to be registered or to vote, solely in the interest of an honest and fair election, and without intention or desire to obstruct or delay these proceedings.

(Name) _____

* See General Orders, No. 183, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Nov. 18, 1899.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at-----, Porto Rico, the
day and date above written.

(Name)-----

(Rank)-----

(Regiment or corps)-----

Election form No. 3.

BALLOT.

NAME OF PARTY.



For alcalde.

NAME OF PARTY.



For municipal judge.

For suplente municipal judge.

For school trustees.

For city council.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 162.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 14, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, the second paragraph of article 688 of the existing civil code is amended to read as follows:

In order that this testament be valid, it is necessary that it be entirely written and signed by the testator, expressing the year, the month, and the day when it was drawn up.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Major, Inspector-General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 163.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 14, 1899.

I. So much of Paragraph XIII, of the Spanish translation of General Orders, No. 153, current series, these headquarters, as relates to fees established by the superior board of health, is amended to read as follows:

The fees established by the superior board of health for examinations are as follows:

II. In the rates of pilotage established for the several ports of Porto Rico, as published in General Orders, No. 133, current series, from these headquarters, exception is made in the case of the port of Aguadilla only, at which port the rate of pilotage is fixed as follows:

United States
currency.

For vessels drawing 15 feet or less, entering or leaving-----per foot-- \$0. 35

For vessels drawing more than 15 feet, entering or leaving-----do----- . 50

For fractions of feet, 6 inches or less is not counted; above 6 inches is considered an additional foot.

Paragraph 1 of said rates of pilotage, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid port only, is modified accordingly.

III. Any person guilty of violation of any of the provisions of General Orders, No. 153, current series, from these headquarters, September 30, 1899, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$200, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten or more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, from these headquarters.

IV. By authority of the Secretary of War as contained in cablegram dated October 9, 1899, so many of the copies of General Orders, No. 157, current series, these headquarters, as announce José Reguero as supervisor of census, census department of Arecibo, are so amended as to announce Felix Seijo as supervisor of census in his stead.

V. The following paragraph, omitted by typographical error, in the Spanish translation of General Orders, No. 155, current series, these headquarters, is added thereto to complete and convey the intention of said general orders, which is amended accordingly:

This is not to be construed to interfere in any manner with the provisions of General Orders, No. 138, from these headquarters, dated September 6, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 164.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 18, 1899.

The word "guardians" as used in General Orders, No. 132, current series, these headquarters, is intended to include principals and masters, with respect to their employees or dependents who are under age.

If any guardian should refuse to make declaration for his ward when requested by the latter to do so, such ward, or some proper representative, may apply to the governor-general, who will see that the necessary steps are taken to protect the rights of the minor in question.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 165.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 19, 1899.

As the local authorities in some municipalities have failed to provide teachers for the schools at the opening of the school year, paragraph 5, Article IX, of Part II of the School Laws shall be so construed as to give the president of the insular board of education, with the approval of the board, authority to appoint teachers for the public schools of this island wherever the municipal board fails to do so within five days after notification by the president of the board of education that the appointment be made; and such appointment shall be legal for the remainder of the term within which the appointment is made, and thereafter until a teacher is duly appointed by the local board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. Volunteers.
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 166.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 19, 1899.

1. Article II, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters, is amended so as to require the officer in charge to designate one voting place for each 300 legally registered voters or fraction thereof over 150.

2. The following provision is added to Article IV, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Provided, That no person who has been convicted of a felony within five years next preceding the day of an election shall be eligible at such election to public office in Porto Rico.

The words "members of liberal professions" as employed in said Article IV shall be understood to include licentiates in pharmacy, electrical engineers, and persons who have received a degree in arts or sciences.

3. The following provision is added to the first paragraph of Article XII, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Provided, That where a sufficient number of commissioned officers are not available for duty as presidents of the various boards of supervisors the com-

manding officer of the nearest post or garrison will, upon the request of the officer in charge, detail for this duty a suitable noncommissioned officer, who, upon entering upon such duty, will take the oath prescribed for civilian members of the board, and who will thereupon be clothed with all the authority and exercise all the duties which are imposed by this order on commissioned officers so detailed.

4. Articles IV and XII of said general orders are accordingly amended to read with these additions.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 168.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 21, 1899.

The absence from his duties of any civil officer or employee of the military government of Porto Rico on account of sickness or for private reasons will be regulated by the following rules, except as refers to civilians employed at headquarters of the Department of Porto Rico, in which case orders from the War Department, dated Washington, August 5, 1899, will govern:

1. In cases of sickness, the same being established by the certificate of the family physician, absence on full pay may be allowed for thirty days in any one fiscal year; and in special cases of great gravity, which must be shown by documentary evidence, said sick leave may be extended for fifteen days.

2. Leave of absence not to exceed thirty days in one fiscal year may be allowed, provided the absentee furnishes a substitute who is satisfactory to the head of the office, in which case the absentee will receive one-half of his or her regular salary and the substitute will receive the other half during such authorized absence of the principal.*

3. An absence of three days or less on verbal permission for special reasons, such as important business or sickness of a member of the family of an employee, may be allowed, and such absence will not be included in counting the authorized leaves under the provisions of paragraph 2; but not more than ten days' absence by verbal permission can be granted in any one year.

4. An absence by verbal permission under paragraph 3 or for thirty days under paragraph 2, or for sickness under paragraph 1 can be granted only by the administrative official head of the branch of the public service in which the employee may be working.

These chief officers are:

For the civil force at department headquarters, the chief of staff.

For the advisory board, the vice-president thereof.

For the judicial board, the solicitor-general.

For the supreme court, the chief justice.

For the United States provisional court, the presiding judge.

For any district court, the senior judge.

For the office of the treasury, the treasurer.

* See G. O., No. 46, Mar. 3, 1900, and G. O., No. 70, Apr. 2, 1900, headquarters Department Porto Rico.

For the auditor's office, the auditor.

For the bureau of state and municipal affairs, the bureau of internal revenue, and the bureau of agriculture, the civil secretary.

For the board of education, the board of public works, the board of charities, the board of prison control, the superior board of health, the president of the respective boards.

For any custom-house, the collector at same.

For the insular police as respects absences of three days or less, the chief of police; and as respects absences of greater duration, the inspector of the insular police.

For the light-house engineer service, the engineer in charge.

For the light-house inspection service, the inspector of lights.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 169. } *San Juan, October 23, 1899.*

The judicial order of April 13, 1899, issued by the secretary of justice, requiring complaints or charges against newspapers or periodicals for liberos publications to be referred to the governor-general, is hereby revoked. Fiscals and other judicial officers whose duty it is under the existing law to prosecute such violations are authorized and directed to do so without reference of the papers to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 170. } *San Juan, October 24, 1899.*

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

INTERIOR QUARANTINE.

Certain diseases are so readily communicated from person to person, or pass through whole communities in some way yet unknown to the medical profession, that physicians and educated laymen alike agree that restrictive measures are necessary to prevent the spread of these diseases, and the consequent loss of life and the demoralization of business, which almost always follows the advent of epidemic diseases. With these facts in mind, the superior board of health advises the promulgation of the following measures for interior quarantine.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. The following diseases are considered quarantinable, and for the protection of the public health are placed under control of boards of

health, viz, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal fever, leprosy, glanders, and oriental or bubonic plague.

PHYSICIANS TO MAKE CERTAIN REPORTS.

2. It shall be the duty of every practicing physician in Porto Rico to report immediately to the board of health or other authority and to the superior board of health, by telegraph or in the most expeditious way, every case of yellow fever, smallpox, or other quarantinable disease which comes within his knowledge.

3. Local boards of health, municipal health officers, or other proper authorities in the island of Porto Rico must immediately notify the superior board of health by telegraph, or by letter, of the existence of any of the above-named quarantinable diseases in their respective localities.

4. Whenever a physician shall report a suspicious case of disease, it shall be the duty of the board of health, city physician, or other proper authority, to take such suitable precautions as shall be judged best for the safety of the inhabitants, by isolating it at the home of the patient, or by removing the patient to a hospital, or other suitable place, until further instructions are received from the superior board of health.

5. All persons practicing medicine and surgery, or in their absence, any head of a family in Porto Rico, who shall visit or be visited by any person suffering from any one of the quarantinable diseases mentioned in paragraph 1, of this order, shall at once report it in writing to the board of health or the health officer in their district, signing the report with their own name, and stating the age, sex, color, occupation, and residence of the patient.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

6. Upon receipt by a board of health, or by a health officer, or by other proper authority, of the report of the existence of a case of quarantinable disease, there shall, within twenty-four hours after its verification, be caused to be placed upon the house, room, or premises, where the disease exists, a yellow placard, on which shall be printed in large letters the name of the disease, and this placard shall be removed only by authority of the health officer. Provided, however, that in lieu of a placard, a guard or guards may be placed upon the house, by the board of health.

7. The head of the family shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, should any such placard upon his or her house be unlawfully removed, defaced, covered up, taken down, or destroyed with his or her consent.

8. Bodies of persons dead of quarantinable diseases should be at once, without washing, wrapped in a sheet saturated with a strong solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 500, and placed in a coffin, in which it shall be buried within twelve hours after death.

9. The interment of a body dead of a quarantinable disease must be strictly private, and may be attended only by the immediate relatives and the necessary coffin bearers. The body must not be taken into any church, chapel, public hall, or public building, for the holding of funeral services. No head of a family, no undertaker who officiates, and no sexton, janitor, or person in charge of the church, chapel, or public building shall violate any of these provisions.

10. All draperies should be removed from the hearse used to convey the body of a person dead of a quarantinable disease; and it and the carriages employed to convey the mourners to the cemetery shall immediately thereafter be thoroughly disinfected by the undertaker, as required by the health officer.

11. After the termination of a case of quarantinable disease, the premises where such disease existed shall be thoroughly disinfected, as the health officer shall direct, and the bedding, clothing, and other infected articles destroyed or disinfected, as he shall require. See paragraphs 48 and 49 of this order.

12. The children or persons belonging to or residing with a family in which a quarantinable disease exists shall not be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school, and all school principals, superintendents, or other persons in charge of such schools are required to exclude such children or persons therefrom, until such time as the health officer or other authorized person shall give the exposed children or other persons a certificate that they are free to enter school.

13. In all cities of over 10,000 population it shall be the duty of the health officer to furnish daily by mail, or otherwise, to the superior board of health, a written or printed notice containing the names and residence of all children suffering from any quarantinable disease mentioned in paragraph 1 of this order.

14. It is expressly forbidden that any person suffering from any of the quarantinable diseases mentioned in paragraph 1 of this order shall willfully expose himself or herself in any street or public place, or in any public conveyance; neither shall any person in charge of one so suffering thus expose the sufferer.

15. No person, suffering from any of the quarantinable diseases enumerated in paragraph 1 of this order, shall enter or hire any public vehicle, car, steamboat, or other means of public conveyance, without first notifying the owner or person in charge of said conveyance of his disease. Immediately after the sick person leaves the conveyance it shall be disinfected as the health officer shall direct.

16. No person suffering from a quarantinable disease shall knowingly be permitted to pass from one town or district to another, and no common carrier shall accept such person as a passenger, except on an order of the superior board of health.

17. No person shall give, lend, sell, transmit by mail, express, or otherwise any bedding, rags, clothing, or any other article which have been exposed to infection through the quarantinable diseases mentioned in paragraph 1 of this order.

18. No person shall knowingly let any room, house, or part of a house, in which there has been a person suffering from any of the quarantinable diseases mentioned in paragraph 1 of this order, without having such room, house, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to infection, previously disinfected as directed by the health officer.

19. Upon the death of a person from tuberculosis, the attending physician should immediately report the fact to the local health authorities, who shall cause the apartments and contents occupied and used by the deceased to be disinfected, objectionable articles destroyed, and the walls and floors scraped and painted or whitewashed.

VACCINATION COMPULSORY.*

20. All infants must be vaccinated before reaching the age of six months, and all inmates of public institutions at time of admission. All employers of labor are required to see that all their employees are properly vaccinated.

21. No person, teacher, or scholar who has not had smallpox shall become a member of any school until vaccinated, and until he or she shall show to the principal of the school a certificate of successful vaccination. Principals of schools are required to demand certificates of vaccination from their pupils.

22. The school directors, or other persons in charge of schools, are required to demand certificates of vaccination of all teachers who have not had small-pox before granting them appointments to teach.

YELLOW FEVER.

23. Yellow fever is an infectious but controllable disease. Its germs probably pass from the body of those infected in all of the excretions.

24. When the excretions become dry on clothing, or on floors, etc., they form dust which enters the air, and thence the human body. It is probable that, in the main, the disease is spread in this manner, but it may possibly also be disseminated by particles entering food and drink.

25. The control of the disease in any single case rests in confining the germs to the clothing of the patient or at the least by not letting them escape from the sick room.

26. When yellow fever is threatened, boards of health should secure vacant houses in especially isolated localities. These should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

27. In case such houses can not be found, temporary hospitals or tents may be erected.

28. Nurses who are immune from this disease should be secured for the emergency.

29. It should be seen that there is a liberal supply of bichloride of mercury in the city or town; also of lime for whitewashing.

30. Where sanitary rules and regulations are best observed, yellow fever does not reside, and if introduced seldom remains long.

31. The period of incubation is five days. All persons who have been exposed should be held under the strictest quarantine for this period. Laundresses who have washed for suspects have been exposed to possible infection.

32. Patients may be safely moved for the first two days of their sickness. They should be carried on a comfortable litter, and not allowed to sit up or to exert themselves in the least. A clean night-shirt should always be placed on the patient before moving him. All his bedding and night clothes should be left in his room to be disinfected or burned.

33. Houses from which the sick have been removed should be disinfected by burning sulphur in them for twelve hours, or formaldehyde

* See Circular No. 44, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, Dec. 14, 1899.

may be used as a disinfectant. The house and the surroundings should also be thoroughly cleaned. See paragraphs 48 and 49 of this order.

34. Nurses must not wear woolen clothing of any kind. They should change their clothing whenever it becomes in the least soiled, and always twice a day when nursing yellow fever cases, and the discarded clothing must be placed in bichloride solution.

35. Whenever nurses handle the patient or his excreta, they should at once wash their hands in a disinfecting solution.

MANAGEMENT OF A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER IN THE PATIENT'S OWN HOUSE.

36. A sanitary inspector who is immune, and who can be absolutely relied upon, should be placed in the house, and he should prevent anyone entering or leaving it. A card, with "Yellow fever" printed in large letters, should be placed upon the house. But one member of the family should be allowed to act as nurse. Other members of the family should not visit the sick room or leave the premises. In cases of crowded houses, inmates should be removed to the country, and held in quarantine in an isolated place for ten days.

37. Select the most suitable room in the house, from which remove all unnecessary furniture, rugs, and ornaments. Change the patient's shirt, carry him into the room and place him in a clean bed.

38. In this room the fight must be made and won. Success depends upon destroying the germs, which, emanating from the patient's excretions, lodge in the clothing, bedding, bed-pans, etc., and infect the air in the room, and the whole house. These germs are destroyed by placing all clothing, bedding, and excreta from the patient in tubs or vessels containing strong disinfectants.

MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT'S CLOTHING, IN CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

39. Have in the sick room a large tub, one-third full of solution of mercuric chloride and hydrochloric acid, 1 to 1,000, made by adding one drachm each of the bichloride and hydrochloric acid, to one gallon of water. The bed-clothing, the patient's clothing, the rugs, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., used for cleaning and sponging, must be placed at once in the tub of disinfectant solution upon being removed from the patient. These should remain in the solution at least five hours, when they may be wrung out and washed. The tub should be emptied into the privy, and after being washed inside and out with bichloride solution, should again be placed in the sick room and filled with disinfectant solution. If a quilt or mattress is soiled, it should be thoroughly washed, where soiled, with bichloride solution. Very much soiled articles should be burned. If clothing is changed twice a day and carefully placed in the disinfectant solution, the germs will be destroyed and will not get into the room to spread the disease. If clothing is soiled with feces, urine, or vomit, it should be changed at once and placed in the tub of disinfectant.

DISPOSITION OF THE EXCRETA AND WASTE IN CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

40. Have ready a gallon of a solution of acid mercuric chloride, 1 to 500, made by placing two drachms each of mercuric chloride and hydrochloric acid in a gallon of water. Mix the urine at once, when passed, with an equal amount of this solution. Treat the fæces in the same manner and let the mixture stand at least five hours before throwing it into the privy. If the fæces are solid, break them up and let them stand in the vessel for seven hours, then throw the contents into the privy. Wash the chamber vessel inside and out with the disinfectant solution *every time it is emptied*.

41. In place of handkerchiefs use rags, which burn at once after using. Treat all vomited matter and all discharges from nose and mouth the same as urine or fæces, by disinfecting in the bichloride solution.

42. Should any fæces, urine, vomit, or sputum get upon the floor, furniture, or walls, wash it off with a rag saturated with the bichloride solution, and place the rag in the disinfectant solution.

43. The water used to sponge the patient, to rinse out his mouth, as well as the moppings and washings of floors and furniture should all be placed in the bichloride solution for five hours before being thrown out. The room must never be swept, but mopped up with a mop wet with a solution of bichloride, 1 to 1,000.

44. Glasses, spoons, plates, etc., used about the patient and in the room, must be boiled each time after such use. The nurse's clothing must be placed in the bichloride solution at once on being changed.

45. The nurses must keep their hands *absolutely clean*.

THE DISINFECTION OF A PATIENT AFTER RECOVERY FROM YELLOW FEVER.

46. When a patient has recovered, wash him all over with a tepid solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 1,000, and follow this with a wash of tepid water, under direction of the attending physician. Place on him clean, disinfected clothes. Disinfect all the bedding, clothing, etc. Burn all toys, books, etc., used by the patient.

DISPOSAL OF THE CORPSE.

47. See paragraphs 8 and 9 of this order.

DISINFECTION OF THE ROOM IN WHICH A PATIENT HAS BEEN SICK WITH YELLOW FEVER.

48. The openings of the room should all be closed, drawers and closets should all be opened, and sulphur should be burned in the room at the rate of not less than 6 pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. The sulphur is ignited by adding a little alcohol or kerosene. The room should be closed for twenty-four hours and then thrown open. After through ventilation for twenty-four hours, the walls, floors, ceilings, and furniture should be well sprinkled with a solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 1,000, and afterwards washed down with warm water.

49. If the walls are papered, the paper should be torn off and burned; if the walls are plastered, they should be given a coat of whitewash made with lime and the bichloride solution, 1 to 2,000.

CASES OF YELLOW FEVER AMONG THE POOR.

50. The most difficult cases are those occurring among the poor. Boards of health, which guard the public welfare, must provide nurses, houses, or tents for the patients and also for the families (which must be isolated), clothing for patients and suspects, physicians, food; in a word, all the appliances necessary to fight and conquer the disease and maintain the lives of the infected people. All this must be done at the public expense, because thereby the public is protected. A strict compliance with these suggestions should prevent the spread of yellow fever.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

51. Thirty per cent or more of existing blindness has been shown to be due to infection of the eyes at or shortly after birth. This infection being readily amenable to treatment, it is ordered that whenever in any city, district, or place in this island any nurse, midwife, or other person, not a legally qualified practitioner of medicine, shall notice any inflammation of the eyes or redness of the lids in a new born child under his or her care, it shall be the duty of such person to report the same to some legally qualified practitioner of medicine within twelve hours of the time the disease is first noticed.

52. It shall be the duty of every legally qualified practitioner of medicine to treat all cases of "ophthalmia neonatorum" by the Credé method, which is as follows:

53. Gently open the lids and wash out the eyes with pure lukewarm water, which has been boiled, using a clean soft piece of old linen or muslin or a pledget of absorbent cotton, *but do not use a sponge.*

54. Then immediately drop in each eye one or two drops of a 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver, and continue its use so long as it may be necessary.

55. Half an hour after each application of the silver solution, wash the eyes with warm salt and water (a teaspoonful of table salt to a pint of boiled water) or with a solution of boric acid (ten grains to two tablespoonfuls of boiled water) and continue this last application every hour or two until the eyes are well, gradually lengthening the time.

56. This disease is very contagious, even to grown persons, therefore burn or boil all cloths that have touched the eyes, avoid kissing the child, wash the hands after bathing the child's eyes, and allow no one else to use the same basin in which the child is bathed.

PENALTY.

57. Any person guilty of violation of any of the provisions of this order shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$200, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten (10) or more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

58. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases

arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 171. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 26, 1899.

I. It having come to the knowledge of the governor general that the pernicious practice of gambling is on the increase in this island, in flagrant violation of existing law, the following provisions of the penal code are published for the information of all concerned:

TITLE VI.

ARTICLE 354. Bankers and keepers of gambling houses shall be punished with imprisonment of from one month and one day to six months (arresto mayor), and a fine of from 625 to 6,250 pesetas; and in case of repetition, with imprisonment of from four months and one day to two years and four months (arresto mayor en su grado máximo a prisión correccional en su grado mínimo), and double fine.

Gamblers present at aforesaid houses shall be punished with imprisonment of from one month and one day to two months (arresto mayor en su grado mínimo), and a fine of 325 to 3,250 pesetas.

In case of repetition, with imprisonment of from two months and one day to four months (arresto mayor en su grado medio), and double fine.

ARTICLE 355. Managers and sellers of lottery or raffle tickets, not authorized, shall be punished with imprisonment of from one month and one day to four months (arresto mayor en sus grados mínimo y medio), and a fine of from 325 to 3,250 pesetas.

Persons who in the game of lottery or raffle make use of fraudulent means to win, shall be punished as swindlers.

ARTICLE 356. The money or effects and instruments and tools intended for the game shall be seized.

II. At common law the keeping of a gaming house is held to be a nuisance as injurious to public morality and dangerous to the peace and good order of society. All persons who frequent or visit gambling houses are equally guilty with those who maintain the same.

III. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, these headquarters, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of violations of this law.

IV. The municipal police of all cities and towns are enjoined to exercise the utmost vigilance in apprehending those who violate the law in this matter, and all fiscals will see that such persons are promptly prosecuted.

V. All persons residing or sojourning in Porto Rico, including citizens of the United States and foreigners, are equally subject to prosecution for any infraction of this law, and, for violations of this order they will be subject to the jurisdiction of the respective district courts of the island in the district in which such offenses may be committed.

VI. In order that all persons concerned may have timely warning, it is hereby directed that this order shall take effect ten days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 173.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, October 28, 1899.

I. Subpoenas for witnesses, letters rogatory, and all other legal documents and instruments which issue from the courts of this island addressed to courts or officials of foreign countries must in every case be accompanied by the necessary fees to cover all costs for the execution and return of such papers. Such fees should be transmitted in foreign exchange, either by bill on London or on some accredited banking house of the country to which the document is to be sent.

II. All papers of the character herein referred to will be transmitted to these headquarters through the solicitor-general, who will see that the proper fees are enclosed before forwarding them.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 174.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 1, 1899.

It having come to the knowledge of the governor general that public funds of the insular treasury are being diverted to the purchase of clothing and uniforms for officials and employees of the civil departments, disbursing officers are reminded that such expenditures are unauthorized. No public money can be used for the purchase of clothing, uniforms or parts thereof, except such as may be properly appropriated from time to time for the benefit of the inmates of the penitentiary, jails, orphan and insane asylums.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 176.*

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 7, 1899.

The damages caused by the recent hurricane to the industries of the island, especially to coffee and sugar plantations and all kinds of minor products, have made it impossible for some farmers and other taxpayers to pay the full amount of their land-tax and other dues. The result of this is that many municipal corporations are unable to balance their budgets for the current year.

The governor general has received many petitions from private individuals and delegations from all sections of the island requesting him to withhold his approval of municipal budgets, because they contain appropriations for expenses that are considered unnecessary and in excess of the needs of local administration. In times like these the exercise of the strictest economy becomes imperative.

With a view to affording the means for raising the necessary revenue, both for the insular treasury and for those of the municipalities,

* See General Orders, No. 187, Nov. 25, 1899; General Orders, No. 198, Dec. 2, 1899; and General Orders, No. 211, Headquarters Department Porto Rico.

taxes shall be levied until further orders in accordance with the following schedule:

COLLECTED THROUGH THE INSULAR TREASURY.

1. Every man over twenty-one years of age living in Porto Rico and who is the owner of agricultural, city, commercial, or industrial property, and each individual partner of mercantile firm; all members of liberal professions, arts and trades shall pay an annual school tax of \$1 for the exclusive benefit of the insular school fund. This tax shall be paid between the 1st and 10th of December of each year at the respective offices of the collectors of internal revenue, where a proper receipt will be given upon payment thereof.^a

2. For every certificate issued by any of the bureaus, internal revenue offices and custom-houses, or courts of justice, the interested party will pay \$2 to the insular treasury.^b

3. Every match manufacturer shall pay, at the office of the collector of internal revenue, before removal from the factory, a tax of one-tenth of one cent for each box of matches made by him. The name of the manufacturer shall be printed on each box and package. Every package must bear the proper revenue stamp before leaving the factory. No retailer of matches shall have at one time more than 24 boxes out of an original package broken and exposed for sale. Each box shall contain not less than 60 matches nor more than 100. Matches exported shall pay no tax.

4. There shall be paid by the manufacturers of brandy, rum, or other alcoholic liquors, in addition to the consumption tax and licenses now existing in the several municipalities, 3 cents per liter. This tax shall be paid to the collectors of internal revenue by means of the revenue stamp. Every original bottle, vessel, or package containing liquors of the class herein described shall bear the proper revenue stamp before leaving the distillery. This stamp shall be securely placed over the cork or stopper which seals the vessel or package. Liquors exported from the island shall not pay the tax.

5. The proceeds of the taxes collected pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4 preceding shall be distributed quarterly by the treasurer of the island among all the municipalities in proportion to their population as reported by the civil secretary.

6. The civil secretary will prepare the necessary revenue stamps of proper denominations for the use of manufacturers of matches and liquors. He will have custody of the plates or dies for printing such stamps, and will require from the printer a bond in sufficient amount to insure their safe keeping and delivery.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL TREASURIES.

7. On every pack of playing cards sold at retail in any public place or club a tax of 20 cents shall be collected. Said tax and those men-

^a See General Orders, No. 26, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, Feb. 6, 1900.

^b See General Orders, No. 62, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, Mar. 27, 1900.

tioned hereinafter shall be paid direct into the respective municipal treasuries.*

8. On every billiard table, of whatever kind, a tax of \$25 per annum shall be collected, payable semiannually in advance.

9. The following taxes shall be collected upon animals and vehicles:

(a) On every horse, ass, or mule, \$1 per annum.

(b) On every private vehicle, drawn by one horse, \$2 per annum; if drawn by two horses, \$3 per annum.

(c) On every public automobile conveyance, coach, carriage, chaise, or gig, for transporting passengers, with accommodations for four persons or less, used within the limits of a single municipality, \$5 per annum; for every vehicle of the classes described above, when used for conveying passengers beyond the limits of a single municipality, \$18 per annum, payable to the municipality where the owner resides. On every public vehicle with accommodation for more than four persons, when used within the limits of a single municipality, \$10 per annum. For every such vehicle conveying more than four passengers outside the limits of a municipal jurisdiction, \$20 per annum, payable to the municipality where the owner has his residence.

(d) When the above enumerated vehicles belong to a copartnership the tax shall be paid to the municipality where the principal office or agency of the company is located, or where its business is established.

10. For each and every area of two square metres on walls or supports facing thoroughfares or streets, devoted to advertisements or placards, the owners of said walls or places so used shall pay an annual tax of \$2. For every curtain in theatres upon which advertisements are displayed \$5 per annum shall be paid, and for coaches or omnibuses and tramway and railroad cars, \$1 per annum will be paid for each coach, omnibus, or car wherein advertisements are displayed.

11. For every licence for balls for which a fee is charged or a ticket of admission is used, a tax of \$2 shall be imposed. If balls be given in theatres or clubs, \$5 will be charged for each ball. Licences for balls shall be issued in the discretion of the alcalde.

12. Licences to peddle on the streets and highways shall be for the period of six months, and for each such licence \$3 shall be paid. This shall not apply to persons who sell only fruit or products of the country; but if malt liquors, spirits, wines, or other drinks of any class or kind are sold by said peddlers, they shall pay annually for each such licence \$60, payable quarterly in advance.

13. An annual tax of 20 cents shall be levied and collected on every head of bovine animals over one year old, not used for work purposes. Between the 1st and 15th of December, 1899, and each subsequent year thereafter, all owners of such animals shall, personally or through their attorneys, file a sworn statement with the alcalde of the municipality, giving the number and description of such cattle owned by them within the jurisdiction of such municipal district. The alcalde shall before the 1st of January of each year furnish a copy of said sworn statement to the civil secretary.

* See General Orders, No. 232, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, Dec. 30, 1899.

14. An annual tax of \$1 shall be imposed and collected for each head of cattle referred to in the previous article, when the owner thereof or his attorney shall have failed to account for the same by sworn statement in the manner and within the time herein prescribed.

15. A consumption tax, for the benefit of the municipalities into which matches are imported from outside the island, shall be levied and collected by the municipal treasurers on all matches imported into Porto Rico, at the same rate as herein prescribed for those manufactured in this island, as provided in paragraph 3.

16. Every owner of a dog shall pay an annual permit tax of \$1 for each dog kept by said owner. Each dog shall constantly wear a collar with a metal badge or plate bearing the permit number and the owner's name. All dogs found outside of private grounds without the required collar and number shall be seized and impounded by the municipal police, not exceeding twenty-four hours, during which period they may be recovered by the owner upon payment of a penalty of \$2 and upon compliance with the requirements of this paragraph. Dogs not reclaimed within twenty-four hours shall be killed. Any person who violates the provisions of this paragraph by keeping a dog without the required collar shall be subject to a fine of \$2 for each offense, one-half of which fine shall be paid to the informer.

17. Every pawn shop (*casa de prestamos*) shall pay an annual tax of \$150, payable quarterly in advance.

18. Every money-changing establishment (*casa de cambio*), where a discount or charge is made for exchanging money, shall pay an annual tax of \$120 quarterly in advance: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to capitalized banks and banking houses.

19. Every manufacturer of chocolate from the cacao beans, or any substitute therefor, shall pay an annual licence of \$100, quarterly in advance.

20. Every nickel in the slot machine or similar device maintained for profit shall pay an annual tax of \$5: *Provided*, That the license for maintaining such machine or device shall be issued in the discretion of the *alcalde*.

21. Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 150, current series, these headquarters, is hereby modified so as to prescribe that all fees collected under the provisions of said order by salaried officials of municipalities shall be turned in monthly to the municipal treasurer. No other fees or taxes than those prescribed in said General Order No. 150 shall be levied for the purpose therein stated.

22. Licences for balls (par. 11), licences to sell or peddle in the streets and highways (par. 12), and papers for which fees are required to be collected under paragraph 2 of this order shall in no case be delivered to applicants therefor until after the latter shall have paid in full the prescribed taxes or fees, at the proper office, where a voucher for same shall be given.

23. All taxes herein provided for, in pursuance of paragraph 7 and the following paragraphs, shall be paid at the respective offices of the collectors of taxes for the several municipalities in which they are levied. They shall be due and payable on November 10 and become delinquent on December 10. No charge will be made for the collection of taxes, except such as are delinquent.

24. The collection of municipal taxes that may be delinquent on December 10 of each year shall be awarded to the bidder who will

undertake to collect the same at the lowest percentage, after announcement for three consecutive days in the Official Gazette; and in the collection of said taxes, recourse may be had to such legal proceedings as are prescribed in existing laws.

25. All taxes shall be paid in the currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Porto Rico money, at the official rate of exchange, i. e., 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ centavos for 100 cents.

26. Officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines serving in Porto Rico under orders of the President of the United States shall be exempt from the taxes provided for by paragraphs 1, 8, 9, 11, and 16: *Provided*, That all dogs belonging to any of the persons enumerated in this paragraph shall be required to wear the prescribed collar and metal badge or plate bearing the owner's name.

27. Persons violating any of the provisions of this order shall be punished with a fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

28. The district courts established by General Orders, No. 114, current series, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 177.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 11, 1899.

The word "records" as used in General Orders, No. 150, current series, these headquarters, and translated in the Spanish copy as "archivos," is intended to include all documents (expedientes) of every character which are connected with or relate to any case of record whether concluded or still pending.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 178.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 11, 1899.

The following regulations relating to surety companies doing business or applying to do business in Porto Rico will be strictly complied with, and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The treasurer of the island, solicitor-general, and United States district attorney are hereby created a board of insurance and surety commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine into the affairs of any insurance or surety company doing business or applying to do business in this island, and the officers or agents of such insurance or surety company shall, at their own expense, whenever so required by said treasurer, cause their books to be opened for the inspection of said board and shall otherwise facilitate such examination as far as it may be in their power to do so, and for that purpose the said board shall have power to examine under oath the officers or agents of any

* Repealed by General Orders, No. 94, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 29, 1900, to take effect April 30, 1900.

such company relative to the business of and securities possessed by such company. Such oath shall be administered by the United States district attorney, or, in his absence, by the solicitor-general. Whenever the treasurer of the island shall deem it for the interest of the public to do so he may publish the result of such examination in the Official Gazette and in such other newspapers of the island as he may deem advisable. The treasurer of the island will preside at all meetings, and in his absence the solicitor-general. The board is authorized to make the necessary expenditures for such clerical help and material as may be required. Its sessions will be held in San Juan at the call of the treasurer of the island.

II. No surety company, whether incorporated under the laws of this island or of any other state or country, nor its agents, either directly or indirectly, shall transact any surety business in this island or procure or secure applications for suretyship upon the bond of any person or corporation, unless such company has first obtained a certificate of authority from the treasurer of the island under the direction of the board of insurance and surety commissioners, and before obtaining such certificate said company shall furnish said treasurer with a statement under the oath of the president and secretary of the company showing:

First. The name and locality of the company.

Second. The amount of its capital stock and the amount paid up.

Third. The amount of its accumulations.

Fourth. The assets of the company, including: (a) The amount of cash on hand in the hands of agents or other persons; (b) the real estate unencumbered; (c) the amount invested in mortgages; (d) the amount invested in public securities; (e) the amount invested in the stock of incorporated companies, stating what companies; (f) the amount invested in other securities, particularizing each item of investment.

Fifth. The amount of existing bonds upon which such company is surety, stating what proportion thereof is secured by the deposit with such company of collateral security.

Sixth. The amount of premium.

Seventh. The amount of liabilities, specifying therein the amount of outstanding claims, adjusted or unadjusted, due or not due.

Eighth. The act of incorporation of such company.

III. No surety company, incorporated under the laws of another State or country, or agent thereof, shall transact any business of suretyship in this island unless such company is possessed of \$300,000 capital paid up or assets approved by the board of insurance and surety commissioners of this island equivalent thereto, and unless such capital or assets to the extent of \$100,000 is invested in stock created by the laws of the United States, or by or under the laws of the State in which the company is located, or in other safe stock or securities, the value of which shall be at or above par, which securities shall be deposited with the insurance commissioner, auditor, comptroller, or chief financial officer of any State of the United States, or of the State under whose laws such company is incorporated, and the treasurer of this island is furnished with a certificate of the insurance commissioner, auditor, comptroller, or chief financial officer of such State that he, as such, holds in trust and on deposit for the benefit of all

obligees of such company, the surety before mentioned which certificate shall embrace the items of security so held, and shall state that he is satisfied that such securities are worth \$100,000.

IV. No surety company not incorporated under the authority of this island shall, directly or indirectly, take risks or transact business in this island until it shall have first filed an agreement under the seal of the company in the office of the treasurer of the island, signed by the secretary and treasurer thereof, agreeing on the part of the company that services of process in any civil action against the company may be made upon any agent of such company in this island, and authorizing such agent for and in behalf of such company to admit such service of process on him and agreeing that the service of process upon any agent shall be valid and binding upon the company, as if made upon the president or secretary thereof, and agreeing also to deposit with the treasurer of the island in case of the contest with the holder of any surety or fidelity bond over any claim for loss or damage growing out of a contract of insurance or guaranty of fidelity, an amount in current funds or marketable securities sufficient to cover such claim in full, to be held until and subject to the termination of the controversy, and the treasurer of the island is hereby required to make a demand upon the company for such deposit when notified by a policy holder of the institution of any suit for loss or damage growing out of any such contract as aforesaid, and the agreement shall continue in force as long as any liability remains outstanding against the company in this island.

Service upon any such agent shall be deemed sufficient service upon the company. Whenever lawful process against a surety company shall be served upon any such company in this island he shall forthwith forward a copy of the process served on him by mail, postpaid, and directed to the secretary of the company.

V. The statement and evidence above required shall be renewed annually in the month of June in each year. The first statement and evidence shall be furnished when the certificate of authority is desired and shall hold good until the succeeding June. The board, on being satisfied that the securities and investments remain secure as at first, shall direct the treasurer of the island to furnish a renewal of the certificate of authority.

VI. The board of insurance and surety commissioners may require of any surety company doing business or applying to do business in this island a deposit with the treasurer of the island of securities approved by the said board, in such amount as they may deem proper, as a guaranty of good faith on the part of the company and for the better protection of the insular treasury.

VII. For each original certificate issued under the provisions of this order there shall be paid into the treasury of the island the sum \$50, and for each renewal of such certificate the sum of \$25.

VIII. From and after December 1, 1899, a special tax shall be, and hereby is, imposed annually, as follows; that is to say: Each bond or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability, and each bond, undertaking, or recognizance conditioned for the performance of the duties of any office or position issued or executed or renewed by any surety company under the provisions of this order, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof. This

tax shall be paid by means of a revenue stamp of proper denomination affixed to each bond issued. The civil secretary will prepare the necessary revenue stamps of proper denominations for the uses contemplated in this order and will have custody of the plates or dies for printing such stamps, requiring from the printer a bond in sufficient amount to insure their safe-keeping and delivery.^a

IX. Whenever any surety company doing business in this island, upon a reasonable request of the treasurer of the island, shall refuse to comply with any of the foregoing provisions, or whenever the board of insurance and surety commissioners shall be of the opinion that the assets of such company are insufficient under these provisions to justify the continuance in business of any such company, or that its condition is unsound, the board of insurance and surety commissioners shall forthwith revoke the certificate of authority granted on behalf of such company, and shall cause a notification thereof to be published in the Official Gazette and in such other newspapers of the island as it may deem advisable, and such company or agent of the same is, after such notice, required to discontinue the transaction of new business or the renewal of any surety previously issued.

X. Whenever it shall appear that any such surety company, its officers or agents, have violated any of the provisions regulating such companies their officers and agents, the said board shall forthwith report the facts, with such statements and remarks as it may deem expedient, to the United States district attorney, who shall at once prosecute the company, officer, or agent.

XI. The United States provisional court instituted by General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all litigated questions arising under the provisions of this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 180. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 16, 1899.

The following regulations relating to keeping and carrying firearms and concealed weapons in this island will be strictly observed, and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. In this order the term "gun" includes firearms of any description, an air gun or any kind of a gun (except a toy gun), from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged.^b

II. Except as hereinafter appears, no person shall have, use, or carry a gun in this island unless and until he has in the manner hereinafter provided obtained a license to have, use, or carry such gun. Any person who infringes the provisions of this paragraph shall be liable to confinement at hard labor not exceeding thirty days and to a penalty of \$5, to be recovered in a summary manner before any police court on the complaint of any person, and to be paid one-half to the

^a See General Orders, No. 226, Dec. 22, 1899, and General Orders, No. 81, Apr. 12, 1900, headquarters Department of Porto Rico.

^b See General Orders, No. 225, headquarters department of Porto Rico, Dec. 21, 1899.

complainant and the other half into the insular treasury to the credit of the general revenue. Provided always, that the said penalty shall not be incurred by the following persons:

(1) By any person in the military or naval service of the United States or in the employ thereof, or in the insular or municipal police force of this island, or by any United States marshal, deputy United States marshal, or other court officer, having, using, or carrying any gun in the performance of his duty, or when engaged in target practice. Provided, that only such municipal policemen shall carry guns as are so authorized by the alcalde of the municipality to which they belong.

(2) By any person carrying a gun belonging to a person having in force a license under this order, and at the request of such licensed person, and for the use of such licensed person only, if the person carrying the gun shall, upon the request of any collector of internal revenue, or any policeman, owner, or occupier of the land on which such gun shall be used, or carried, give his true name and address, and also the true name and address of the licensed person, and number of his license.

(3) By any gunsmith, or his employe, carrying a gun in the ordinary course of the trade of gunsmith, or using a gun by way of testing or regulating its strength or quality in a place specially set apart, with the approval of the alcalde, for this purpose.

(4) By any person carrying a gun in the ordinary course of his trade or business as a common carrier.

(5) By any duly authorized trader having guns in his store for sale.

(6) By any auctioneer having guns at his salesroom for sale. Provided, that any gunsmith or person having guns for sale or repair shall pay the license herein prescribed should he carry or use a gun in any other manner than such as may be necessary for the proper transaction of his business.

III. In any information for recovery of the penalty imposed by paragraphs II and XI of this order, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant had, used, or carried a gun without having a license in force under this order, and it shall be upon the defendant to prove that he is a person not incurring the penalty by virtue of the provisos of the said paragraph II.

IV. Every person desiring to obtain a license to have, use, or carry a gun may obtain such license by application in writing to the treasurer of the island, which application shall be endorsed by two reputable citizens who shall certify that the applicant is personally known to them and a safe and proper person to be entrusted with such license. The applicant shall also forward with his application the sum of \$5 for each gun for which application for license is made. If the citizens endorsing the application are acceptable to the treasurer of the island he will issue in respect to each gun paid for and forward by mail a license to the applicant; which license shall authorize such person to have, use, or carry a gun from the date of such license up to and including the 15th day of June for the year following that in which the license is given.^a

^a See General Orders, No. 31, Feb. 9, 1900, and General Orders, No. 65, Mar. 29, 1900, headquarters department of Porto Rico.

V. All licenses for the use or carrying of guns heretofore issued to private citizens in this island, and which are still in force, are revoked and may be exchanged by their surrender to the insular treasurer upon the payment of the proper fees herein provided; credit being given for any unexpired portion of the fees heretofore paid on the old license.

VI. The licenses provided for in this order shall not be transferable.

VII. Where a gun is carried in parts by two or more persons in company, each and every one of such persons shall be deemed to carry the gun.

VIII. It shall be lawful for any collector of internal revenue, or for any municipal or insular policeman to demand from any person using or carrying a gun the production of the license granted to such person under this order.

IX. If the person upon whom the demand is made shall not produce a license duly granted to him under this order, and permit the collector of internal revenue or municipal or insular policeman demanding the production thereof to read such license, it shall be lawful for said collector or policeman to require such person to declare to him immediately his Christian and surname, place of residence, and number of his license, and if such person shall refuse to declare his Christian and surname, place of residence, and number of his license as aforesaid, he shall for such refusal forfeit the penalty of \$5 over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable under this order; and it shall be lawful for such collector of internal revenue or municipal or insular policeman to arrest such person so refusing and convey him to the nearest police station.

X. Every person who is drunk when in possession of any firearms may be apprehended and disarmed by any person and taken with the weapon to the nearest police station, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5 in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this order. The penalties prescribed in this paragraph and in paragraphs IX and XI shall be recovered in a summary manner before any police court for the benefit of the insular treasury.

XI. Any person who carries a stiletto or sword cane, or carries concealed on his person a dagger, stiletto, poinard, or other sharp or pointed instrument shall be punished by confinement at hard labor not exceeding thirty days, and by a fine of \$10, to be recovered and paid in the same manner as provided in paragraph II of this order. Provided, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to ordinary pocket knives having folding blades not exceeding three inches in length.

XII. The following persons are authorized to carry arms without license: Officers of the army and navy at all times, and soldiers and sailors, and civil employees in the military or naval service, when on duty, persons escorting public funds for the Government, alcaldes of towns, insular police, the municipal police of several towns (when so authorized by the alcalde), the marshals, bailiffs, and sheriffs of the insular courts and the United States provisional court.

XIII. A record of all licenses issued, with name and residence of persons to whom issued and date and serial number shall be kept in the office of the insular treasurer.

XIV. Any weapons enumerated in this order which are found in the possession of any person not authorized to have the same under the provisions of this order, shall be seized by any person or officer who is authorized to make the arrest. Such arms shall be deposited with the alcalde of the place in which they are seized, and a report thereof, to the insular treasurer, with a statement of the circumstances shall be made by the officer or person so seizing them. Provided, that such weapon shall be returned to the owner thereof upon the payment to the alcalde of a penalty of \$5, in addition to any fine which may have been imposed, and upon presentation of a license authorizing him to carry the same under the provisions of this order within thirty days after the seizure of such weapons. If such weapon is not redeemed within the period of thirty days named it shall be forfeited to the insular treasury, and on the last day of the month in which such forfeiture takes effect all forfeited weapons in the hands of the alcalde shall be sold by him at public auction, and the purchaser of said arms so sold shall, in order to retain them, conform to the terms and requirements of this order.

XV. The insular treasurer shall advertise monthly in the Official Gazette a list of all licenses issued during the preceding month by him under the provisions of this order in the order of date and number.

XVI. No license shall be required for the privilege of fishing in the waters in or adjacent to this island, but such privilege shall be exercised subject to the existing laws governing trespass.

XVII. All laws, orders, and decrees in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

XVIII. This order shall take effect on the 1st day of December, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 39. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 16, 1899.

The following regulations for the government of the insular police are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The official head of the insular police force will be the chief, with headquarters in San Juan. There will be an assistant to the chief who, in case of sickness or absence of the latter, will act in his stead. At least twice each year the chief or his assistant will inspect every insular police district, subdistrict, post, and subpost in the island and submit a written report of such inspection to the inspector.

2. An officer of the army designated by the military governor will be the inspector of the insular police and also its property and disbursing officer. He has authority to give orders in the name of the governor, and will personally inspect all posts or precinct detachments once each year, submitting to the chief of staff a written report of the result of his inspection.

3. All appointments to the grade of officers are made by the military governor, and his action is necessary for their dismissal or ac-

ceptance of resignation from the service. Appointments and dismissals of corporals and privates will be made by the inspector of the police.

4. The territory of the island will be divided into police districts with due regard to public interests and convenience, and a captain of the force will command in each of such districts, the limits of which will be defined in the instructions of the military governor through the inspector.

5. Each police district will be subdivided into subdistricts, and at the head of each as local commander will be a lieutenant of the force. The station of the subdistrict commander will be at one of his precinct headquarters.

6. Each subdistrict will be divided into precincts and will be policed with such number of men as may be fixed in the instructions of the inspector, but the precinct detachment will always include one corporal.

7. The captain will be held responsible for the good order, discharge of duty, and military discipline of all the officers and men in their respective districts. He will see and inspect every officer and man, all arms, equipment, clothing, etc., at least once every three months, and will send a written report of such inspection through the chief of the force to the inspector for the information of the military governor.

8. The lieutenants commanding subdistricts will be held to a similar responsibility for the discipline and efficiency of the force. They will also report promptly to the district commander all disorders and breaches of discipline on the part of their men and the disciplinary methods adopted in each case.

9. All members of the insular police are required to obey strictly and to execute promptly any lawful orders of their superiors.

10. Military authority will be exercised with firmness, kindness, and justice. Punishment will follow quickly the commission of offenses, and in ordinary cases will usually be limited to suspension from duty, but in all other cases of delinquencies or repeated neglects of duty the offenders will be summarily dismissed.

11. Superiors are enjoined not to treat those under their authority in a tyrannical or capricious manner, or to use towards them abusive language.

12. It is forbidden that any officer of the force loan money to any corporal or private or discount notes or other acknowledgment given by the same.

13. Gambling by the members of the police with one another or with citizens and any participation by them in games of chance for money or other valuable things is forbidden, and the offenders will be dismissed from the service.

14. Although every qualified voter shall enjoy the right to cast his ballot, the mixing in politics or any political discussions and attendance at political meetings by members of the insular police will be punished by summary dismissal from the force.

15. The insular police is maintained for the purpose of, first, keeping the public order; second, protection of persons and property, especially in the rural districts; third, furnishing such aid as may be required to enforce the laws; fourth, protection of public property from damage or trespass.

16. Military commanding officers are authorized to call upon the insular police who may be stationed within the jurisdiction of the said commanders to pursue and arrest deserters from the army, and where army officers are in charge of municipal governments their authority respecting the police shall be the same as that vested in the *alcaldes* by these regulations.

17. The insular police are vested with the powers and responsibilities of custom-house guards, and will exercise great watchfulness to prevent violation of the tariff regulations; to this end they will frequently confer with the collectors and deputy collectors of customs, whose requests to an officer of the force for cooperation in the arrest of smugglers and in the seizure of the latter's goods will in all cases be complied with if practicable.

18. Should a member of the insular police discover any person with illicit merchandise, he will arrest the offender, seize the carts, horses, and merchandise, and turn all over to the proper authorities. He will also render assistance in effecting such arrests and seizures when called upon to do so by any custom-house official or guard.

19. It shall be the duty of the insular police at all times to pursue and capture law-breakers, especially assassins, robbers, thieves, incendiaries, and those who are charged with, or suspected of, other violence or crime.

20. In no case shall the insular police invade any private dwelling without previous permission of the occupant, except when in hot pursuit of some criminal.

21. A member of the insular police making his rounds with no special service in view will, except in cases of emergency requiring action, return by a different route to that traveled on setting out, so that he may cover a larger portion of territory.

22. The police will constantly patrol the roads, especially in unsettled or thinly settled localities. In order that these patrols may look after the safety of the highways, police posts will be established at most convenient points.

23. Besides the service which the insular police must render on the roads, fields, and sparsely populated districts, it is likewise their duty to help in extinguishing fires and in general to look out for the safety of persons and property.

24. In cases of fire in small towns and rural districts there is usually a lack of the resources necessary to extinguish them, and general confusion ensues where immediate action is necessary.

25. In case of fire it is the first duty of the police to afford every assistance possible for the protection of persons and property, not allowing any other persons than those designated by the owners or authorities to enter the premises, either to perform necessary work or to remove effects.

26. In case of floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, and storms the police will act with equal zeal in affording help as directed in the case of fires, taking care to collect the effects washed away by the flood and delivering them to the nearest municipal authorities or custodians of lands, from whom they may be claimed by the owners.

27. The insular police will see to the preservation of trees, woods, and forests, both public and private. They will, therefore, endeavor to prevent wood cutting, the destruction or mutilation of trees, and the removal of fallen trees or those that have been illegally felled.

All public lands and real property that may be in possession of private individuals will be reported.

28. It is the duty of the insular police to see that trees skirting the highways are respected and are not damaged or interfered with by passers-by except by permission of the ayuntamientos or the owners.

29. The insular police will not allow the removal of stone, sand, earth, fruit, produce, or fertilizers found in forests or on public land except on presentation of permission in writing from some one competent to give authority. The paper so presented will be retained by the police as evidence in case of future question or investigation.

30. The police will see to it that nothing is done to alter the courses of rivers or to pollute their waters by the introduction of harmful materials.

31. The police will see that dams and mill races, irrigating ditches, manufacturing establishments, and similar private properties are not injured, obstructed, or molested.

32. The police will prevent the stealing of water from private sources for irrigating purposes, and, when applied to for help by the lawful proprietors, will assist by arresting the offenders and placing the latter at the disposal of the local authorities.

33. The insular police will arrest all persons caught damaging or attempting to damage railways, tramways, telegraph or telephone lines, and deliver them to the proper authorities. They will also immediately advise the nearest station as to the existence and location of any break in the line or injury to the rails or wires.

34. The insular police will see that no one travels armed without the corresponding license for carrying arms as provided in existing law or orders.

35. The following persons are authorized to carry arms without license: Officers of the army and navy at all times; soldiers and sailors, and civil employees in the military or naval service, when on duty; persons escorting public funds for the government; alcaldes of towns, the municipal police of the several towns, and marshals, bailiffs, and sheriffs of the insular courts and of the United States provisional court.

36. The insular police are required to seize all classes of evil doers, deserters from the army and navy, and escaped prisoners, and to deliver said offenders to the proper authorities.

37. In towns where there is a detachment of insular police and where there are no municipal police, the former will, when requested by the alcaldes, see that public order is preserved; but this does not oblige them to patrol the towns to the prejudice of service on the roads and in sparsely settled districts.

38. The police will cooperate in keeping order and observing and complying with instructions from competent authority, and also must attend to these matters without instructions when the local authorities are absent; consequently all officers and men of the force are under obligation to repress any riot or disorder which may occur in their presence, without waiting for the orders of the civil authorities to take action; but in all such cases the police will as soon as possible report their action to the local authorities.

39. As soon as the captain, lieutenant, or corporal of any police force becomes aware of anything which has caused, or may tend to

cause, public disturbance, he will proceed as follows: (a) He will make use of such means as his prudence may dictate to persuade the disturbers of the peace to disperse and cease from creating a disturbance; (b) when this means is insufficient he will warn them that force will be used; (c) should the offending parties, in spite of his second warning, still persist in disobedience, he will maintain order and the majesty of the law by main force; (d) should the disturbers of the peace make use of force in resisting the police, the latter will at once resort to force also, without giving further intimation or warning.

40. Any seditious or armed meeting must at once be dispersed and the disturbers arrested, force being employed if they resist. Publications in newspapers constituting violations of the laws of the land will be reported and copies of said publications be furnished.

41. All the members of the insular police should try to gain the good will of the civil authorities by courteous and polite attention; and in all written communications they will observe this line of conduct. They are not under the immediate jurisdiction of the alcaldes of towns in which they are serving, but upon the written request of an alcalde, or acting alcalde, and his statement that it is impossible to restore order with the municipal police alone, the insular police will assist in maintaining law and order in cases of insurrection, riot, or disorderly assembly.

42. The insular police will also assist in preserving and protecting the health of the people by furnishing, upon written request of the alcaldes and duly accredited representatives of the superior board of health, the necessary assistance to enforce all sanitary laws and regulations that may relate to vaccination or the prevention and control of epidemic diseases.

43. The insular police has no authority over any municipal government, as each works independently in the exercise of its own proper functions; but they should assist each other mutually in the cause of good government, as delegates of coordinate branches of the same authority. Nevertheless when the individual members of the insular police, and especially when the commandants of districts or subdistricts, observe any improper conduct or neglect of duty on the part of alcaldes or judicial officers, they will report the facts and circumstances to their respective chiefs without loss of time; and the latter will forward the same with their own remarks to the chief of the insular police for information of the military governor. In cases of great urgency, however, the report of facts will be telegraphed to the chief of the insular police in San Juan, who will immediately submit the same to the military governor.

44. At the written request of any judge, including judges of municipal courts, the insular police will, if practicable, arrest and bring before that judge all persons, including witnesses, who are wanted by the court over which said judge presides; except that in case of persons in the military or naval service, the application shall be made through the proper commanders. Military and naval commanders will comply with such applications whenever it is practicable to do so.

45. Each corporal and lieutenant of the insular police will keep a diary, in which shall be entered, in chronological order, every fact and circumstance of an important character respecting his perform-

ance of duty; there will also be included in the diary the substance of statements by members of the force under his orders as to events that came under the observation of the patrols in their rounds of duty.

The daily entries of the corporals will show the whereabouts and duties of each man, the number and names of the sick, the names of those absent with or without leave, the arrests made, and all other relevant circumstances.

In the diaries kept by the lieutenants will be entered, besides the facts coming under their personal notice, the substance of reports made to them by corporals.

These books will be kept neatly, and all entries so written that explanations by the writers will not be necessary to a proper understanding of them.

Lieutenants will frequently inspect the diaries kept by corporals, and captains will inspect the diaries kept by lieutenants.

These diaries will be retained in the personal possession of those to whom they are issued, and the entries will not be shown to any persons save to their superiors. Written entries will be in ink or indelible pencil.

The books will be furnished by the chief, one for each year. At the end of the year all the books will be turned in for preservation at police headquarters.

46. The following will be considered grave breaches of discipline in the insular police: First, want of exactitude in such service; second, breach of good conduct; third, drunkenness; fourth, frequenting taverns, gambling houses, and similar establishments; fifth, active participation in political matters and discussions; sixth, nonpayment to merchants and others by any member of the force of his personal obligations.

47. All orders heretofore issued in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 181.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 18, 1899.

Paragraph XI, General Orders, No. 102, current series, from these headquarters, is amended to read as follows:

To require all health officers, health boards, alcaldes, and municipal judges throughout the island to forward to the superior board of health copies of all their sanitary and vital statistics, reports, and publications, and such other sanitary information as it may request. To require municipal judges, or other proper officers, to report to the superior board of health, monthly, the names of all foreigners dying in their municipalities, together with the age, nativity, occupation, cause, and place of death, and place of interment, so far as these can be ascertained.

To require reports and information concerning such matters or particulars, in respect to which, it may, in its opinion, need information for the proper discharge of its duties, from all public dispensaries,

hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons, penitentiaries, schools, and from the managers, principals, and officers thereof, and from all other public institutions, their officers and managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees, and occupants of all places of public resort throughout the island.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 182. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 18, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, paragraph 82, General Orders, No. 118, current series, these headquarters, is amended to read as follows:

The district court shall decide whether to allow the appeal not only when such is to be made on account of an error in the procedure, but also because of infraction of law, and its decision adverse thereto may be appealed against before the supreme court within fifteen days. For this purpose the district court when denying the right of appeal shall grant a literal and certified copy of the ruling against which appeal was made to the party appealing within three days at the latest, and besides shall order both parties to appear before the supreme court

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 183. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 18, 1899.

I. Paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters, is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor.

VI. As soon as practicable the officer in charge will organize such number of boards for the registration of the legal and qualified voters of the municipality in which an election has been ordered as in his opinion is necessary, but he shall not create more than one board for each 10,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 3,500, as shown by the census of 1897.

Each board of registration shall consist of one army officer as president, and two members each of the contending political parties, the names of whose candidates are to be printed on the official ballot. Each civil member of this board, before entering upon his duties, will take oath (Form A) before the municipal judge, or an army officer (for which oath there will be no charge or fee), for the faithful discharge of his duties. After these boards have been organized and thus duly qualified they will proceed to register such legal voters as may personally present themselves before the board for that purpose, as herein provided, and as soon as such lists are completed copies thereof will be publicly posted for two or more days at the post-office, alcalde's office, and such other public places as the board may deem advisable. Each voter upon being registered will be serially numbered by each registration board, and the number thus given to each will be marked opposite his name in the polling list. The voting place of each numbered voter, or series of numbered voters, will also be posted in like manner.

II. Paragraph XIII, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

III. Paragraph XV, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters, is hereby revoked and the following paragraph substituted therefor:

XV. For the purpose of establishing the right to vote of any person who is challenged, the president of the board of supervisors in each polling place is empowered to administer an oath to the challenged party. Oaths printed in blank form will be furnished by the officer in charge, and in all cases where the voter's right to cast his ballot is questioned he shall be required to take the oath set forth in this blank and affix his signature to the same (see Election Form No. 1), and the person who offers the challenge shall also affix his signature as witness, and the applicant shall then be allowed to cast his ballot, without further question, objection, or interference. But the officer in all such cases must place on the back of the ballot so cast a number to correspond with that of the voter's oath, and the number of the oath shall be the same as the voter's registered number, and said ballot and oath shall be folded and pinned together and deposited in the ballot box, and when it is removed for the purpose of counting, it must be again folded and pinned and the ballot and oath shall alike become part of the records and returns and both be forwarded to these headquarters as provided in paragraph XXVI: *Provided*, That during the time said oath is in the possession of the officer holding the election, and unsealed and out of the ballot box, the said officer shall make or cause to be made one certified copy of said oath for the use of any one officer or citizen requesting the same in writing.

False swearing under this order shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as perjury.

IV. The following paragraphs are added to General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters:

XL. A receipt for taxes of any kind if paid after July 1, 1898, and on or before October 12, 1899, when duly signed by proper authority and when presented to the board of registration, shall be considered as of record, and the person allowed to register: *Provided*, That any person who produces a false or fraudulent tax receipt shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

XLII. At least two days before the election, the officer in charge will post at the alcalde's office, post-office, and at such other conspicuous places as he may deem proper, model ballots, with a written explanation of the manner in which they should be marked to make a straight ticket for either of the contending parties and also an explanation showing how a ballot should be marked when voting for one or more candidates of each or both parties. Similar model ballots will also be posted at each polling place.

XLIII. Political parties may adopt a distinctive emblem similar to those in use in the United States. The emblem so adopted shall be certified by the executive committee of the party to which it pertains, and transmitted to the governor-general with a photograph or other design of the emblem. Such emblem, after being approved by the governor-general, shall be printed on the ballots used in municipal elections above the circle at the head of the list of candidates of the party by whom it has been adopted: *Provided*, That the dies for such emblem necessary for printing the same on the ballot shall be furnished by the respective political parties to the officer in charge a sufficient time before the election; and *Provided*, That no election shall be delayed or postponed on account of the failure of either party to furnish the necessary die or plate; and *Provided*, That in case of the failure of either of the parties to furnish the proper die or plate the ticket of such party shall be printed without the emblem. The emblem adopted by any political party and approved by the governor-general shall not be used by any other political party.

The following emblems have been adopted by the respective political parties named and are approved by the governor-general:

Federal party.—A five-pointed star, from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter.

Republican party.—An American spread eagle, surmounting crossed American flags, from 1 inch to 1½ inches in diameter.

XLIV. Paragraph XXIII, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters, is so modified in case of the elections to be held at Ponce as to authorize the officer in charge to designate the necessary registration and polling places at the Playa de Ponce, in addition to those in the city of Ponce.

XLV. Any violation of any of the amendments or additional paragraphs contained in this order will be subject to the same jurisdiction and penalties as provided for in paragraph XI, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters.

XLVI. In all elections ordered to be held, the word "taxpayer," as used in paragraph c., Section VIII, General Orders, No. 160, current series, these headquarters, shall be taken and understood to mean a taxpayer who has paid taxes of not less than \$1 American currency. Taxes are the regular uniform, and equitable contributions which the people are required to make for the support of the government. They do not include licenses, excises, duties, imposts, fines, fees, or other temporary charges made for the enjoyment of special privileges, such as a license to have a ball or a permit to run a hack line, etc.

XLVII. This order will go into effect at once in the election at Ponce and at all other elections which may be held subsequent to its receipt by the officer in charge.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 186.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 24, 1899.

Whenever it may come to the knowledge of any court in this department before which is pending any civil cause that by the rules and practice of such court there must be made a publication in some newspaper of some order, rule, notice, or other proceeding, such court or any judge thereof shall have the power to designate the newspaper in which such publication shall be made, and shall also fix the legal charges for the same. Such publication shall be in the language which is the official language of the court having jurisdiction of the cause. Preference shall be given to newspapers published in the town or city wherein one or more of the defendants may reside, if in this department, or in the town or city wherein all or a part of the subject-matter of the cause may be located, if in this department, as the court may direct. In the event of such local publication being deemed by said court impracticable, the publication shall appear in some newspaper located in the city of San Juan. Nothing in this order shall in any way affect the legality of such publications appearing in the Official Gazette or in any other newspapers which may be recognized by the government as official.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 187.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 25, 1899.

Paragraphs 3 and 15 of General Orders, No. 176, current series, these headquarters, are hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

(a) A tax of one-tenth of 1 cent on each box of matches consumed in Porto Rico shall be paid by means of an internal-revenue stamp, so made and attached to the box containing the matches that the same can not be opened without destroying the stamp. The tax will be paid by the match manufacturers on all matches made in Porto Rico, and internal-revenue stamps for this purpose will be supplied to the manufacturers by the collectors of internal revenue upon

payment for the stamps at their face value. The name or trade-mark of the manufacturer shall be printed and the stamp placed on each box of matches before it leaves the factory. All matches manufactured in Porto Rico shall be put up and sold in boxes containing from 35 to 75 sticks, but whatever the number of sticks contained in the boxes between the limits stated, all shall pay the same tax of one-tenth of 1 cent per box. Matches exported shall pay no tax.

(b) In order that manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and retailers of matches may dispose of the stock now on hand of matches made in Porto Rico, and already packed in boxes which have not been stamped, each of such manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and retailers will, respectively, on or before January 10, 1900, make and transmit to the civil secretary a written statement under oath of the stock which they have on hand, stating a description of the same by name or registered trade-mark. The civil secretary upon receipt of these respective statements will fix and publish in the Official Gazette a reasonable period of time within which such respective stocks may be disposed of, allowing to each manufacturer, wholesale dealer, and retailer a period in proportion to his stock.

(c) Each manufacturer in disposing of such stock reported on hand, will at the time of each sale thereof furnish to the purchaser a number of revenue stamps equal to the number of individual boxes of matches so sold. The purchaser will in like manner transfer the proper number of stamps, should he sell any portion of the stock so purchased in the original packages, and the retailer of such matches shall, upon or before exposing and offering such matches for sale, attach to each box thereof a stamp of the denominative value of one-tenth of 1 cent.

(d) Each wholesale dealer shall, with each sale of matches in the original packages of the stock now on hand, transfer the proper number of revenue stamps to the purchaser thereof in the same manner as is hereinbefore prescribed in subparagraph c, of this order.

(e) Each retailer shall, upon offering for sale matches now on hand, or matches which he may procure from manufacturers or wholesalers from stocks now on hand, attach to each individual box thereof a stamp of the denominative value of one-tenth of 1 cent.

(f) Manufacturers and wholesale dealers of matches are prohibited from selling matches directly to the consumers.

(g) Manufacturers and wholesale dealers will be held responsible for the sale of any matches of the stocks which they may now have on hand without the prescribed transfer of stamps with each lot sold. In like manner retail dealers will be held responsible for the sale of any matches without bearing the stamp as herein required.

(h) A consumption tax upon matches, imported from outside the island, or that may have already been imported, and are now on hand, equal in rate and amount to the tax on local manufactures, will be imposed and collected by the collectors of internal revenue. The retail dealers will pay this tax by means of stamps supplied and attached in the same manner as are stamps on local manufactures. Retail dealers are forbidden to sell or offer for sale any matches of external production that have not been stamped as herein provided.

(i) A violation of any of the provisions of this order will subject the offender for each offense to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, one-half of which shall be paid to the informer.

(j) The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, these headquarters, will have jurisdiction in all cases arising under this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 189.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 27, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, and in conformity with the proposal of the solicitor-general, the following is hereby ordered:

I. From the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the present order, the municipal court of Hormigueros shall be abolished.

II. The records of the said court shall be transferred, under inventory, to the municipal court of Mayaguez, to the district of which the said village and its jurisdiction are annexed.

III. For the purpose of the inscriptions in the civil registry, and inasmuch as the village of Hormigueros is more than 5 kilometers from Mayaguez, the books of registry, referred to in the second article of the law, relating to civil registry, shall be kept by the mayor of that place.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 190.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 27, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

As it appears to the advantage of all parties that transfers of real estate should be made easy and simple, and as some of the provisions of the existing law tend to hinder such simple transfers, the following rules are adopted:

I. Powers of attorney executed and acknowledged in the United States or foreign countries shall be accepted by the courts, notaries, and registrars of property when executed and acknowledged in the manner required by the laws of the State or county where so executed or acknowledged.

II. Where real estate is purchased by or conveyed to persons who are nonresidents and act through agents, it shall not be necessary for such agent to possess any power of attorney in order to present and record titles taken in the name of his principal, provided in such cases there be no obligations imposed upon the principal.

III. All laws and regulations in conflict herewith are hereby annulled.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 191.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 27, 1899.

I. Paragraphs XII and XIV, General Orders, No. 153, current series, these headquarters, are revoked and the following substituted therefor:

XII. Applicants who possess diplomas from reputable medical or dental colleges, or schools of pharmacy, and who have been licensed by state boards may, upon the payment of the fee of \$25, be licensed by the superior board of health, without examination, if the superior board of health so decides.

XIV. No person shall practice medicine and surgery, or the other branches enumerated in this order, in Porto Rico until the provisions of this order are complied with, except such persons as had secured the right by license or toleration under the Spanish Government in Porto Rico, or had been duly authorized to practice by the military

government of the United States previous to July 1, 1899. These must procure a license from the superior board of health, which they will receive upon the payment of the fee of \$5 for the issue and registration of the same; provided, that this order does not prohibit practice in consultation only, by distinguished members of the medical profession who may be temporarily sojourning in Porto Rico, or who may be called from abroad for this specific purpose.

Medical officers serving in the army or navy of the United States, or in the United States Marine-Hospital Service, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.

II. Paragraph 1, of the Spanish translation of General Orders, No. 170, current series, these headquarters, is hereby amended to read with the words "Disenteria epidemica" omitted, in order that the same may conform to the English text.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 192.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 27, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The transfer of civil prisoners from one place of confinement to another will be effected, when such transfers are ordered, by the nearest police authorities.

It shall be the duty of all alcaldes to furnish municipal police as guards for this purpose, when called upon to do so by the insular courts, or by the proper prison or jail authorities. Prisoners will be conducted by the most convenient and practicable routes and handed over to the next municipality, and so on to destination.

The insular police shall be available for this duty when there is a station at the initial point of the journey.

The guards of all prisoners to be transferred shall be provided with 12½ centavos per day commutation of rations for the prisoners for the probable number of days that the journey will consume. The municipality at the initial point will advance the funds for this purpose for all prisoners who may be remanded to confinement by municipal courts. Ration money for other prisoners will be supplied by the prison or jail authorities.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 193.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 28, 1899.

To the people of Porto Rico:

The fact has been brought to the attention of the military governor that in the excitement and heat of partisan contests acts are being committed and words and threats uttered that are gross violations of law, outrages against society, and a disgrace to the municipal governments which permit these shameful spectacles.

The alcaldes and town councils failing in their duty in some places, the military government has resolved to intervene, if necessary, for

the sake of peace and good order and the protection of the people in the exercise of their ordinary civil privileges.

It is the right of the people to meet in peaceful convention or assembly for religious, social, and political purposes, to truthfully discuss public men and measures or any other public questions. It is also the right of the people to make a public manifestation of their joy, pleasure, and approbation, or of their dissent and objection respecting political issues, policies, measures, and candidates. Parades and processions conducted at proper times and in a proper manner are not only unobjectionable, but should be encouraged in Porto Rico as they are in all other civilized countries when conducted in accordance with law; no one has a right to interfere by word or act and no right-minded person could wish to interfere with such ceremonies.

The laws of the land are clear and precise in defining the rights and privileges of the people to hold public meetings and parades. The laws specify also what may not be done as respects disturbance of assemblages or obstruction of the public streets by them.

The military governor calls to the attention of all municipal officials who are charged with the preservation of order these laws of the land, and he enjoins their strict enforcement, demanding that any lawless exhibition of assemblages, crowds, mobs, or rowdies be immediately suppressed without regard to the party or faction.

Shouts or cries of "death to -----" or "down with -----" are strictly forbidden, and any alcalde, town councilman, or municipal policeman who, hearing such a cry or having knowledge of utterance of such cries and who does not exert his utmost effort to summarily arrest the perpetrators of the disturbance, will be not only summarily dismissed, but will be arraigned before the courts for further punishment as the law requires.

It is not intended to prohibit "Bravos," "Vivas," or "Hurrahs," or other good natured exhibitions of approbation or pleasure in favor of individuals, clubs, societies, or parties, but it is proposed to put an end to these other grave disorders.

At any public meeting where this is violated and the prohibited cries are heard, the alcalde will immediately dissolve the meeting and disperse the crowd or audience.

When a political club or party is holding a meeting it is the duty of the alcalde to see to it that intrusions of the opposite party or any disorderly element are not permitted.

Clubs or societies desiring to parade the streets will first obtain permission of the alcalde to do so, and a sufficient escort of the police will be furnished.

Street demonstrations, parades, and processions will not be permitted after dark, and parades or processions of two political parties on the same day will also not be permitted.

There is in many minds a desire to see this island at once endowed with civil self-government, but such men cannot expect to see this privilege accorded while in many towns the streets are made hideous by the parades or assemblage of howling mobs crying "Death to -----" or "Down with -----."

The people of the United States are not only not accustomed to such cries, but they have never heard them or heard of them, save as characterizing the lawless in other lands.

Can the people of Porto Rico expect the Congress of the United States to invest them with self-government while the streets of Porto Rican towns are resounding with such cries and epithets?

A few days ago a prominent native citizen of Porto Rico was saluted with shouts of a howling mob demanding his death, and a few months before the alcalde of the same place was the object of similar demands.

In both political parties now striving for mastery there are good men, true friends of Porto Rico and patriots, but whenever any such cry is heard as those referred to, which are all too common, every Porto Rican of whatever party is dishonored and disgraced, and especially the leader of the party opposed to the one whose leader is denounced.

If the civil authorities fail to put a stop to these disgraceful scenes, then the military power must be invoked. Can it be possible that Porto Rico has not had enough of harsh, arbitrary rule, and does it wish to continue indefinitely under absolute government? The course events seem to be taking in some places point to anarchy and chaos, and all through the inability or neglect of the people to maintain orderly government. He most earnestly hopes it will not be necessary to supplant or replace the civil by the military rule in any town or village. It certainly will not be required if the good people, regardless of party, come to the rescue and save their fair island from such disgraces. The military governor enjoins all good people to establish and maintain law abiding communities.

It is not the function of the military to interfere in the administration of the civil government. The troops have been forbidden to interfere, and are authorized to act only when life or property do not receive protection from the properly constituted authorities. Should it come to the knowledge of any military commander that public order is disturbed and the laws violated by individuals or mobs, the offenses consisting of acts forbidden by this order and by the local laws, and the commanders are satisfied that the civil authorities will not, or cannot stop the disorders, then the military authority will be employed to protect society and arrest the lawless. The officers will make full reports to these headquarters of each case of intervention, naming the municipal officers who have failed of their duty. All persons arrested for crime will be turned over to the civil authorities for punishment if found guilty.

The military governor has a plain and simple duty to perform. It behooves the people of Porto Rico to see to it that the occasion does not arise for military interference in civil affairs, and it will be easy for them to spare him the disagreeable duty of taking summary action.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 194. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 23, 1899.

The following schedule of fees to be charged by the judges, prosecuting attorneys, secretaries, and bailiffs of the various municipal

courts of the island, and to be retained by those officials, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Civil matters.

1. The municipal judges shall receive for each order or writ.....	\$0. 50
2. For each final sentence.....	1. 25
3. For each testimony taken.....	. 20
Double fees shall be paid should the testimony be taken through an interpreter or outside the court room.	
4. For judgment ordering a dispossession of property they shall receive for each hour.....	1. 50
5. For a meeting held for the purpose of constituting a family council they shall charge for each hour.....	1. 00
6. For each appearance in court of the parties concerned for the purpose of making petitions admitted by law.....	. 25
7. For each order, letter requisitorial, requisition, letter rogatory, and information.....	. 50
8. For each official communication.....	. 15
9. For each edict.....	. 25
10. For attendance at auctions, inventories, seisure of property, ocular inspections, demarcation proceedings, and proceedings for placing persons in charge of others, not requiring more than an hour.....	1. 50
And for each additional hour.....	1. 00
11. For the performance of the act of reconciliation (amicable settlement of disputes), including certificate thereof, they shall receive in full payment of fees.....	1. 50
12. When the act does not take place, owing to nonappearance of one of the parties summoned, including the certificate.....	. 75
13. For all orders, acts, and proceedings connected with an oral trial, including the sentence, except the proceedings of provisional or cautionary attachments, they shall charge, if the amount involved does not exceed \$100.....	1. 00
From one hundred to two hundred, twice; from two hundred to three hundred, three times; and from three hundred to four hundred, four times that amount.	
14. When, after the defendant has been summoned, the trial does not take place, owing to the nonappearance of the parties concerned.....	. 75
15. Prosecuting attorneys shall charge for each written statement of their opinion regarding a civil case in which they have to intervene.....	1. 00
16. In all other acts and proceedings, where they have to assist together with the judges, they shall charge one-fourth less than the fees assigned to the latter.	
17. The secretaries of the municipal courts shall receive for each order or writ.....	. 30
18. For each sentence.....	1. 00
19. For each notification, summons, requisition, or citation for a later date, executed in the court room or in the place destined for that purpose, including a copy of the decision.....	. 40
20. For each of said proceedings or formalities, when taking place outside the places mentioned.....	. 60
21. Should same be effected by means of decrees, owing to the absence from his domicile of the party concerned, including said decree.....	. 70
22. If the domiciled person shall refuse to sign, and it shall be necessary that same be done by two witnesses.....	. 80
23. For drawing up the reply, when same must be admitted, they shall charge in addition.....	. 20
24. For each notification made in the court rooms.....	. 25
25. For each annotation made in contracts with tenants, or in other documents which give evidence of possession, attachments, appointments of judicial administrators, their removal, or any other circumstance or act taking place by virtue of the order of the judge.....	. 25
26. For the act of taking off annotations or comments on documents, proceedings to show that same has been done, and the annotation which must remain in the record of proceedings.....	. 50

27. For drawing up documents relating to deposits of money, jewels, or valuables, and of receipt therefor, when said deposit be made in the court room.....	\$1.00
28. For proceedings connected with the delivery of the money or objects so deposited, either to the parties concerned or in public establishments.....	1.00
29. When, pursuant to law or by order of the judge, they shall make a written statement of the delivery of documents to any person or public office.....	.50
30. For each testimony of the parties concerned, witnesses and experts, they shall charge for each folio.....	.30
Should the testimony be taken through an interpreter or outside of the court room, double fees shall be charged.	
31. For each rogatory letter to any court of justice, warrant, requisition, order, certificate, and information.....	1.00
32. For each official communication, order, or edict.....	.25
33. For a trial of an eviction case, each hour consumed.....	1.00
For meetings held for the purpose of constituting a family council, each hour.....	1.00
34. For each hour spent at auctions, in placing persons in charge of others, attachments, ejectments.....	1.00
35. For drawing up inventories, seizure of property, giving possession and description thereof, denunciations, ocular inspections, and confrontations, each hour consumed.....	.75
36. For appraisalment, distribution of the respective shares, attestation of costs, and liquidations of accounts and interests, each folio covered by said proceedings.....	.60
37. For the examination of writs and documents of liquidation referred to in the previous articles, each folio required to be examined.....	.04
38. For looking up any record.....	.80
39. For the act of reconciliation (amicable settlement of disputes), including the certificate of the act.....	1.50
40. When said act is not carried into effect through default of appearance of one of the parties concerned, including the certificate.....	.80
41. For all the proceedings in an oral trial, including the sentence, but exclusive of those of a provisional or cautionary attachment.....	1.75
For the increase of aforesaid fees, the same gradation in the importance of the matter shall be observed as that established for district judges.	
42. When the trial does not take place, the fees for the preliminary proceedings shall be.....	.60
43. Bailiffs shall charge for each summons.....	.40
44. When the summons has to be made outside the towns or villages, they shall charge double fees.	
45. For each requisition by virtue of a judicial order.....	.40
46. For looking up witnesses when the party concerned refuses to sign.....	.15
47. For each document to be served by them.....	.25
48. For assistance at each judicial act.....	.50
49. For assistance at each judicial act outside the court room, each hour consumed.....	.70

Criminal matters.

50. For each trial of minor offenses the judges shall charge, judgment included, per hour.....	2.00
51. The secretary shall charge for the same.....	1.50
52. The prosecuting attorney shall charge for the same.....	1.00
53. The bailiff, for ditto.....	.80
54. In the execution of judgments the same fees shall be charged as have been established for civil proceedings.	

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The former schedules for experts, interpreters, appraisers or costs, etc., shall remain in force.

2. The costs of verbal proceedings, whereof the amount involved does not exceed \$100, must not exceed 10 per cent, and in other trials not more than 20 per cent.

3. Double fees shall be charged for proceedings that take place after sunset.

4. In case of eviction from a house the rent of which does not exceed \$10, all the fees, including those for ejectionment, shall not exceed \$3.

5. The secretary shall issue a receipt to the parties concerned for all the fees in each case, specifying separately the article of the schedule under which each item is charged.

6. The secretaries shall note at the foot of each signature, for which fees are paid according to the schedule, the amount received and the article of the schedule authorizing said charge.

7. Upon the termination of each matter or case, the secretary shall make a specified statement of all the costs under the schedule.

8. In proceedings taking place outside courtrooms no fees shall be charged other than those set down in the schedule, and 50 cents for each hour of journey. The parties concerned shall furnish the necessary means of transportation according to the uses and customs of the community.

9. Although the parties concerned may have approved the appraisalment of the costs, if any excess in the charge of fees should be proven, no matter if it amounts to only 1 cent, the official shall return in full to the respective parties twice the amount of all the fees he may have charged.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 41. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 28, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Examinations will be held by the examining committee of the superior board of health during the month of January, 1900, for physicians and surgeons, pharmacists, and dentists, also for practicanes, midwives, and professional nurses. All persons who are not now licensed by the superior board of health of Porto Rico and follow these professions and callings here are notified to attend the same.

After February 1, 1900, the provisions of General Orders, No. 153, current series, these headquarters, must be observed by all practitioners of medicine and surgery, pharmacy, and dentistry, and by practicanes, midwives, and professional nurses in Porto Rico, under the penalties prescribed for the violation of the same in paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 163, current series, from these headquarters, viz: "Any person guilty of violation of any of the provisions of General Orders, No. 153, current series, from these headquarters, September 30th, 1899, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

"The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising from this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, from these headquarters."

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 195. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 29, 1899.

I. On and after December 20, 1899, there shall be in each city and town of this island, where there now exists a municipal tribunal, a police court, which shall have jurisdiction over the following-described persons and offenses: *

1. Those persons who shall throw stones at, stain, or cause any damage whatever to statues, paintings, or other objects which adorn the public squares, streets, or roads, or to public lights, telegraph or telephones, fronts of buildings, public roads or trees, although the damaged objects may belong to private persons, if the damage does not constitute a crime.

2. Those persons who shall obstruct the public traffic and passage in the streets or roads in any manner whatever with vehicles, not conducting the same on the right side when being able to do so, or with animals or other objects of any kind whatever, or by forming groups on the sidewalks.

3. Those persons who when conducting vehicles of any kind whatever, through the streets or roads, shall not clear the way for lighter and more rapid vehicles when warned in a proper manner.

4. The drivers of loaded carts drawn by animals, who shall sit or stand on the same, instead of walking near the animals.

5. The conductors of tramway cars of all kinds, who start before all the passengers have entered the car, or alighted from the same, or before the time fixed for the start.

6. Any person who shall throw upon carts, carriages, or horses, such objects as may cause damage, and those who without having the right to do so shall enter the said vehicles, or sit or hang on the back of the same.

7. Those persons who shall ride bicycles, without using a trumpet, bell, or whistle, or ride at a speed exceeding 8 miles or 13 kilometers per hour, within towns and villages.

8. Those persons who shall drive vehicles through towns and villages in such a manner as to endanger passers-by.

9. Those persons who shall appear in public improperly clad.

10. Those persons who shall publicly pronounce blasphemies, foul words, or curses, or use obscene language.

11. Those persons who burden animals with heavier loads than the following:

Small two-wheel carts, drawn by one horse between two poles, with greater weight than 800 pounds.

Large carts which are drawn by one horse between poles, and another outside of the poles, making team, or being in front of said poles; that is, in the Dumond or tandem style, with greater than 1,600 pounds.

Carts drawn by a yoke of oxen shall carry not exceeding 25 hundredweight when the transportation is made on cart roads, taking, besides, another yoke of oxen for help (those called *cuartas*); in roads not recognized as cart roads, the load shall not exceed 20 hundredweight.

* See General Orders, No. 32, February 12, 1900, and General Orders, No. 72, April 3, 1900, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico.

A four-wheel wagon drawn by teams or yokes of oxen shall carry a load not exceeding 50 hundredweight.

On the back: A horse, or mule, not exceeding 250 pounds.

12. The drivers of public carriages, drawn by animals, who carry in their vehicles more than 3 adult persons, when the carriage is drawn by a single animal; more than 6 when drawn by two animals; more than 10 if the vehicle is a small omnibus, and more than 14, if it is a large omnibus.

Children under 12 years of age shall be reckoned at the rate of two for one adult person.

13. Those persons who excessively abuse or beat animals in any manner; provided, that the fines imposed by virtue of denunciations made by agents of the Society for the Protection of Animals, on account of the offenses enumerated under paragraphs 4, 11, 12, and 13, of this order, shall be turned into the treasury of said society.

14. Those persons who shall fire petards, or firearms (without causing damage), without authority.

15. Those persons who shall, without authority, publicly make noise with horns, bells, or otherwise, or hold tumultuous meetings, or disturb the order in theaters by knocking with sticks or other objects which may cause damage or disturb meetings therein, if the deed does not constitute duress or other crime.

16. Those persons who make loud outcries, catcalls, or noises after 9 o'clock at night to the annoyance and disturbance of their neighbors.

17. Those persons who, by their drunkenness or disorderly conduct, shall cause disturbance or annoyance to the public.

18. Those persons who shall carry arms without having the proper authority therefor under the provisions of General Orders, No. 180, current series, these headquarters.

19. Dealers who shall use weights and measures artificially arranged, in order to cheat.

20. Those persons who shall sell articles of food, not giving proper weight or measure.

21. Those persons who shall gamble in public view, if their doing so should not constitute a crime as prescribed in General Orders, No. 171, current series, these headquarters.

22. Those persons who shall be found bathing or bathing animals, disregarding the rules of decency or safety.

23. Those persons who shall violate the police regulations in regard to prostitution.

24. Those persons who shall throw dead animals, peels, sweepings, dirty water, or rubbish into the streets, squares (saguanes), house entrances, or upon the roof, or who shall soil or pollute the same in any manner.

25. The owners of wild or dangerous animals, who shall keep the same in a condition liable to do damage to persons outside the yard or enclosure of the owner.

26. Those persons who, in public carriages, destined for the use of persons, shall conduct corpses, fetid substances, or persons suffering from contagious diseases, without immediately after disinfecting the said carriages.

27. Those persons who shall conduct bad smelling matter through the streets, without covering the same, to the annoyance of the public.

28. Those persons who shall fight in the streets and public places, indecently exposing their persons, or cause scandal in any other manner.

29. Those persons who shall inflict wounds upon others, which do not prevent them from devoting themselves to their customary occupations, nor require assistance; or who should beat others, without inflicting wounds.

30. Those persons who shall threaten others with arms, or draw arms in a quarrel, if their doing so does not constitute a crime.

31. Those persons who shall steal anything of value not exceeding the value of five dollars.*

II. The alcalde of each city and town shall act as the police court herein provided for, and shall be assisted by the secretary of the town council. In case of absence or sickness of either of them, the absentee shall be substituted by the person who substitutes him in his municipal office.

The police court shall sit daily, except Sunday and legal holidays, and shall try and determine, in a summary manner, all cases which may be brought before it.

There shall be no appeal against the decisions of the police court.

III. Any person arrested for a violation of any of the provisions of this order shall be arraigned before the police court at its first meeting after the arrest is made; provided, that in case the residence of the person arrested is known, and within the municipality in which the arrest is made, he or she shall be released on his or her own recognizance to appear at such first meeting of the court.

The police officer making the arrest shall also seize the instruments used in committing the offense and all other material proof which it may be possible to secure, and shall also summon the witnesses. If the residence of the person arrested is not known he or she shall be detained in the municipal jail at the disposal of the arresting officer.

IV. Every police officer shall appear daily before the court, in order to file information of the offenses that have come to his knowledge on the next preceding day, if there should be any, and shall also bring before the court each day the prisoners whom he may have arrested during the preceding twenty-four hours.

V. Persons who are accused of any of the offenses enumerated in Paragraph I, and released under the provision of Paragraph III, must appear at the first succeeding session of the police court, unless prevented by sickness. In case of sickness the municipal physician, under the direction of the alcalde, shall visit them and report the probable date on which they will be able to appear. Should they fail to appear on or before the date reported by the municipal physician, the alcalde will cause a further investigation to be made and dispose of the case as justice may demand.

Persons accused of offenses and witnesses who without satisfactory excuse fail to appear before the court shall be punished for such non-appearance with a fine of \$3, or in default thereof by imprisonment at the rate of one day for each half dollar of fine.

VI. The term of the action for the punishment of an offense expires at the close of the day following the one on which the offense was committed.

* See General Orders, No. 52, March 12, 1900, and General Orders, No. 58, March 21, 1900, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico.

Any police officer who fails to file information of any offense which has come to his knowledge shall be punished by the police court, if the time for the prosecution of said offense has expired, by a fine twice the amount of that which might legally have been imposed for the said offense. Such fine, if not paid within three days, shall then become a lien on the salary of the police officer, and shall be deducted by the municipal treasurer from his current monthly pay and turned over to the police court.

VII. Any persons convicted of the offenses enumerated in Paragraph I, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$15, or by hard labor, not exceeding thirty days, with gangs or parties on the highways, roads, or streets, sweeping or paving the same, or at such other labor for the benefit of the public as the court may direct. Those who have been sentenced more than three times in one year for the same offense shall suffer double penalty in each succeeding new case.

Default of payment of any fine or portion thereof imposed under this paragraph shall be punished by imprisonment at the rate of one day for each half dollar which remains unpaid.

VIII. In each case a record shall be kept in a book provided for the purpose, setting forth the name of the accused, the offense, the sentence imposed, and the dates of the commencement and termination of the penalty. No other data will be entered in the record. After the record book has been filled it will be filed in the mayor's office.

IX. The costs of each trial shall not exceed \$2. One half of the same shall be equally divided between the mayor and the secretary, provided that the total amount for each of them during the year does not exceed \$83.33 per month, in which case the excess shall be turned into the municipal treasury. The other half may be expended for office material and the expenses of the proceedings which may be necessary. Accused parties who are acquitted shall pay no costs. Any convicted person who does not pay the costs shall suffer one day imprisonment for each half dollar in default.

X. All fines collected shall be turned into the municipal treasury to defray the expenses of feeding the prisoners who are in jail. Any balance not required for such expenses shall be turned in monthly to municipal treasury the same as the other revenue of the town council.

The secretaries shall keep an account of the fines collected, verifying said account with the receipts of the municipal treasurer. The committee on finance of the municipal corporation shall inspect all accounts and other business relating to fines and costs and shall audit all such accounts.

XI. The police court shall have the authority to sentence persons to the payment of indemnities for losses and damages caused, and the sentenced person who does not pay the indemnity shall suffer one day of imprisonment for each half dollar; provided, that such indemnity shall not exceed \$15.

XII. General Orders, No. 118, current series, these headquarters, is hereby modified so as to provide that municipal courts shall not have cognizance of the offenses enumerated in this order. Thefts of property of the value of not less than \$5 nor more than \$30, and also violations of General Orders, No. 151, current series, these headquarters, shall (subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters) lie within the exclusive jurisdic-

tion of the municipal courts, who shall proceed in such cases in the summary manner prescribed in this order and shall impose the penalty established for said offenses by the code and orders in force.

XIII. All municipal police officials will be furnished with a copy of this order, and are hereby charged with the strictest observance of its provisions.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 196.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 29, 1899.

I. In view of the internal revenue tax which is imposed by United States statutes upon "oleomargarine" for the better protection of butter, and in order to extend this protection to the importers and producers of pure butter in this island, a uniform consumption tax of 2 cents per pound is hereby laid on all "oleomargarine" imported into or manufactured in Porto Rico.

II. In addition to their other duties, the collectors of customs are hereby appointed collectors of internal revenue for the collection of this tax. They will keep separate accounts of all revenues so received and turn the same in to the treasurer of the island on the last day of each month.

III. The tax on imported "oleomargarine" will be collected at the custom-houses at the time of importation.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 197.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 29, 1899.

The felling of live trees and cutting of any kind of living wood or shrubs on lands in the island of Porto Rico belonging to the public domain is strictly prohibited.

The alcaldes of towns, commissarios of barrios, camineros and the insular police are charged with the duty of seeing that this order is strictly enforced. All concessions, grants, or privileges that have heretofore been given for felling and removal of trees, wood, or shrubs on public land are hereby revoked.

Any violation of this order will subject the offender to a fine of \$100 or to imprisonment for six months, or to both, in the discretion of the court.

The district courts of this island shall take cognizance of all violations of this order.^a

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

^a See General Orders, No. 39, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, February 26, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 198.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 2, 1899.

I. The fees collected for transcripts of official records and official certificates of such transcripts, provided for in Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 150, current series, these headquarters, and Paragraphs II and XXI, General Orders, No. 176, current series, these headquarters, shall be evidenced by revenue stamps, which shall be securely fixed to each document so certified. Pending the preparation by the civil secretary of the proper revenue stamps for this purpose, the officer making such transcript and certificate shall issue in lieu of the required stamp his receipt, which he shall attach thereto with his official signature and seal. This receipt shall be securely attached to the document and become an essential part thereof.

II. Any document not accompanied by this receipt shall not be valid, and any officer or custodian of records who furnishes a transcript or certifies the same without giving such receipt shall be subject to a fine of \$25. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction of violations of this order.

III. Every salaried officer or custodian in charge of public municipal records shall at the end of each month render a return or account to the treasurer of the municipality to which the records pertain of the transcripts he has furnished and the documents he has certified. He shall also at the same time transmit the funds received on such account. A like return will be made with the funds received to the insular treasurer by salaried officials or custodians in charge of public insular records. As soon as the necessary revenue stamps are prepared the civil secretary will make due announcement thereof in the Official Gazette, after which date stamps will be exclusively used and the use of receipts discontinued.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 199.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 2, 1899.

I. In view of the recommendations of the municipal councils of Humacao and Piedras, and of the fact that Humacao is willing to assume the debt of Piedras in event of annexation, and, further, of the fact that Piedras is unable to maintain a separate municipal government, the municipality of Piedras is hereby annexed to that of Humacao.

II. The commanding officer at Humacao will cause a careful inventory to be made of all the public property and records belonging to the municipality of Piedras and transfer the same at the earliest practicable date to the alcalde of Humacao. This inventory will be made by a board consisting of one army officer, one member of the council of Humacao, and one member of the council of Piedras. The alcaldes of the towns named will each designate a suitable member from their respective town councils for that duty.

Immediately upon the completion of this transfer the commanding officer at Humacao will report the fact by letter to these headquarters, when the necessary orders will be issued for an election at Humacao.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 200.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 2, 1899.

I. Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, rule 7 of Circular No. 17, current series, these headquarters, regarding habeas corpus is amended to read as follows:

7. All persons indicted for an offense, the penalty whereof is no greater than correctional imprisonment, shall in each case remain at large. Should the judge instituting the proceedings fail to release a person so indicted it shall be the duty of the district attorney, upon receiving the record of the proceedings, to demand the liberation of the indicted party, whereupon the court shall, with the least possible delay, order that said person be released. All those indicted for offenses whereof the penalty is greater than that of correctional confinement, may be admitted to special, cash, or mortgage bail, fixed by the court. In special cases courts may in their discretion release the prisoner without bail.

Those indicted for crimes punishable with life imprisonment or death, when the proof be evident or the presumption great of their guilt, shall remain in temporary confinement without being admitted to bail, until their cases are disposed of.

II. General Orders, No. 100, current series, these headquarters, is so amended as to constitute First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, a member of the board of prison control, which duties he will perform in addition to those of secretary and treasurer of the board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 202.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 5, 1899.

The municipality of Barceloneta having petitioned for annexation to Manati, and the council of the latter town having signified their consent to such annexation, it was decided to leave the determination of this matter to the citizens of the municipalities concerned.

Paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 156, current series, these headquarters, was accordingly published, providing that a vote be taken in each of these municipalities—at Barceloneta on August 15, and at Manati on August 17, 1899. Every facility was accorded to permit the parties directly concerned to express their individual wishes in this connection, and all taxpayers, including women and orphan children through their guardians, given an opportunity to cast their ballot.

Provisions were made for the appointment of boards of registration, whose duty it was to prepare polling lists of persons eligible to vote. A sufficient number of days were set aside during which the lists thus prepared might be publicly posted and every citizen enabled to challenge the rights of the persons whose names appeared on the lists. No efforts were spared to ensure a fair vote and an honest count.

Between the dates of the publication of the orders above referred to and the time designated for the voting, the unfortunate hurricane of August 8 occurred, and rendered impossible the meetings of the several registration boards on the dates appointed on account of the destructive effects of the storm and the impassable condition of the roads. It therefore became necessary to postpone the election until a more favorable time.

Meantime several petitions were received from citizens in both municipalities, asking that certain provisions of the order be amended. All these requests, even to changing the army officer designated to take charge of the voting, were granted. The number of boards of registration and the location of the polling places were also changed in compliance with such petitions, and everything done to comply with the desires expressed.

After a reasonable time the new officer in charge was directed to make the necessary arrangements to carry out the proposed plan of voting. He accordingly proceeded to the organization of the registration boards, but soon discovered that the plan was impossible of execution. In some instances the boards were successfully organized, but the people failed or declined to appear and register; in others it was not possible to find persons who would consent to serve on the boards, they offering various excuses, but with the manifest purpose of obstructing the election.

In view of the fact that the administration has done its utmost to facilitate the determination of this question by the people themselves, who in turn have failed to render that full cooperation and assistance which is necessary in every government by the people, and of the further fact that the municipality of Barceloneta is confessedly unable to fulfill the requisites of separate municipal existence, and in view of the further fact that the advisory board on insular affairs has, after full consideration, unanimously recommended the immediate incorporation and amalgamation of the municipality of Barceloneta with that of Manati, it is hereby ordered as follows:

First. Paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 156, current series, these headquarters and all subsequent instructions relating to the annexation of the municipalities of Barceloneta and Manati are revoked.

Second. The municipality of Barceloneta is hereby annexed to that of Manati.

Third. The former budget of each municipality shall continue to be liquidated independently until their extinction. The deficit or surplus resulting from each budget shall be distributed against or in favor of the taxpayers in the municipality in which they originated.

Fourth. The commanding officer at Manati will cause a careful inventory to be made of all the public property belonging to the municipality of Barceloneta, and transfer the same at the earliest practicable date to the alcalde of Manati. This inventory will be made by a board consisting of one army officer, one member of the council of Manati, and one member of the council of Barceloneta. The alcalde of Manati will designate a suitable member of the Manati town council for this duty.

Immediately upon the completion of this transfer the commanding officer at Manati will report the fact by letter to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 203.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 6, 1899.

The following regulations governing the delivery of drafts of the treasurer of Porto Rico to attorneys prosecuting claims against the military government, or to assignees of such claims, and prescribing the authority requisite for the indorsement of drafts of the treasurer by attorneys, are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. A power of attorney executed in due form by the claimant authorizing an attorney in fact named therein to prosecute or collect any claim against the United States military government of Porto Rico, or an assignment of such claim, made in proper form and duly presented with the claim and filed therewith in the auditor's office, will be held sufficient to authorize the delivery of the treasurer's draft to be issued in favor of the claimant to the attorney or assignee, but such power of attorney or assignment cannot be accepted as sufficient authority for the indorsement of the draft by such attorney or assignee.

II. To constitute a valid indorsement of any draft of the treasurer of Porto Rico by attorney there must be filed with and attached to such draft when presented for payment a power of attorney, executed by the payee after the draft has been issued, which power of attorney must be signed by the payee in the presence of two witnesses and be acknowledged before a notary public or some officer having authority to take acknowledgments of deeds, and must specifically authorize the attorney named therein to indorse the name of the payee upon the draft and to receive and receipt for the money, and must describe the draft by giving the number and date thereof and the number and kind of warrant upon which the draft is issued.

III. The auditor of Porto Rico will furnish upon request the form of the power of attorney required by Paragraph II of this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 204.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 7, 1899.

I. When officials of the civil departments of the military government are ordered upon public duty in Porto Rico which involves an outlay for transportation, meals, hotel bills, portorage, etc., they will be entitled to reimbursement therefor, and that will consist of a repayment to the individual of the actual expense incurred by him for railroad, stage, and steamship fare, and for a berth or stateroom for night travel on steamers, where the same is not included as part of the cost of transportation, and for special hired conveyances where there are no facilities for public travel. To cover cost of meals, board, and lodging at hotels or boarding houses, and incidental expenses, they will receive, except as herein otherwise provided, a per diem allowance, in addition, of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) for each day's absence necessarily consumed in a prompt despatch of the special duty devolved upon the officer by the orders he may have received. Employees of the board of public works embraced in Class B, which includes sobrestantes or overseers of roads and other employees of no higher grade than that of sobrestante, shall receive a per diem allow-

ance of \$1.80 to cover the cost of their meals and lodging while traveling on public business in addition to the actual cost of transportation. Employees of the board of public works embraced in Class C, which includes such employees as under special order of the board receive an allowance to cover meals and lodging while traveling on public business, not exceeding \$2.50 per day, shall be paid such per diem allowance as shall be specially provided for in the order of the board, within the limit prescribed, in addition to the actual cost of transportation.

II. In case the fare paid to a steamship company includes meals while en route there will be no corresponding per diem allowed for board, etc.

III. Accounts for reimbursement must be made in accordance with the approved form and duly certified as correct and just. Before payment all such accounts must be approved by the administrative head of the office or department, or president of a board, as the case may be.

IV. Article 60, Chapter VI, of the royal decree of October 13, 1890, which allowed an increase of 50 per cent of pay to judicial and civil officers and commissions who might be employed in special service involving journeys and traveling expenses is hereby repealed, and the orders herein prescribed for the payment of traveling expenses shall be substituted in the place of the provisions authorized in chapters 1, 2, and 3 of the "Regulations for the Payment of Fees to the Technical Personnel of Public Works, Mines, Forests, and Telegraphs of the Island of Puerto Rico," of December 20, 1879, contained in the "Translation of Collection of Laws referring to Public Works in Puerto Rico," pages 107 to 112, inclusive.

V. Authority for the travel, upon public duty, of any civil employee of any of the various boards or bureaus will be granted by the head of the bureau or president of the board.

Authority for the travel of the head of bureau, president of board, or board itself, will be granted by the military governor.

The authority for necessary travel on public duty by the judges and officers of the United States provisional court will be the usual order of the court made and entered of record, specifying the number of persons to which the order applies.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize the allowance or payment of the cost of travel and the per diem in lieu of actual cost of subsistence to the English supervisors employed under the insular board of education, except when the travel is without the limits of their respective districts upon public duty specifically authorized by the board or the president thereof.^a

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 205. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 7, 1899.

Upon the unanimous recommendation of the insular board of education the following general orders are issued:^b

^a See General Order No. 79, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 10, 1900.

^b See General Order No. 16, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, January 25, 1900.

I. General Orders, No. 93, current series, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, issued July 8, 1899, is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The insular board of education will consist of nine members, three of whom shall be residents of San Juan, or its vicinity, and six shall be representatives of six districts of the island defined in this order, of which they shall be, respectively, residents. They shall be men conversant with educational affairs who are willing to serve without compensation.

2. The six educational districts of the island shall include, respectively, the municipalities named below:

DISTRICT No. I.—San Juan, Bayamon, Comerio, Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Naranjito, Dorado, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Corozal, Manati, Morovis, Ciales.

DISTRICT No. II.—Rio Piedras, Trujillo Alto, Carolina, Loiza, Rio Grande, Fajardo, Naguabo, Humacao, Yabucoa, Juncos, islands of Vieques and Culebras.

DISTRICT No. III.—Caguas, Gurabo, Aguas Buenas, Cidra, Hato Grande, Cayey, Guayama, Salinas, Santa Isabel, Arroyo, Patillas, Maunabo.

DISTRICT No. IV.—Ponce, Juana Diaz, Coamo, Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barros, Yauco, Guayanillo, Peñuelas, Sabana Grande.

DISTRICT No. V.—Mayaguez, Cabo Rojo, San German, Lajas, Maricao, Las Marias, Añasco, Rincón, Aguada, Aguadilla, Moca, San Sebastian.

DISTRICT No. VI.—Arecibo, Utuado, Adjuntas, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradilla, Isabela, Lares.

3. The powers and duties of this board and of the officers thereof shall be those stated in the regulations of the board as approved by the governor-general. It shall be the duty of the individual members to attend the regular sessions of the board and of its committees, unless prevented by exceptional circumstances. Each district representative shall have general supervisory authority over the schools, teachers, and supervisors of his district, subject to the authority of the insular board. He shall have power to require the enforcement of the present school laws and such laws as may be hereinafter enacted for the regulation of public education in this island; to recommend the dismissal of teachers and supervisors for cause, such removal to be made by the insular board of education or the executive committee thereof; to investigate all charges affecting the legal status of teachers and the legality of teachers' elections and contracts, and of the constitution of local boards. The authority of the individual members in their respective districts, however, shall not exceed, and shall in all cases be subject to, the authority of the board itself and of the executive and standing committees of the board.

4. The three members of the board residing in San Juan who do not represent special districts, shall constitute the executive and finance committee and shall represent the board, during the period intervening between general sessions, in all matters not provided for by special committees or by the authority delegated in this order to the individual members.

5. The following order is hereby declared to apply to all officers of the insular board of education, to English supervisors, and to all school teachers serving in the public schools of this island :

Official or other employees of the insular or municipal governments are forbidden and prohibited from taking active part in any election, or influencing or attempting to influence or control any vote or voters (other than their own individual vote) for or against any candidate or candidates, or from taking active or conspicuous part in any convention or election holding or to be held, or permitting their names to be used as members of political committees or subcommittees, and are warned that such action on their part, upon satisfactory evidence thereof, will cause them to be immediately discharged ; and if the name of such person shall be announced as the member of any committee or subcommittee he shall immediately and publicly resign or he will be deemed guilty.

6. Officers and members of the board of education, and English supervisors when traveling outside of their districts at the orders of the board or of the officers thereof, are entitled to traveling expenses upon official journeys taken for the interest of the schools, in accordance with the general laws and regulations governing such expenditure.

7. The following gentlemen, having consented to serve under the conditions of this order and of the regulations governing that body, are hereby appointed members of the insular board of education of Porto Rico: Victor S. Clark, Ph. D., president, San Juan. George G. Groff, M. D., ex-president Bucknell University, Pennsylvania, San Juan. Jose E. Saldaña, M. D., San Juan. R. H. Todd, San Juan, for district No. I. George Bird y Arias, Fajardo, for district No. II. Prof. Henry Huyke, Arroyo, for district No. III. Rosendo Matienzo Cintron, Ponce, for district No. IV. Bartolome Esteva, Mayaguez, for district No. V. J. Ruiz de Sagredo, Arecibo, for district No. VI.

II. Wherever the legally constituted educational authorities of any municipality have contracted with teachers to serve in their public schools and such schools have not been opened, through the neglect of the municipality to provide proper quarters for the same, as is required by the school laws of the island, said municipality shall be held responsible for the salaries of such teachers, as fixed according to law, from the date of the signing of the contract to such time as the schools are opened and salaries paid by the insular government.

III. Wherever the legally constituted educational authorities of any municipality have not elected teachers at the present date, they shall immediately proceed to do so, and they shall see that proper quarters are provided for the opening of the schools.

IV. Wherever the schools provided for by the insular government are not sufficient to accommodate the children of any municipality, it is the desire of the governor-general that the legally constituted educational authorities of said municipality shall provide teachers, room, and material for sufficient additional schools to accommodate the children who may apply for admission to them, and the expense of such schools, with the exception of that for the purchase of textbooks, provided by the insular government, shall be temporarily met from the local revenues of the municipality, as the insular appropriations will not admit of the establishment of a large number of schools during the present economic year.

V. Wherever proper school quarters are not provided by the local board within ten days of receipt of notice from the president of the insular board of education that such quarters should be provided, the

president of the board, through the English supervisor, may contract for the use of a suitable building or rooms for the public school in question for a term not to exceed three months, and such contract shall be recognized as valid against the municipality in whose jurisdiction the school is located, and suit for the amount of said rent may be brought against the municipal funds by the owner of property thus rented in any court of competent jurisdiction, and if judgment be in favor of claimant, such judgment shall be recognized as a legal claim against the municipality, and shall be collectible prior to the payment of any salaries of municipal officials for services rendered subsequent to the granting of the judgment.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 206.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 7, 1899.

Where an alcalde is absent sick, or otherwise detained from the performance of his official duties, he will be temporarily substituted during such absence by a councilman chosen by the ayuntamiento. For the purpose of selecting such substitute a quorum, to consist of one-half plus one of the total membership of the ayuntamiento, is required to be present.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 207.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 7, 1899.

The State Department having held that natives of the Canary and Balearic islands are classed as natives of the Peninsula, under Article IX of the treaty of Paris, all such persons residing in Porto Rico who desire to preserve their Spanish nationality, are authorized to make declaration of such intention, as provided for in General Orders, No. 132, current series, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 208.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 13, 1899.

The national colors of the United States of stars and stripes will be displayed daily between sunrise and sunset upon all important public and municipal buildings in Porto Rico, and no other flag will be hoisted over any public building upon which the national colors of the United States is displayed. The flag will be habitually flying over buildings in which public schools are established during the hours which schools are in session.

A small flag of bunting will be habitually flown, but the larger flags may be used on Sundays, holidays, and other important occasions, unless the weather be stormy. The dimensions of flags habitually used by the military are: Storm flag, 4 x 8 feet, and post flag, 10 x 20 feet.

The official in charge of a building when a flag is flown will determine which flag will be displayed.

The alcalde in each municipality will see that the national colors are displayed over the casa municipal every day in the year between sunrise and sunset.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 209.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 13, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the advisory board, Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 101, current series, these headquarters, and General Orders, No. 142, current series, these headquarters, are so modified as to limit the slaughter of female cattle to one-fourth of the total number of heads of cattle to be slaughtered for the daily consumption in any city, town, or barrio in Porto Rico. In such places where only one head of cattle is daily slaughtered, only one female shall be permitted to be slaughtered every four days and the same proportion shall be held where the consumption is greater.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 211.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 14, 1899.

I. The internal-revenue stamps which are supplied in pursuance of paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 176, current series, these headquarters, after approval and acceptance from the printer by the civil secretary, will be delivered to the treasurer of Porto Rico for safe-keeping and distribution to collectors of internal revenue. The treasurer will receipt in duplicate to the secretary for the stamps received, one of which receipts shall be transmitted by the secretary to the auditor of Porto Rico.

II. The first supply for these collectors will be designated by the civil secretary, who will send to the treasurer a list of the numbers of the several denominations of stamps to constitute the first supply for each collector, and the treasurer will either deliver the stamps in person to the said collectors or he will forward same by special messenger to those officers at their respective stations.

III. Further issues of these stamps by the treasurer will be made from time to time upon approved requisitions made by the collectors and forwarded directly to the civil secretary. Special requisition may be made should the necessity arise.

IV. In each requisition the collector will state the quantity of stamps, of their several denominations, remaining on hand in his custody, and the number of each kind required for the ensuing quarter.

V. The civil secretary will examine the requisitions and approve, reduce, or increase the issue, sending such requisition direct to the treasurer, and such approval by the secretary shall be the treasurer's warrant for issue of the stamps.

VI. For all stamps issued by the treasurer he will take duplicate receipts, in which will be indicated the number of the several denominations and the face value of the same. One of these receipts he will forward to the auditor of Porto Rico.

VII. The collectors will be held to a strict responsibility for all the stamps received, noting same at their face value, and in rendering returns, which will be done monthly, the collectors will account for all such stamps coming into their hands. For all stamps not on hand the equivalent in money at the face value must be shown to have been received and accounted for. The accounts current of the collectors will contain a statement of all receipts for stamps sold. The first return will be made January 31, 1900.

VIII. The returns of stamps sold and on hand will be sent direct by collectors to the civil secretary, who, after examining and verifying accuracy, will forward the returns to the treasurer, who will refer the same to the auditor for settlement.

IX. The returns will be made in triplicate on prescribed forms to be prepared by the civil secretary, one copy to be retained by the collector, and two copies to be forwarded to the civil secretary, who will retain one in his office and forward the other, after examination, to the treasurer, as provided in preceding paragraph.

X. At the close of each quarter, or as soon thereafter as possible, the auditor will verify the stamps on hand in possession of the treasurer.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 44. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 14, 1899.

The superior board of health of Porto Rico has submitted the following rules governing vaccination, which are approved and will be obeyed to enable the requirements of paragraphs 20, 21, and 22 of General Orders, No. 170, current series, from these headquarters, to be carried out:

1. A certificate of vaccination will be given without charge by the municipal physician to all persons successfully vaccinated by him or his assistants.

2. Vaccinators will report monthly to the municipal judge and to the secretary of the superior board of health, on blanks supplied by that board, the names of all persons successfully vaccinated.

3. It shall be the duty of each alcalde to appoint one or more public vaccinators and to announce to all the people of his municipality by handbills and by advertisement in the papers the places and dates where the vaccinations will be performed.

4. The superior board of health will furnish virus free to all municipal physicians who are required to vaccinate, free of expense, all persons who apply to them at the appointed places on the dates set by that board. The board will also furnish blank certificates and all other necessary blanks.

PENALTY.

5. Any persons guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this circular shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200), United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten (10) nor more than ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

6. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, from these headquarters.

7. The superior board of health will supply free virus to all municipal physicians on the following dates:

1. Adjuntas, January 1 to 15, and August 1 to 15, 1900.
2. Aibonito, January 1 to 15, and August 1 to 15, 1900.
3. Aguada, January 1 to 15, and August 1 to 15, 1900.
4. Aguadilla, January 1 to 15, and August 1 to 15, 1900.
5. Aguas Buenas, January 1 to 15, and August 1 to 15, 1900.
6. Anasco, January 1 to 15, and August 1 to 15, 1900.
7. Arecibo, January 16 to 31, and August 16 to 31, 1900.
8. Arroyo, January 16 to 31, and August 16 to 31, 1900.
9. Barranquitas, January 16 to 31, and August 16 to 31, 1900.
10. Barros, January 16 to 31, and August 16 to 31, 1900.
11. Barceloneta, January 16 to 31, and August 16 to 31, 1900.
12. Bayamon, January 16 to 31, and August 16 to 31, 1900.
13. Carolina, February 1 to 14, and September 1 to 15, 1900.
14. Caguas, February 1 to 14, and September 1 to 15, 1900.
15. Ciales, February 1 to 14, and September 1 to 15, 1900.
16. Camuy, February 1 to 14, and September 1 to 15, 1900.
17. Corozal, February 1 to 14, and September 1 to 15, 1900.
18. Cabo Rojo, February 1 to 14, and September 1 to 15, 1900.
19. Coamo, February 1 to 14, and September 1 to 15, 1900.
20. Cayey, February 15 to March 1, and September 16 to 30, 1900.
21. Cidra, February 15 to March 1, and September 16 to 30, 1900.
22. Comerio, February 15 to March 1, and September 16 to 30, 1900.
23. Culebra, February 15 to March 1, and September 16 to 30, 1900.
24. Dorado, February 15 to March 1, and September 16 to 30, 1900.
25. Fajardo, February 15 to March 1, and September 16 to 30, 1900.
26. Guayama, March 1 to 15, and October 1 to 15, 1900.
27. Guayanilla, March 1 to 15, and October 1 to 15, 1900.
28. Gurabo, March 1 to 15, and October 1 to 15, 1900.
29. Hatillo, March 1 to 15, and October 1 to 15, 1900.
30. Hato-grande, March 1 to 15, and October 1 to 15, 1900.
31. Humacao, March 1 to 15, and October 1 to 15, 1900.
32. Isabela, March 16 to 31, and October 16 to 31, 1900.
33. Juana Diaz, March 16 to 31, and October 16 to 31, 1900.
34. Juncos, March 16 to 31, and October 16 to 31, 1900.
35. Lares, March 16 to 31, and October 16 to 31, 1900.
36. Las Marias, March 16 to 31, and October 16 to 31, 1900.
37. Lajas, March 16 to 31, and October 16 to 31, 1900.
38. Manati, April 1 to 15, and November 1 to 15, 1900.

39. Morovis, April 1 to 15, and November 1 to 15, 1900.
40. Mayaguez, April 1 to 15, and November 1 to 15, 1900.
41. Maricao, April 1 to 15, and November 1 to 15, 1900.
42. Maunabo, April 1 to 15, and November 1 to 15, 1900.
43. Moca, April 1 to 15, and November 1 to 15, 1900.
44. Naguabo, April 16 to 30, and November 16 to 30, 1900.
45. Naranjito, April 16 to 30, and November 16 to 30, 1900.
46. Patillas, April 16 to 30, and November 16 to 30, 1900.
47. Penuelas, April 16 to 30, and November 16 to 30, 1900.
48. Piedras, April 16 to 30, and November 16 to 30, 1900.
49. Ponce, April 16 to 30, and November 16 to 30, 1900.
50. Quebradillas, May 1 to 15, and November 16 to 30, 1900.
51. Rio-grande, May 1 to 15, and November 16 to 30, 1900.
52. Rio-piedras, May 1 to 15, and December 1 to 15, 1900.
53. Rincon, May 1 to 15, and December 1 to 15, 1900.
54. San Sebastian, May 1 to 15, and December 1 to 15, 1900.
55. Sabana Grande, May 1 to 15, and December 1 to 15, 1900.
56. San German, May 16 to 30, and December 1 to 15, 1900.
57. Salinas, May 16 to 30, and December 1 to 15, 1900.
58. San Juan, May 16 to 30, and December 1 to 15, 1900.
59. Santa Isabel, May 16 to 30, and December 1 to 15, 1900.
60. Toa Alta, May 16 to 30, and December 16 to 31, 1900.
61. Toa Baja, May 16 to 30, and December 16 to 31, 1900.
62. Utuado, June 1 to 15, and December 16 to 31, 1900.
63. Vega Alta, June 1 to 15, and December 16 to 31, 1900.
64. Vega Baja, June 1 to 15, and December 16 to 31, 1900.
65. Vieques, June 1 to 15, and December 16 to 31, 1900.
66. Yabucoa, June 1 to 15, and December 16 to 31, 1900.
67. Yaucó, June 1 to 15, and December 16 to 31, 1900.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 212. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 15, 1899.

In order that the military governor may have full information relative to the administration of municipal governments of this island, inspections of the same will be made from time to time as hereafter ordered by officers of the army specially detailed for the purpose.

The inspections are for the purpose of informing the military governor concerning all matters of administration, protection to life and property, condition of the inhabitants, how the municipal police perform their duties, how often the councils meet and average attendance, collection of taxes, and expenditure of public funds.

The inspectors as such will not give orders to civil officials, but will report all errors of administration, mismanagement, or failure of any kind on the part of municipal officers to administer the government properly.

The various alcaldes will furnish to the designated inspectors upon application such information and facilities for making these inspections as may be necessary.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 215.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 18, 1899.

I. A general amnesty is hereby granted to all persons charged with the commission of crimes, except those of assassination, parricide, arson, and robbery committed before the 1st of January, 1895, in the prosecutions of which no sentences have been pronounced, and the records of which are deposited in the archives on account of nonappearance of the accused.

II. A general amnesty is also granted to all persons who are fugitives from justice and who are accused of assassination, parricide, arson, and robbery committed before the 1st of January, 1890, in the prosecutions of which no sentences have been pronounced, and the records of which are deposited in the archives on account of nonappearance of the accused.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 216.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 18, 1899.

Paragraph XI, of General Orders, No. 88, current series, from these headquarters, is amended to read as follows:

"XI. If any party litigant shall feel aggrieved by the judgment or decree of said court, a stay of ninety days shall be granted such party before the execution of such judgment or decree upon the filing of a bond by him with sureties in an amount and with such conditions as the court may determine, for the purpose of allowing such party to make application to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari or other suitable process to review such judgment or decree.

"For good cause, this court may extend the time of filing such application and record in the office of the clerk of the Supreme or appellate court aforesaid.

"The stay of execution granted by this court shall be in force until the final disposition of the case by the Supreme or appellate court aforesaid, provided that the party availing himself of the provisions of this section shall not be guilty of negligence in prosecuting his application before the said Supreme or appellate court."

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 218.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 18, 1899.

It appears from the reports, dated December 15, 1899, of the board of officers appointed to canvass election returns that grave irregularities occurred in the elections recently held for municipal officers for

Guayanilla and Penuelas, some of which irregularities were of sufficient gravity to invalidate the elections and for which no remedy exists but a new election in each place, and Capt. William T. Wilder, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, is hereby ordered to carry out the provisions of paragraph 1, of Special Orders, No. 225, current series, from these headquarters, which through errors and irregularities has failed of any result.

In order that the status quo ante may be maintained as nearly as possible this election will be completed under and in accordance with General Orders, No. 160 and 166, current series, from these headquarters, for General Orders, No. 183, current series, from these headquarters, had not been received by this officer when he entered upon his duties as officer in charge of the elections at Guayanilla and Penuelas.

Since the necessity for holding a new election is not the fault of the municipalities they will not be put to further expenses for printing and the compensation authorized by Paragraph XXXIX, of General Orders, No. 160, current series, from these headquarters, but funds will be furnished to the officer in charge to enable him to pay the expenses so incurred.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 219. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 18, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, article 320 of the Civil Code is so modified as to read as follows:

Art. 320. A person is of age at 21 years. A person of age is able to perform all the acts of civil life save the exceptions established by this code in special cases.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 220. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 18, 1899.

The officer holding a municipal election in pursuance of existing orders from these headquarters will inform the persons presenting names of candidates for municipal offices that any list of candidates which contains the name of any person as proposed for more than one office cannot be accepted and posted, as required by Paragraph VI of General Orders, No. 160, current series, from these headquarters. The officer in charge will see that no candidate is named on any ballot for more than one office.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 221.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 19, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health, the following order is published for the information of all concerned:

I. Glanders, anthrax, hydrophobia, and tuberculosis are diseases of domestic animals dangerous to human beings.

II. Any animals believed to be suffering from hydrophobia must be killed at once and burned or buried deeply in the earth. Owners of "mad" dogs must not tie them up, but must kill them at once.

III. Any domestic animal suffering from glanders, anthrax, or tuberculosis is declared to be a nuisance, dangerous to public health, and should be killed and buried or burned in order that the disease may not spread to other animals or to human beings.

IV. Whenever an animal is reported to an alcalde or board of health to be suffering from a dangerous disease it shall be the duty of the alcalde or board of health to notify the municipal physician to inspect the animal and report the disease from which it suffers.

V. In case the animal has glanders, anthrax, or tuberculosis the alcalde shall appoint a jury of three intelligent and upright citizens of the barrio in which the owner lives, who shall proceed to view the animal and to appraise it, the actual value of the animal at the time being stated and not the value before it was taken with the disease. The value placed upon the animal shall be set down and the paper signed by all of the appraisers and then given to the alcalde.

VI. Immediately after the appraisement the owner shall kill the animal and burn or bury it deep in the earth.

VII. The alcalde shall give to the owner a voucher or bill for two-thirds of the appraised value of the animal. This voucher shall be paid by the municipal treasurer from any unappropriated moneys in his hands.

VIII. The alcalde shall at once forward to the superior board of health in San Juan the number of animals killed, the name of the diseases from which they suffered, and the appraised value of the same.

IX. In case the municipal physician is unable to diagnose the diseases from which animals suffer, the superior board of health may send an expert inspector, who shall examine the cases and report to said board. Such inspectors shall be paid from the appropriation of the superior board of health made for this purpose.

X. In case any inspector shall report to the superior board of health the existence of any of the above-named diseases in any portion of Porto Rico, the secretary of said board shall notify the alcalde in whose jurisdiction the animals are to appraise and have the same killed, which the alcalde shall at once proceed to do.

PENALTY.

XI. Any persons guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this order shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 45. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 19, 1899.

The following changes in the rules in instructions governing the accounting and audit of the receipts and disbursement of revenues of Porto Rico and the adjacent islands, approved by the Assistant Secretary of War on May 11, 1899, having been approved by the Assistant Secretary of War on December 6, 1899, are hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The first word in the twenty-first line of page 12 of those regulations shall read "twenty-five" instead of "ten."

2. That hereafter the treasurer shall charge and claim credit, in the rendition of his monthly accounts of receipts and expenditures, only for warrants actually paid and fully discharged, as evidenced by the drafts drawn thereon, duly indorsed and attached thereto; retaining in his office all warrants not paid and discharged in full and upon which the drafts (or part of the drafts) are outstanding, the same to be charged in the rendition of his subsequent accounts and filed therewith, after the outstanding drafts shall have been returned as paid and attached to such warrants.

3. That in order to give the longest possible time for the return of outstanding drafts, the treasurer shall be authorized to delay the rendition of his monthly accounts of receipts and expenditures to the auditor until the 25th of the month next succeeding that for which the account is rendered, and that he shall transmit with each monthly account a list of all drafts outstanding, and that the auditor shall not be required to report the treasurer as delinquent in not rendering his account within twenty days after the expiration of the month, as provided in paragraph 35 of General Orders, No. 87, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 223. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 21, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, a rearrangement of the records which exist in the courts of justice is hereby ordered in accordance with the following scheme:

1. Under the supervision of one of the judges, who will be designated by each tribunal, and assisted by a sufficient personnel, the following documents and papers shall be turned over to the civil secretary:

(a) Criminal cases instituted for all kinds of crimes committed prior to the 1st of January, 1895, with the exception of those of assassination, parricide, arson, and robbery, and in which no sentences have been pronounced until the present time, being deposited in the archives on account of the nonappearance of the accused or because there are no accusers.

(b) Criminal cases instituted under the same conditions for assassination, parricide, arson, and robbery committed prior to the 1st of January, 1890, in cases in which the defendants have not appeared in court.

(c) Oral trials of civil matters and offenses filed in the abolished courts of first instance, with the exception of the books containing the records of reconciliation.

(d) Civil matters decided previous to the year 1879.

In order to carry this order into effect each tribunal shall immediately announce the same in the Official Gazette and in the papers of the respective localities, in order that those who desire to obtain certificates may be able to do so within the term of four months from January 1, 1900, after the expiration of which time the documents referred to shall be transferred to the civil secretary, as above provided.

2. After the records have thus been reduced, the secretary of each district court shall draw up two inventories, making in the first a statement of the cases which belong to the jurisdiction of the respective courts and in the second a statement of the towns and villages which have become part of the jurisdiction of another.

3. After the inventories have been made, tribunals shall communicate with each other, and each of them shall collect from the others that part of the records which, by virtue of the classification referred to in the previous article, may belong to it.

4. Since the records of the tribunal of San Juan are the most voluminous of all, on account of their containing the documents accumulated since the year 1838, when the territorial court of justice was created, and those previous to said date, relative to justice, three positions for clerks and two for servants are hereby created, the said positions to be temporary and to continue not exceeding four months, with a monthly salary of \$50 assigned to the former and of \$18 to the latter.

5. The court will, however, see that the work be carried on with all possible expedition, in order that it may be finished in the shortest possible time. The said temporary employees shall discharge their duties under the immediate direction of the record clerk of the district court of San Juan and the supervision of the associate judge, who will be designated by said court, and the remainder of any funds allotted for this purpose will be employed for the construction of shelves and for the expenses which will be caused by the removal of the documents.

6. The disbursing officer of the department of justice and the respective collectors shall make the necessary requisitions for the timely payment of this work.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 224.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 21, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. Any merchant may make legal announcement of his having suspended payment within forty-eight hours next following the judicial or extrajudicial demand for payment of an obligation due and payable by him.

II. Within ten days thereafter it shall be his duty to file a sworn statement of his liabilities and assets, specifying the amount due to each creditor, same to be accompanied by a report of the causes which led to his embarrassment and the proposition he makes for settlement with his creditors.

III. In the decree declaring the suspension of payment the court shall appoint from among the creditors present, should there be any, or merchants residing in the locality or town nearest thereto, a syndicate (board of trustees), consisting of three persons, who upon accepting the duty shall become coadministrators of the merchant suspending payment.

In the same decree a day and hour shall be fixed for the meeting of creditors. In no case shall said meeting be delayed for a longer term than two months.

IV. The acceptance of the duty of trustees is compulsory on the part of creditors who are merchants of the locality, and any excuse not properly justified shall involve the loss of the amount due the party so refusing. Trustees shall receive compensation for their services, and all expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties shall be reimbursed. The amount of said compensation shall be determined at the first meeting of the creditors, and should the debtor or trustees disagree, the court having the case in charge shall decide the point at issue, without appeal. The payment of the expenses shall be authorized by the creditors at their meeting, upon examination of the accounts, and, should there be any disagreement, the court shall decide the matter, said decision to be final.

V. The duties of the trustees shall be: 1st. To intervene in all the transactions of the firm that has suspended payment and report to the court all illegal proceedings, especially attempts to settle in any manner debts contracted before the suspension. 2d. To examine the books of the firm and duly report at the meeting of creditors the result of their examination. 3d. To examine also the statement of assets and liabilities and certify whether same agrees with the books. 4th. To give at the meeting all the explanations that may be called for regarding the debtor's situation, causes leading thereto, and his capacity or incapacity for business.

VI. The creditors shall be called together by means of registered letters addressed to each. Said letters shall contain a memorandum of the firm's petition and the decree of the court calling the meeting of creditors, besides a printed copy of this order. The letters and memorandum shall be signed by the debtor and trustees present. The registration certificates at the meeting shall constitute evidence of the summonses sent out.

VII. Those creditors who fail to attend the meeting shall be counted as negative voters for the concession of acquittals or respites,

no matter to what class they may belong, excepting mortgage creditors.

VIII. From the moment the suspension of payment of a merchant has been declared, no attachment of his property can be ordered, nor any incidental demand, of whatever kind, looking to the nullity of the declaration of said suspension of payment shall be admitted by the court.

Proceedings relating to mortgages are excepted from the foregoing provision.

IX. On the day of the meeting the court having jurisdiction shall admit all the creditors named in the written statement of the debtor and other persons presenting obligations payable to them that are acknowledged on the spot by the debtor, without opposition on the part of the trustees, and also the legal representatives of such creditors.

In order to constitute the meeting the presence of creditors representing four-fifths of the liabilities shall be required.

The meeting having been constituted, the articles under which it is held, as also the statements and reports presented by the debtor and trustees, shall be read, and, after the latter have given such information as may be called for by the creditors or the court, the plan or proposal for a settlement or agreement shall be discussed and voted upon. For the approval of said proposal a vote of four-fifths the total liabilities and of two-thirds the creditors present shall be required. From the decision of the meeting there shall be no appeal, but the dissenting creditors may lodge their complaint, under bond, should they think that any act has been committed constituting an offense as defined by the penal code.

X. If the result has been favorable to the debtor—that is to say, if the proposal has been approved—the court shall order same to be posted in the usual places and announced in the Official Gazette.

XI. Should the vote of the meeting be adverse to the debtor, the latter shall immediately be asked if he is willing to make an assignment, and, upon his signifying his willingness thereto, this point shall be discussed and decided by a majority of votes, same to consist of one-half plus one of the votes of the creditors representing two-thirds of the liabilities.

The votes of absent creditors shall be counted as being cast in favor of an assignment.

Only mortgage creditors shall be excepted, not being subject to any of the decisions, unless they participate therein by voting either in favor of or against them. Said exception is limited to such creditors as are entitled to especial compulsory proceedings under the mortgage law.

The amounts due to mortgage holders who fail to attend the meeting or who do not take part in the decisions thereof shall not be considered in determining the total of liabilities or in computing the vote in favor of or against the debtor.

XII. Should the assignment be approved by the creditors, the court shall immediately cause announcement thereof to be made, in the manner above prescribed.

At the same meeting three assignees or receivers shall be appointed, whereof two shall be elected by a majority as to amount and one by

the numerical majority of the creditors present who have not voted to form the majority as to amount.

By majority as to amount is meant the largest sum represented by a vote, while a numerical majority has reference only to the number of votes, without regard to the total amount due them.

XIII. No appeal shall be taken from the decision of the meeting of creditors regarding the admission of an assignment, but same shall be carried into effect as provided by the code of commerce and the law of civil procedure in the matter of examination, classification, and payment of the debtor's liabilities.

XIV. In case the debtor should refuse to make an assignment or same should be rejected by the creditors, the court shall forthwith declare the former a bankrupt, and deal with him accordingly.

XV. However, should it be shown through a certificate of the trustees that from the sums collected by the debtor since the declaration of his suspension of payment, there is a sufficient amount in cash to cover all obligations due, and enough capital besides to meet all pending debts as they mature, the court shall order the trustees to settle such debts as are due, all other creditors being at liberty to take whatever action they may deem best for their interest, while the debtor shall be restored to the position he held before his suspension of payment was declared.

XVI. Should a certificate be filed to the effect that complaint of fraud or swindle has been brought and admitted, the proceedings in the matter of suspension or assignment shall be held in abeyance until a final decision shall have been given thereon.

XVII. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in all questions arising under this order.

XVIII. The present order has no retroactive effect.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH.

This order shall go into effect on January 1, 1900.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 225. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 21, 1899.

The following amendments and additions to General Orders, No. 180, current series, these headquarters, are hereby announced:

I. The following classes of persons, in addition to those referred to in Paragraph XII, General Orders, No. 180, current series, these headquarters, are permitted to carry a gun without a license, while on duty at the places where they are employed, when holding a permit issued as hereinafter provided: (a) Employees of the board of public works, who are in charge of public property or funds; (b) contractors and their employees, when engaged in the execution of public works, under the board of public works; (c) collectors of

internal revenue and their deputies; (*d*) employees of the customs service; (*e*) employees of the light-house service; (*f*) employees of companies who are entitled to carry arms under charters of said companies.

II. The permits for persons referred to under (*a*), (*b*), and (*f*), Paragraph I, will be signed by the president of the board of public works; those referred to under (*c*) will be signed by the civil secretary; those under (*d*) by the respective collectors of customs at the places where the persons are employed; and under (*e*) by the inspector of light houses.

III. To insure immunity from arrest for violation of General Orders, No. 180, current series, these headquarters, the persons included in Paragraph I of this order, must carry upon their persons at all times and be prepared to exhibit to the law officers, police, etc., a permit, in which will be given the name of the person carrying the gun, the duty or service upon which employed, and the time or period covered by the permit.

IV. To insure immunity from arrest for violation of General Orders, No. 180, current series, these headquarters, civil employees of the military and naval service, civilians escorting public funds for the government, and marshals, sheriffs, and bailiffs of the insular court and United States provisional court, who are referred to in Paragraph XII of the above-named order, must carry upon their persons at all times, and be prepared to exhibit to the law officers, police, etc., a permit, in which will be given the name of the person carrying the gun, the duty or service upon which employed, and the time or period covered by the permit.

V. The permits for civil employees in the military or naval service will be signed by the army or navy officer by whom employed; those for civilians escorting public funds, by the officer giving the order for transfer of the funds; and those for marshals, sheriffs, and bailiffs of the insular courts and United States provisional court, by the prosecuting attorney of the said courts.

VI. Permits issued under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, in cases where the duty is temporary and the time is uncertain, will be for "the period of time necessary for the execution of said duty." In other cases they will be for stated periods, not to exceed six months, even in the case of permanent employees. Renewals will be made by the issuance of a new permit. Whenever a renewal is made the old permit will be taken up and destroyed.

VII. Permits issued in accordance with this order will in no case authorize the person named to carry a gun except when on the duty stated in the permit.

VIII. Applications, under General Orders, No. 180, current series, these headquarters, for licenses to keep and carry arms, shall, in addition to the indorsement of two reputable persons, also bear the indorsement and recommendation of the alcalde of the locality in which the applicant wishes to keep or carry arms.

IX. Neither General Orders, No. 180, current series, these headquarters, nor this order, shall be construed to prohibit the keeping, by any person, without license, in his private residence or place of business, of a single gun, for the protection of his person, family, or

property; provided, that such person being the owner, lessee, or manager of such dwelling house or place of business, shall be required to obtain the consent of the alcalde for the keeping of such gun; and for such privilege, which shall be evidenced by a written or printed permit, such owner, lessee, or manager shall pay to the alcalde a fee of 50 cents annually, to be turned into the municipal treasury; and provided further, that such permit shall not authorize the owner to carry the gun, or allow it to be carried, outside of his said residence or place of business.

All permits issued in pursuance with this order (except those provided for in Paragraph IX) shall be in the following form:

PERMIT TO CARRY GUN.

To whom it may concern:

Under the provisions of General Orders, 180 and 225, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, 1899, a permit is hereby given to (here write full name of person) to carry a gun while actually on duty (here state duty or service on which employed) for the period of (here state period of time to be covered by permit).

This permit does not authorize the person named to carry a gun except when on the duty herein stated.

(Place) (Signature of official granting permit.)

(Date) (Office held by official.)

XI. Permits issued under Paragraph IX of this order shall be in the following form:

PERMIT TO KEEP A GUN.

To whom it may concern:

Under the provisions of Paragraph IX, General Orders, No. 225, 1899, these headquarters, a permit is hereby granted (here write full name of person) to keep a gun in (here state residence or place of business).

This permit does not authorize the person named to carry said gun, or allow it to be carried, outside of said residence or place of business.

(Place)

(Date)

Alcalde.

XII. Blank forms for the permits described in Paragraph X may be obtained from the civil secretary; those described in Paragraph XI will be supplied by the municipalities.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 226. } *San Juan, December 22, 1899.*

I. Paragraph VIII, of General Orders, No. 178, current series, from these headquarters, is amended to read as follows: ^a

"VIII. From and after December 1, 1899, a special tax shall be, and hereby is, imposed annually, as follows, that is to say: Each bond or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability, and each bond, undertaking, or recognizance conditioned for the performance of the duties of any office or position, issued, or executed, or renewed by any surety company under the provisions of this order, on the amount of premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof. This tax shall be paid by means of a revenue stamp of proper denomination affixed to each bond issued. The civil secretary will prepare the necessary revenue stamps of proper denominations for the uses contemplated in this order, and will have custody of the plates or dies for printing such stamps, requiring from the printer a bond in sufficient amount to insure their safe-keeping and delivery."

II. Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 158, current series, these headquarters, is so modified as to designate First Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, as disbursing officer, census department of Humacao, vice Maj. Eben Swift, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. Volunteers, relieved.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 228. } *San Juan, December 23, 1899.*

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, and for the purpose of imparting the greatest possible expedition to criminal proceedings and reducing the term of provisional imprisonment, the following rules are hereby ordered for the conduct of cases where the prosecuting attorney, or private plaintiff, may demand the infliction of correctional penalty:

1. The prosecuting attorney, or plaintiff, as the case may be, shall present, together with the written charge and specifications, one copy thereof for each person accused.

2. After the accusation has been presented, the court shall institute proceedings by admitting such of the evidence as may be pertinent, and shall fix the day and hour for the commencement of the hearing. The court shall also order the defendants to be summoned, with service of the copies of the charges brought against them by the plaintiff, together with a copy of the fourth rule of this order, the witnesses and experts being also summoned; he shall warn the parties indicted that they shall be held liable to a fine of from \$20 to \$100 should they fail to appear in court on the day and hour fixed for the hearing, and admonish the witnesses and experts according to the provisions of the law of criminal procedure, and at the same time he shall order the remaining evidence to be prepared for the trial.

^a Repealed by General Order No. 94, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 29, 1900.

3. In these cases the intervention of counsel shall not be necessary; the parties accused shall, however, be at liberty to designate, without any intervention on the part of the court, but subject to the provision of rule 14, such counsel as they may deem proper.

4. If eight days prior to the one designated for the hearing, any lawyer, representing the defendant, or the latter personally, should present a written defense in rebuttal, and offer proofs, the court shall examine the latter and admit such of these as it may deem pertinent, ordering that they be officially prepared to conform to those of the complaint. Copies of the defense in rebuttal shall also be filed for the use of the prosecuting attorney and plaintiff.

5. Should the written defense in rebuttal not be filed within the term mentioned in the preceding rule, the accused or his lawyer shall be allowed to present same only on the day fixed for the trial and before the opening thereof. The court shall then admit such proofs as it may deem pertinent, in which case the counsel for the defense shall be obliged to bring in his witnesses and experts, together with the remaining evidence, the absence of any portion of the latter not being sufficient cause for suspending the trial, unless by mutual agreement of the parties, or that the court should deem the evidence offered as of material importance.

6. Should no written defense in rebuttal be presented by the defendant or his counsel, the trial shall be commenced with only the written charges and specifications.

7. The trial shall open by the court asking the accused whether he pleads guilty of the offense imputed to him in the written charge and specifications, and civilly responsible in the manner set forth therein.

8. When in the charge and specifications any other person is charged with civil responsibility, said person shall also appear before the court and declare whether he admits the charge against him, as specified therein.

9. Should the accused and civilly responsible parties answer in the affirmative to the questions put by the court, the latter shall pronounce sentence in the form prescribed in article 655 of the law of criminal procedure, which sentence shall forthwith be carried into effect.

10. Should any of the accused or civilly responsible parties answer in the negative, the trial shall be proceeded with; but the argument shall be confined only to those criminal or civil matters upon which the parties are at issue.

11. Should the accused or civilly responsible party refuse to answer the questions put by the court, the trial shall be proceeded with.

12. Where counsel should appear in representation of the defense, he shall be at liberty to subject the witnesses to such direct and cross examination as he may deem pertinent. But in the absence of counsel the party accused may himself conduct said direct and cross examination. The court shall not allow witnesses to answer captious or leading questions.

13. Any indicted party who, upon being summoned by the court, should fail to appear, shall be punished for the first offense with a fine of from \$20 to \$100, for the second with double fine, and for the

third with imprisonment until judgment is given, unless he furnishes such bail as may be deemed sufficient by the court, under the law of criminal procedure. Failure to pay the fines for nonappearance in court shall subject the offenders to imprisonment of one day for each \$2.50 for said unpaid fines, such imprisonment to commence upon the expiration of the sentence that may be imposed. When notice of the sentence is served upon the defendant he shall be informed of his right to appeal within ten days thereafter.

14. When appeals are taken before the supreme court in the cases referred to in this order, the intervention of counsel shall be necessary only for drawing up the instrument of appeal; but the hearing may take place without his attendance.

The defendant who has not been represented by counsel, and should wish to appeal, shall personally make a statement to that effect to the secretary of the court within the five days next following the notification of the sentence. The court shall communicate the defendant's wish to the lawyer whose turn it may be, and if two available days should elapse after this notification, without the writ of appeal being presented, the latter shall be considered as abandoned and the sentence shall be understood as final. At the trials which may take place before the supreme court in these cases, the reading of the petition of defendant's counsel shall be sufficient.

15. This order shall be applied, in the supreme and district courts, to all causes where sentence has not yet been pronounced, and should counsel for the accused fail to appear at the hearing, the courts shall go on with the case without him.

16. Although municipal courts have power to impose the penalty of correctional imprisonment (*arresto mayor*) the procedure to be followed by them shall be the one provided for the trial of minor offenses, under the law of criminal procedure.

17. All provisions conflicting with this order are hereby repealed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 229.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 27, 1899.

Wherever municipal elections are held and a board of school trustees is legally elected, and such board has properly organized in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section V, of Part I of the school laws, electing from their own body the president, secretary, and treasurer, the municipal treasurer of said municipality is directed to transfer to the treasurer of the board of school trustees the money appropriated in the municipal budget for school purposes. Such transfer shall be made at the close of each month and shall include one-twelfth of the annual municipal budget for the support of public schools. The treasurer of the board of trustees shall duly receipt for the school money so received to the treasurer of the municipality.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 232. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 30, 1899.

I. Paragraph 7 of General Orders, No. 176, current series, these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

II. A tax of 20 cents on every pack of playing cards imported into Porto Rico will be levied and collected for the benefit of the insular treasury by the internal-revenue officers at the custom-house in the same manner as provided for the tax on "oleomargarine" in paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 196, current series, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 12, 1900.

All municipal officials before entering upon the official duties of their office will be required to take the following oath of office:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND OFFICE.

I, -----, having been elected to the office of ----- of the municipality of -----, Porto Rico, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America and discharge the duties of my office honestly and faithfully to the best of my ability and in accordance with the existing laws and orders relating thereto, and such future instructions as I may receive from the military governor of the Department of Porto Rico. So help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ----- day of -----, 1900.

-----,
Installing Officer.

In case any municipal officials have been installed without taking this oath, they will be required to do so at once by the municipal judge in that locality, who is authorized to collect a fee of 25 cents in American money for the administration of each oath of office above referred to.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 16, 1900.

The provisions of General Orders, No. 150, as amended by General Orders, No. 177, and General Orders, No. 198, series of 1899, these headquarters, are intended to apply only to official copies of documents on file in public offices as therein indicated, and to official certificates of the same, and are not to be construed as a revocation of the existing notarial tariff as modified by General Orders, No. 11,

series of 1899, these headquarters, and as published in the Official Gazette of February 1, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 19, 1900.

By direction of the Secretary of War the provisions of General Orders, No. 18, series of 1899, from these headquarters, by which the foreclosure of mortgages in Porto Rico was suspended until January 19, 1900, are hereby extended for six months from the date last mentioned, or for such less time as may be hereafter announced by competent authority.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 22, 1900.

Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 160, series of 1899, from these headquarters, is so amended as to permit the election of two municipal judges in the municipality of San Juan, Porto Rico.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

CIRCULAR }
No. 4.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 23, 1900.

The question of travel expenses from the United States or other points to Porto Rico by employees of the insular government has been frequently raised, and the commanding general has invariably decided that it can not be paid by the island unless a special agreement to that effect is made beforehand. He has concluded to place this matter upon the same status as that of an army officer when he joins his first station for duty, which is that he must pay all expenses incident to the journey.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 25, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the following is hereby ordered:

The judicial division established by General Orders, No. 114, series of 1899, these headquarters, is modified as follows:

I. The municipal districts of Caguas, Cayey, Cidra, and Aguas Buenas, which are a part of the judicial district of San Juan, and

those of Guayama, Arroyo, and Salinas, which belong to the judicial district of Ponce, shall be consolidated with the judicial district of Humacao on the 10th of February, 1900.

II. The district court of Humacao shall convene in Caguas not exceeding fifteen days every three months, in order to hear and determine such business as may properly come before it, especially in cases which pertain to the jurisdictions of Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Hato Grande (San Lorenzo), Gurabo, and Cidra.

III. In like manner the said tribunal shall convene in Guayama, in order to hear and determine such business as may properly come before it, especially in cases which pertain to the jurisdictions of Guayama, Cayey, Salinas, Arroyo, and Patillas.

IV. The tribunal of Humacao, whether sitting at Humacao, Caguas, or Guayama, shall always retain its proper jurisdiction: *Provided*, That when sitting at Caguas it shall hold oral trials pertaining only to the municipal districts mentioned in Paragraph II of this order, and that when sitting at Guayama it shall hold trials pertaining only to the municipal districts mentioned in Paragraph III of this order, and that when sitting at Humacao it shall hold oral trials only in cases pertaining to municipal districts within its jurisdiction not mentioned in either Paragraph II or Paragraph III of this order.

V. The tribunals of San Juan and Ponce shall continue to hear and determine the civil and criminal matters in progress before them, the proceedings of which have been commenced previous to the receipt of this order by the respective tribunals and which pertain to the municipal districts that are to be transferred as herein provided.

VI. The necessary traveling and hotel expenses of the court will be paid as provided by General Orders, No. 204, series of 1899, these headquarters, and charged to section 3, chapter 2, article 12, of the present budget, the proportion of which shall be increased by the necessary amount. The court will also rent the necessary rooms at Caguas and Guayama for holding the terms of the court herein provided, the amount of which rent shall be charged to section 3, chapter 2, article 8, of the present budget, the proportion of which shall be increased accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 25, 1900.

General Orders, No. 93, series of 1899, from these headquarters, is amended to read as follows:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSULAR BOARD OF EDUCATION.—With a view to lessening the expenses of school administration and to securing the advantage of competent counsel in educational matters, a board of education is hereby constituted. This board shall act in a general advisory and superintending capacity over the educational interests of Porto Rico, and shall report directly to the military governor of the island.

I. This board will consist of nine members, three of whom shall be residents of San Juan or its vicinity, and six shall be representa-

tives of six of the principal towns of the island, of which towns or districts they shall be respectively residents. They shall be men conversant with educational affairs who are willing to serve without compensation except for necessary traveling expenses.

Members of the insular board of education, active or ex officio, shall be exempt from jury duty.

II. There shall be a president of the board, appointed by the military governor, who shall be superintendent of public instruction. He shall have the right to vote on all matters presented to the board for its consideration and as a member of any standing or special committee.

In case of long-continued absence of the president from the office because of sickness or from other causes the appointment of an acting president shall rest with the military governor.

III. There shall be at least four regular meetings of the board held each year at the office of the president of the board of education in San Juan. Special meetings may be called by the president of the board or by the executive committee. At all meetings six members shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn.

IV. The insular board of education shall not in any one year contract any debt or incur any expense greater than the amount of the school funds subject to their order for that year.

V. The cashier and disbursing officer and the secretary of the board, the president of the normal and industrial school at Fajardo, and the president of the University of Porto Rico, when the same shall be established, shall be ex officio members of the insular board of education. Ex officio members shall not be counted in reckoning quorums, nor shall they have the right to vote at the regular and special meetings of the board. They may be appointed members of standing or special committees, and shall have a right to vote on all matters presented before them in committee meetings.

VI. The duties of the insular board of education shall be:

1. To receive complaints and petitions from citizens or teachers affecting public instruction, and to act upon the same.

2. To approve the appointment of administrative officers and teachers in secondary and higher schools.

3. To grade schools and determine the courses of studies, examinations, and standard of requirements to be maintained in schools of different grades; to grant charters to private educational institutions; to grant diplomas to students who have completed required courses in chartered educational institutions or in a public institution of learning in Porto Rico.

4. To decide, subject to the approval of the military governor, upon the sites and locations of public educational institutions under the direct control of the insular government, and upon the appropriations necessary for the support of the same, and to supervise and control the erection, maintenance, and repairs of buildings occupied by such institutions and of the furniture and apparatus employed in the same.

5. To nominate to the military governor suitable persons as members of the local boards of school trustees in each municipality when for any reason the regularly elected board of school trustees, or any member of the same, can not or will not serve.

6. The board shall provide for the holding of teachers' institutes during vacation and at such other times as may seem advisable.

VII. The insular board of education is hereby authorized and required, subject to the approval of the military governor, to establish and organize so many public or common schools as may be necessary for the accommodation of all children of the island entitled by law to instruction therein, provided, however, that the expense thereof shall not exceed the amount of the appropriation or budget provided therefor in any one year.

VIII. The insular board shall also have power, subject to the approval of the military governor, to organize and establish such high schools and institutes of secondary and higher education as shall from time to time be found necessary and available funds may permit. And they shall also have power to establish and define, from time to time, the boundaries of common school and school supervisors' districts, in such manner as they may deem best calculated to promote the interests of the schools of the island.

IX. The insular board shall have power, and the same is hereby conferred upon them, to purchase land and erect school buildings thereon; and the land so purchased and the buildings so erected thereon shall be the property of the insular government of Porto Rico, to be used solely for school purposes. Deeds of conveyance shall be made to the insular board of education as trustee for the insular government.

X. The insular board of education shall also have power to regulate the purchase of furniture and school supplies for common schools, high schools, and all institutions of secondary and higher education, and such other schools as may come under its immediate control.

XI. The insular board of education shall have power to adopt for use in the several public schools of the island suitable text-books which shall be uniform, and it shall require that the system of instruction in the several public schools of the island shall be as nearly uniform as possible.

And they shall adopt at their discretion, modify, or repeal by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own government and for the organization, discipline, and management of the public schools of said island, and generally adopt such measures as shall promote the good order and public utility of said schools; provided that such by-laws, rules, and regulations shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States or the general or special orders of the military governor.

XII. There shall be a cashier and disbursing officer appointed by the military governor, who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the military governor. The cashier and disbursing officer shall, before entering upon his duties, execute a bond to the United States Government in the sum of \$40,000, or such further or greater sum as may be deemed necessary by the auditor of the island, said bond to be of a character satisfactory to the military governor, and to be filed, as provided in General Orders, No. 111, series of 1899, of this department. The expenses of such bonds shall be borne by the persons so bonded. The disbursing officer shall have charge of and disburse all moneys of said insular board of education, and shall keep a full and fair account of all receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same monthly to the auditor. He shall render to the

board a semiannual report of all disbursements and at the close of the fiscal year render an annual report.

The disbursing officer shall have charge of all text-books, school supplies, furniture, and personal property of the insular board of education, and it shall be his duty to supervise the distribution of text-book and other school supplies, to see that furniture and personal property of the board is not injured and destroyed, and in case of such injury or destruction, to report the same to the board. He shall also receive and keep all bonds, insurance policies, deeds, and valuable papers belonging to the board.

XIII. All moneys appropriated for the use of the public schools of Porto Rico shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the president of the board.

XIV. The insular board of education shall appoint some suitable person to act as secretary of the board, who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the military governor. The secretary shall be a person having a knowledge of both the English and Spanish languages. It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend the meetings of the board, to keep a record of the proceedings, and to do and perform all such other duties as shall be required of him by the board.

XV. The University of Porto Rico, when it is established, the normal and industrial school at Fajardo, and any and all high schools or secondary schools now established, or which may in future be established, and any and all other industrial or normal schools which may in future be established, shall be public schools of the island of Porto Rico, and as such shall be under supervision and control of the insular board of education in like manner as all other public schools of the island.

XVI. The insular board of education may require security to be given for the faithful performance of his duties by any officer or employee of said board, in such form and amount as the board shall deem best, and may at any time require of any officer or employee additional bonds or securities at its discretion.

XVII. The schools of the island shall be divided into districts, to be known as supervising districts, and supervisors of schools shall be employed to supervise and take charge of the same. It shall be the duty of the supervisors to visit from time to time the various schools within their respective districts and to report upon the same. They shall take charge of and distribute all text-books and supplies furnished them for that purpose, and keep and render a true and correct account of the same to the disbursing officer of the board. They shall also perform other duties required of them in the school laws, or which may be imposed upon them by the board or the president thereof.

All supervisors hereafter appointed by the board shall be men having competent command of both the English and Spanish languages, and shall be graduates of normal schools of standing or of universities or colleges of higher instruction. Wherever possible they shall be experienced teachers or supervisors.

XVIII. The president shall appoint the necessary standing committees authorized by the board in its by-laws.

XIX. The insular board of education shall be governed in all things by the orders of the military governor, and shall render to him,

through the president of the board, an annual report, showing the condition and progress of the public schools of the island.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 31, 1900.

I. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, series of 1899, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction over cases arising under General Orders, No. 151, series of 1899, from these headquarters, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, from these headquarters.

II. All fines collected under the provisions of the aforesaid orders shall be turned over to the treasurer of the superior board of health, and shall be used to maintain a chemical laboratory for the analysis of food, drinks, drugs, medicines, and such other substances as may be thought to be injurious to the public health. Any unexpended balance shall, at the end of each fiscal year, be turned into the insular treasury.*

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 20.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 3, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, the following is hereby ordered:

I. From the date of publication in the "Official Gazette" of the present order, the municipal court of Las Piedras shall be abolished.

II. The records of the said court shall be transferred, under inventory, to the municipal court of Humacao, to the district of which said village and its jurisdiction are annexed.

III. For the purpose of the inscriptions in the civil registry, and inasmuch as the village of Las Piedras is more than five kilometers from Humacao, the books of registry, referred to in the second article of the law, relating to civil registry, shall be kept by the alcalde pedaneo of Las Piedras.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 3, 1900.

I. The placing of advertisements by means of paint, posters, placards, or otherwise, on any public building, or any of the walls of

* See General Orders, No. 48, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, March 7, 1900.

fortifications, or in any public grounds, or on fences or other enclosures of public grounds, belonging to the insular government, or to the United States, is strictly prohibited.^a

II. Any person violating the provisions of Paragraph I of this order shall be subject, for each offense, to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$15, or to imprisonment at hard labor for not exceeding twenty days, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

III. Any person convicted of a violation of Paragraph I of this order shall be given three days immediately following the infliction of the fine, or if imprisonment be inflicted, immediately following his release from confinement, in which to remove the disfigurement and repair the damage caused by his act; and every day subsequent to the three days herein specified during which said disfigurement or damages still remains shall be construed as a separate offense under this order and shall be punished accordingly, unless the person so convicted can show, to the satisfaction of the court, that every reasonable effort has been made to effect said removal or repair.

IV. All fines collected under this order shall be paid, one half into the municipal treasury and the other half to the complainant.

V. Any person or persons commissioning, procuring, or assisting another to violate the provisions of Paragraph I of this order shall be held equally guilty with the party actually violating said paragraph, and shall be punished accordingly.

VI. The police court instituted by General Orders, No. 195, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction of offenses arising under this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 5, 1900.

On and after March 1, 1900, the provisions of General Orders, No. 178, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall be made applicable to fire, life, and marine insurance companies doing business in this department. The board of insurance and surety commissioners will adopt the necessary regulations for carrying this order into effect, and take such steps as may be necessary by publication of proper notice in the "Official Gazette" and otherwise, as they may deem advisable, to inform all companies, their legal agents and representatives so concerned.^b

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

^a See General Orders, No. 44, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, March 1, 1900.

^b Repealed by General Orders, No. 94, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 29, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 5, 1900.

Upon recommendation of the judicial board, the following is hereby ordered:

I. Upon publication of this order, the auxiliary civil register, which existed until two years ago, in the village of Villalba, in the municipality of Juana Diaz, and judicial district of Ponce, will be reestablished.

II. The mayor of the village will take charge of the said register and comply with the provisions and regulations of the law of civil registers.

III. The town council of Juana Diaz, in compliance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 144, series of 1899, from these headquarters, will furnish the books and materials that are necessary for the reestablished service.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 5, 1900.

All restrictions upon the practice of the professions of architecture and civil engineering are hereby removed from the provisions of existing law, and no examinations, licenses, or system of registration shall hereafter be required for the practice of these vocations: *Provided, however,* That all plans prepared by architects or civil engineers must conform in all respects to the requirements of law and be approved by proper authority before their acceptance, and all laws and regulations in contravention of this order are hereby repealed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 26.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 6, 1900.

Paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 176, series of 1899, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor:

1. Every man over 21 years of age, living in Porto Rico and who is the owner of agricultural, city, commercial, or industrial property, and each individual partner of a mercantile firm; all members of liberal professions, arts, and trades and all public employees of the insular and municipal governments and all public functionaries who collect fees according to tariff, shall pay an annual school tax of \$1 for the exclusive benefit of the insular school fund. This tax shall be paid between the 1st and 10th of December of each year at the respective offices of the collectors of internal revenue, where a proper receipt will be given upon payment thereof: *Provided, however,* That this paragraph shall not apply to messengers, janitors, and other employees of the insular or municipal governments whose compensation is less than \$25 per month.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 27. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 6, 1900.

Citizens of foreign countries residing in this department, and priests and ministers of religious organizations are exempted from the performance of judicial duties and will not be impaneled as jury-men nor included in the lists of associate municipal judges prepared under the provisions of paragraph 30, General Orders, No. 118, series of 1899, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 7, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health, the following order is published, for the information of all concerned:

I. The superior board of health will, from time to time, publish in the Official Gazette, and by circulars, the names of all physicians and surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, practicantes, midwives, and nurses, who have secured licenses to practice their respective professions or callings in Porto Rico, according to the provisions of General Orders, Nos. 153 and 191, series 1899, these headquarters.

II. It is hereby made the duty of all alcaldes in Porto Rico to notify each and every person, whose name does not appear in the aforesaid lists, and who shall attempt to practice medicine and surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, minor surgery, midwifery, or professional nursing, in their respective municipalities, to at once desist from same, until the provisions of the above-named orders have been complied with.

III. In case such persons, so notified, make further attempt to practice their professions or callings, without the required license, the alcalde will immediately file information with the fiscal of the district court, within whose jurisdiction the offense was committed, who will cause the offenders to be arrested, and take the necessary steps to bring them to trial.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 7, 1900.

General Orders, No. 4, current series, from these headquarters, is amended so as to read as follows:

Paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 97, series of 1899, from these headquarters, is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

I. Use of the penalty envelope for the purpose of forwarding without postage, mail matter pertaining exclusively to public business, is allowed to the following officials:

(a) Heads of departments, boards, and bureaus connected with or carried on under the military government of the island.

(b) The chief justice, associate justices, and the fiscal of the supreme court; the judges, clerk, attorneys, and marshal of the United States provisional court of Porto Rico; and the justices and associate justices and the fiscals of the district courts.

II. The following officials may inclose mail pertaining exclusively to public business in official penalty envelopes only when in correspondence with the heads of departments, boards, bureaus, or courts, above enumerated, or with the military governor or any post commander of this island, to wit:

Municipal judges, fiscals of municipal courts, collectors of customs and internal revenue, light-house keepers, officers of the insular police, and telegraph operators in the employ of the insular government; also all subordinate officials and employees of the departments, boards, bureaus, and courts referred to in Paragraph I of this order.

III. The privilege of using a penalty envelope may also be extended to such other officers in respect to their official correspondence as the director-general of posts may deem for the best interests of the public service.

IV. Official penalty envelopes will be furnished at cost prices to the persons herein authorized to use the same upon application to the director-general of posts of the island.

Every person referred to in Paragraphs II and III who is herein authorized to use official penalty envelopes, shall distinctly and legibly write his name and official rank and station on the upper left-hand corner of the envelope, and if any person shall make use of any such official envelope to avoid the payment of postage on his private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$300, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three months.

V. This order is not intended to interfere in any way with the manner of using the penalty envelope, as authorized by the United States Revised Statutes, for the various executive departments of the United States.

VI. The United States provisional court instituted by General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR }
No. 8. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 7, 1900.

Whenever the heads of departments and the administrative boards pertaining to the insular government desire to have improvements, repairs, or sanitary work done in connection with buildings or places under their control, they will make application for the same in writing to the military governor, giving as full information as practicable respecting extent and costs of the work, in order that the repairs, etc., may be done under the supervision of the department of public works.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 31. } *San Juan, February 9, 1900.*

The last sentence in Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 180, series of 1899, from these headquarters, is amended to read as follows:

If the citizens endorsing the application are acceptable to the treasurer of the island, he will issue, in respect to each gun paid for, and forward by mail a license to the applicant, which license shall authorize such person to have, use, or carry a gun from the date of such license up to and including the 15th day of June next following the date on which the license is issued.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 32. } *San Juan, February 12, 1900.*

In addition to the confinement imposed by General Orders, No. 195, series of 1899, from these headquarters, solitary confinement on bread and water diet, but in a lighted cell, will be used as a punishment for prisoners for misbehavior or for refusal to work; to be continued until the offender shows evidence of reform.*

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 35. } *San Juan, February 14, 1900.*

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the following is hereby ordered:

I. Upon the publication of this order in the Official Gazette the municipal court of Barceloneta shall be abolished.

II. The records of the said court shall be delivered, under inventory, to the municipal judge of Manati, to the jurisdiction of which the village of Barceloneta has been annexed.

III. For the purpose of inscription in the civil register, and inasmuch as the village of Barceloneta is more than 5 kilometers from Manati, the book of registry referred to in Article II of the law relating to civil registry shall be kept by the mayor of Barceloneta.

IV. The auxiliary civil register established at La Florida, jurisdiction of Barceloneta, shall continue for the inscription in the said village of La Florida, but not for the wards of Mameyes-arriba and Fronton, which, belonging to the jurisdiction of Utuado and Ciales, respectively, shall effect their inscription in the registries of those municipalities.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

* See General Orders, No. 72, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 3, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 36.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 14, 1900.

Section 1, paragraph 2, of laws governing public instruction (part 2 of the school laws of the island of Porto Rico, approved by department commander on May 1, 1899), is hereby amended, so as to provide that the local boards of instruction may, in their discretion, direct that, in case of rural schools, instead of two daily sessions as heretofore, but one daily session, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. and closing at 3 o'clock p. m., be held on each legal school day.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 37.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 16, 1900.

Articles 4, 20, 31, and 32 of General Orders, No. 133, series of 1899, these headquarters, are amended to read as follows:

ART. 4. No vessel, whether at anchor or lying at a wharf, shall shift its berth without permission from the captain of the port, nor in the ports specified in article 20, at which pilotage is compulsory, without the presence of the pilot.

ART. 20. (a) Only licensed pilots are authorized to pilot vessels on entering and leaving port or in shifting berth.

(b) At the ports of San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce a master who dispenses with the services of a pilot will nevertheless pay full pilotage, besides being responsible for all damages caused by the absence of the pilot: *Provided*, That for vessels with a licensed pilot attached to the vessel and on board this clause shall not apply when arriving from or sailing for a Porto Rican port. The presence on board of a fisherman or other individual possessing local knowledge will not be accepted as a satisfactory excuse for not taking a pilot. Nevertheless, if the master can prove that the absence of the pilot is due to his neglect, such as his failure to have appeared at the proper time, the pilot will himself pay the pilotage fees to the common fund, if there be one, otherwise to the customs officer, and also be liable to have his license suspended or revoked.

(c) At ports other than those mentioned in subparagraph (b) of this article, if a vessel displays the customary signal for pilot, then, and then only, the provisions of subparagraph (b) of this article will be applicable to that port.

(d) The provisions of subparagraph (b) of this article will not apply to vessels of war, nor to pleasure yachts carrying neither passengers nor freight for hire.

ART. 31. All fines imposed under this order are payable in United States currency. They will be imposed after due investigation by the captain of the port, who will immediately notify the collector of customs of the name of the person fined and the amount of the fine imposed. The collector of customs will thereupon take the necessary action to collect the fine so fixed, withholding the papers of the vessel until the fine is paid. All fines and penalties so collected will be turned in to the insular treasury by the collector of customs at the end of each month. It is also made the duty of the captain of the port to file information with the prosecuting attorney of the United States provisional court, or with the nearest United States commissioner, of any violations of this order which lie within the jurisdiction of said court.

ART. 32. For the purpose of examination with a view to establish the competency or incompetency of pilots, the commandant of the naval station of San Juan convened a board of naval officers at that port. The board's certificates of competency of named pilots to pilot vessels at specified ports, and signed by the commandant of the naval station at San Juan, will be respected by the captains of ports and all others concerned. Others who may apply for employment as pilots, if recommended by the captains of ports, may apply to the board for examination, and certification of competency by the board, signed by the captain of the port of San Juan, will be required before any applicant for appointment can be authorized to pilot vessels. Not less often than once in

three years all pilots will be re-examined by the said board. Before receiving an appointment as pilot the candidate must file with the captain of the port of San Juan an oath to support the Constitution of the United States of America and the laws of Porto Rico.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 39.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 26, 1900.

General Orders, No. 197, series of 1899, these headquarters, is hereby modified to read as follows:

The felling of live trees and cutting of any kind of living wood or shrubs on lands in the island of Porto Rico, belonging to the public domain, is strictly prohibited.

The alcaldes of towns, commissarios of barrios, camineros, and the insular police are charged with the duty of seeing that this order is strictly enforced. All concessions, grants, or privileges that have heretofore been given for felling and removal of trees, wood, or shrubs on public land are hereby revoked.

Any violation of this order will subject the offender to a fine of \$100 or to imprisonment for six months, or to both, in the discretion of the court.

The United States provisional court of this island shall take cognizance of all violations of this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 42.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 1, 1900.

I. For the convenience of the public, tax collectors shall hereafter be authorized to keep and sell insular internal-revenue stamps in their respective collection districts. To reimburse the tax collectors for the performance of this service they will be permitted to purchase stamps at a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

All stamps must be sold to consumers at their face value.

II. Hereafter all payments by municipalities for the labor of prisoners will be made at the end of each calendar month to the treasurer of the board of prison control. The present rate of compensation will be continued until June 30, 1900, inclusive, after which date the rate will be 15 cents, United States currency, per day per prisoner.

III. Mr. P. F. Fernandez, principal engineer, board of public works, is appointed a member of the board, vice Mr. F. L. Hills, resigned.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 44.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 1, 1900.

Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 21, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby amended to read as follows:

I. The placing of advertisements by means of paint, posters, placards, or otherwise on any public building, or on any of the walls of fortifications, or on

trees or other places in any public grounds, or on fences or other enclosures of public grounds, or on telegraph or telephone poles, when said buildings, grounds, fortifications, telegraph or telephone poles belong to the United States or to the island of Porto Rico, is strictly prohibited.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 46.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 3, 1900.

The provisions of paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 168, series of 1899, these headquarters, regarding the pay of substitutes, apply to those who substitute absentees on sick leave as well as those on ordinary leave. All disbursements in this connection will be made under section 3, chapter 1, Article 2, of the present budget.*

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 47.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 6, 1900.

I. The following interpretation of certain articles of the treaty of Paris by the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Articles IX, X, and XI of the treaty are intended to guarantee to Spanish subjects remaining in the island (Porto Rico) certain rights and privileges.

Article IX guarantees Spanish subjects the right to continue allegiance to the Spanish Crown and still remain in said territory, retain their rights of property, and to engage in business, which said rights are to be exercised pursuant to the laws of the country applicable to other foreigners.

* * * * *

Article XI guarantees to Spanish subjects the right to sue and be sued in the courts of the country in like manner as citizens.

Said stipulations were not intended to confer special privileges upon Spanish subjects, but to secure them certain rights and privileges enjoyed by other residents by prohibiting their denial to Spanish subjects. The United States Government agreed with the Spanish Government that subjects of Spain residing in said territory should not be discriminated against because of their Spanish citizenship. It was not intended nor required nor desired that they should possess any special advantages or immunities by reason of their Spanish citizenship. The United States stipulated that as regards property rights they should stand on a footing of equality with other foreigners domiciled in the island.

The property rights of Spanish citizens are subject to such laws as are applied to other foreigners. (Art. IX.)

But in judicial proceedings the rights guaranteed to Spaniards are those enjoyed by the natives. Spanish citizens are subject in matters civil and criminal to the courts of the country and required to pursue the same course as the citizens of the country to which the courts belong. By citizens is meant inhabitants owing allegiance to the authority maintaining law and order.

Spanish subjects are not exempt from the laws or the jurisdiction of the courts by reason of their citizenship. The purpose of the treaty is to make impossible to refuse such jurisdiction and thereby secure to Spanish subjects the right to appear before the courts of the country, demand and receive a

* See General Orders, No. 70, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 2, 1900.

hearing on an equal footing with such citizens. Many nations refuse this privilege to aliens. The right to invoke the powers of the court is a privilege essential to the protection of all rights, and the Spanish Government very properly desired that its subjects domiciled in the territory surrendered should possess and retain this right. Having the right to invoke the power of all the courts of the country, they are co-relatively bound to respect such powers when invoked by others, and the conditions upon which the rights guaranteed by the treaty are maintained is, "That such rights are subject to the laws of the country"—the purpose of the treaty being to prevent the laws of the country from discriminating against Spanish subjects in regard to these matters by reason of their citizenship.

The provisional court of Porto Rico has been instituted, installed, and maintained as one of the courts of the country. Spanish subjects are therefore subject to its jurisdiction the same as other residents of the island in cases wherein the court has jurisdiction of the subject matter. It is maintained pursuant to a law of the country and Spanish residents remaining in said island, or rights arising in said island are subject to the powers of both the law and the courts.

* * * * *

If the case * * * is one wherein a native of Porto Rico, being made a co-respondent would be required to respond to the mandate of the provisional court, it follows that a Spanish citizen must likewise respond to proper service of process, or suffer the consequences of his default.

* * * * *

A Spanish mortgagee has not the right to have an action against him tried and determined in an island court because he is a citizen of Spain.

II. In accordance with the foregoing interpretation, all questions of jurisdiction arising between the United States provisional court, instituted by General Orders, No. 88, series 1899, these headquarters, and the insular courts, instituted by General Orders, No. 118, series 1899, these headquarters, will be determined by the said courts in conformity therewith.

III. Pursuant to instruction from the War Department, the offence of counterfeiting coins of the island of Porto Rico does not lie within the jurisdiction of the United States provisional court, and General Orders, No. 88, series 1899, these headquarters, is amended accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 48. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 7, 1900.

General Orders, No. 17, current series, from these headquarters, is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

I. The district and municipal courts instituted by General Orders, No. 118, series of 1899, from these headquarters, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over cases arising under General Orders, No. 151, series of 1899, from these headquarters, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, from these headquarters. The United States provisional court shall exercise jurisdiction over all cases arising under General Orders, No. 151, series of 1899, from these headquarters, where the accused party is exempt from the jurisdiction of the insular courts.

II. Subject to the approval of the military governor, the superior board of health is authorized to employ assistants, agents, and in-

spectors for the proper enforcement of General Orders, No. 151, series of 1899, from these headquarters.

The said assistants, agents, and inspectors shall have full access, ingress, and egress to and from all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars, vessels, and packages used in the manufacture, sale, or transportation of, or containing food or drug substances. They shall also have power and authority to demand and to receive, after tendering compensation, samples for analysis of all foods and drugs which may be manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale in Porto Rico.

III. All fines collected under the provisions of the aforesaid orders by the United States provisional or insular district courts shall be turned over to the treasurer of the island, and shall be used under the direction of the superior board of health, the one half, or so much as may be necessary, to maintain a chemical laboratory for the analysis of foods, drinks, drugs, medicines, and such other substances as may be thought to be injurious to the public health; the other half to be kept as a fund for the enforcement of this act, in payment to inspectors, assistants, agents, experts, counsel, or informers, said payments to be made upon vouchers signed by the president and secretary of the superior board of health. All such fines collected by the municipal courts shall be turned into the municipal treasury for the benefit of the municipality.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 52. } *San Juan, March 12, 1900.*

The following sub-paragraph is added to Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 195, series 1899, these headquarters, establishing and defining the jurisdiction of police courts:

32. Those persons who upon the public streets or highways shall throw stones or other missiles and thereby endanger passers-by.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 54. } *San Juan, March 12, 1900.*

I. The following act of Congress, approved February 7, 1896, is made locally applicable to this department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Any person who, in any of the Territories or the District of Columbia, shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man or a fight between a man and a bull or any other animal, for money or for other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows by means of fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two or more men, for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly.

II. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 118, series 1899, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction of all violations of this law, subject to the limitations of General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 55.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 12, 1900.

I. An alcalde, members of city councils, and members of school boards, duly elected and installed in office, will be presumed to have assumed in good faith all obligations devolving upon such office. One of these obligations under existing law is continuous service until the expiration of the term for which the candidate was elected. He may, however, resign for the following causes, and for no other:

First. For ill health which would probably incapacitate him for the performance of the duties of the office for the period of more than six months.

Second. On account of change of residence to some other town.

II. Resignations must be presented to the city council setting forth the causes upon which they are based, and accompanied by satisfactory proofs of the facts alleged. Upon approval by the council they will be forwarded to the civil secretary for approval. The civil secretary will notify the council of his action in the matter.

III. In case of a vacancy arising in the office of alcalde, the council, not less than a quorum being present, will proceed to fill the same by election from their own members. The result of this election will be reported to the civil secretary, who will transmit the same to the military governor for approval. Upon approval by the military governor the candidate will be installed in office in the manner now prescribed by law.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 56.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 13, 1900.

I. Condemnation proceedings may be brought by the board of public works against such real estate located in this department as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and accommodation of public roads. Such proceedings will be instituted in the name of the United States or the government of Porto Rico by the presentation of a petition to the military governor, setting forth the following facts:^a

^a See General Orders, No. 90, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 28, 1900.

First. The name and place of residence of the officer acting on behalf of the government.

Second. A specific description of the property, and its location, with metes and bounds, with reasonable certainty.

Third. The public use for which such property is required, and a concise statement showing the fact of such necessary acquisition for the purpose stated, the necessity for its immediate expropriation, and also the authority pursuant to which the petition is filed.

Fourth. The names and places of residence of the owners of the property; in case of minors, lunatics, idiots, and habitual drunkards, those of the guardians, committees, or trustees, as the case may be; in the case of a nonresident, that of his agent or attorney residing in this department, duly authorized to contract for the sale of the property. When a nonresident has no agent or attorney, or such agent or attorney is unknown, such facts should be set forth, together with proof that due notice to such nonresident owner has been published not less than ten days in the Official Gazette and in one or more newspapers published in the town nearest the property in question that such condemnation proceedings are about to be instituted.

Fifth. That all proper efforts have been made to secure the property by purchase, and the reason why such purchase could not be effected.

Sixth. The value of the property to be condemned, as estimated by the board of public works, with a statement showing that it is the bona fide intention of the board to complete the work or improvement for which the property is to be condemned.

II.^a If such petition is approved by the military governor, he shall make an endorsement thereon, authorizing the board of public works to immediately enter upon, take, hold, and use the property in question for the public use specified, and requiring said board to set aside from the funds in their hands the amount of the estimated value, with 50 per cent additional, and also appointing an appraiser. He shall also cause notice, with a copy of said petition and endorsement, to be sent by mail to the owner, agent, or attorney of the said property to name another appraiser within ten days, who, with the appraiser named by the military governor, will proceed to the property in question and appraise the value thereof, and ascertain the compensation to be made to the owners of the property so taken. The appraisers, if they agree, will submit their reports as soon as possible to the military governor, who, upon approval of the same, will transmit it to the treasurer of the island for payment. Should the appraisers fail to agree, their report will be forwarded to the president of the supreme court, who will name a third appraiser, who, acting in conjunction with the other two, will proceed to ascertain the compensation, as hereinbefore provided. If two of these appraisers agree, their report, upon the approval by the military governor, will be transmitted to the treasurer of the island for payment. Should no two of the appraisers agree, or should the owner feel aggrieved by the appraisement made, he may decline to accept the compensation so tendered, and file his petition in the supreme court within thirty days after the tender of such compensation, praying from them an adjudication of such

^a Revoked by General Orders, No. 63, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, March 27, 1900.

value. It shall be the duty of the fiscal of the supreme court to represent the government in such proceedings. The supreme court may try any issue raised by the petition of the owner, and by the answer of the fiscal at such time and place as it may direct, and render judgment thereon, which judgment will be final. The court shall furnish the petitioner a certificate setting forth the judgment awarded and upon presentation thereof at the treasury such judgment shall be paid by the treasurer of the island.

In addition to the value and damages determined by the court, interest may be allowed the claimant at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum upon the amount so adjudged from the date of expropriation until and including the date of judgment so entered. Compensation of the petitioner's attorney, not exceeding \$50, may be included in the costs adjudged to the petitioner by the supreme court.

III. All laws, orders, or decrees, or parts thereof, in conflict with the foregoing provisions are revoked.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 58.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 21, 1900.

To General Orders, No. 195, series of 1899, these headquarters, as amended by General Orders, No. 52, current series, establishing and defining the jurisdiction of police courts, the following subparagraph is added:

33. Those persons who in any manner whatsoever willfully, maliciously, and intentionally interfere with soldiers or any person in the military service of the United States while on duty as guards of prisons or of any other buildings or grounds under the control of the military.

All persons in the military service are hereby authorized to arrest any and all persons interfering with the performance of their duties and to deliver the persons so arrested into the hands of the proper civil officer, together with a written statement of the offence committed and a list of the witnesses thereto.^a

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 62.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 27, 1900.

The fee of \$2 imposed by paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 176, series of 1899, these headquarters, for each certificate issued by the courts of justice shall not be collected from those persons who, according to article 13 of the law of civil procedure, have been exempted, on account of poverty, from the payment of fees in all proceedings, pro-

^a See General Orders, No. 72, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, April 3, 1900.

vided that the certificates solicited refer exclusively to the affair in which the declaration of poverty has been obtained by the party concerned.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 63. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 27, 1900.

Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 56, current series, these headquarters, is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor:

II. If such petition is approved by the military governor, he shall make an indorsement thereon authorizing the board of public works to immediately enter upon, take, hold, and use the property in question for the public use specified and requiring said board to set aside from the funds in their hands the amount of the estimated value, with 50 per cent additional, and also appointing an appraiser. He shall also cause notice, with a copy of said petition and indorsement, to be sent by mail to the owner, agent, or attorney of the said property to name another appraiser within ten days, who, with the appraiser named by the military governor, will proceed to the property in question and appraise the value thereof and ascertain the compensation to be made to the owners of the property so taken. The appraisers, if they agree, will submit their reports as soon as possible to the military governor, who, upon approval of the same, will transmit it to the auditor of the island for settlement, in the usual course, and payment by the treasurer upon settlement warrant. Should the appraisers fail to agree, their report will be forwarded to the president of the supreme court, who will name a third appraiser, who, acting in conjunction with the other two, will proceed to ascertain the compensation, as hereinbefore provided. If two of these appraisers agree, their report, upon the approval of the military governor, will be transmitted to the auditor of the island for settlement, in the usual course, and payment by the treasurer upon settlement warrant. Should no two of the appraisers agree, or should the owner feel aggrieved by the appraisal made, he may decline to accept the compensation so tendered and file his petition in the supreme court within thirty days after the tender of such compensation, praying from them an adjudication of such value. It shall be the duty of the fiscal of the supreme court to represent the government in such proceedings. The supreme court may try any issue raised by the petition of the owner, and by the answer of the fiscal at such time and place as it may direct, and render judgment thereon, which judgment will be final. The court shall furnish the petitioner a certificate under its official seal, setting forth the judgment awarded, and upon presentation thereof to the auditor of the island, with the approval of the military governor thereon, he shall make settlement of the same, and upon the settlement warrant issued in due course the treasurer will make payment.

In addition to the value and damages determined by the court, interest shall be allowed the claimant in cases where no two of the appraisers agree at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the amount so adjudged from the date of expropriation until and including the

date of judgment so entered. Compensation of the petitioner's attorney, not exceeding \$50, may be included in the costs adjudged to the petitioner by the supreme court.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 64.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 27, 1900.

1. All vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade must come to at the nearest port of entry before proceeding to a port of delivery, and there make a report of entry in writing and pay all duties and port charges before such vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery. Any master of such vessel who shall violate this order shall be subject to a fine of \$500.

2. Paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 136, series of 1899, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

3. This order shall take effect on April 15, 1900.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 65.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 29, 1900.

Paragraph IV of General Orders, No. 180, series of 1899, from these headquarters, is so modified as to authorize the issue of license by the insular treasurer to keep and carry arms, to include June 15, 1901. The fee for license so issued is fixed at \$5 for the year beginning June 15, 1900, and at 42 cents per month for all months or parts of months between date of license and June 15, 1900.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 66.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 29, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health the following order is published for the information of all concerned:

1. A board of health shall be established in each municipality, to be constituted as follows: The alcalde, a municipal physician, the president of the school board, and the president of the board of charities, all of whom must be residents of the municipality in which they are to serve. Where there are more than one municipal physician, the other members shall elect one of these to be a member of the board.

2. The alcalde shall be president, the municipal physician shall be health officer of the board, and the board shall elect a secretary from its other members.

3. The board shall hold one regular meeting each month, and special meetings shall be held at any time, upon the call of the president

or by request of any two members. At special meetings only the business designated in the call shall be transacted. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. An estimate shall be placed in the municipal budget each year sufficient to cover the expenses of the board of health.

5. The municipal judge shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, furnish the board of health with a report of the vital statistics of the municipality for the month immediately preceding.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 67. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 29, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board and the superior board of health, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

I. It shall be the duty of each municipality in Porto Rico to provide in its annual budget for the payment of municipal physicians and practicantes for medical attendance upon the poor and for medicines for the same class. Money appropriated for medical attendance and for medicines shall be used for no other purpose.

II. Each municipality shall have at least one municipal physician. If the population exceeds 10,000, there shall be not less than two municipal physicians, and for every 6,000 or major fraction thereof above this number, there shall be an additional municipal physician.

III. When there are more than one municipal physician, the territory shall be divided between them as equally as possible, taking into consideration both population and accessibility of territory. Each municipal physician must reside in that part of the municipality which he serves.

IV. Remote and inaccessible barrios must be provided with resident physicians or practicantes. Whenever a barrio is not so provided it shall petition the municipal council, and if without result, then the superior board of health, stating in the petition the population of the barrio, the time required for the nearest physician to reach the central and remote portions of the barrio, and the number of poor who can not pay for medical aid. The board will, if it deems necessary, appoint a physician or practicante, who will be paid from the municipal treasury.

V. Municipal physicians and practicantes will serve under the direction of the alcades or comisarios, and must attend all calls made by the sick poor in their respective districts.

VI. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any municipality, hospital, asylum, school, or other institution in Porto Rico to employ any physician, practicante, dentist, pharmacist, or professional nurse, unless said persons are licentiates of the superior board of health of Porto Rico.

VII. Hereafter physicians, practicantes, dentists, pharmacists, and professional nurses shall be appointed to all institutions, supported in whole or in part by insular or municipal funds, only after competitive examinations. These examinations will be open only to persons who are licentiates of the superior board of health of Porto Rico.

VIII. Hereafter any physician, practicante, dentist, pharmacist, or professional nurse employed in the public service, who has served for a period of five years to the entire satisfaction of the municipality, or the authorities of a hospital, asylum, school, or other institution employing such persons, shall not be removed from his office except for immorality or inefficiency.

IX. In cases of immorality or inefficiency, charges and specifications will be prepared and the case investigated before a committee of the council, in case he is a municipal employee, or, if he is an employee of the insular government, he will be tried before a committee of the board governing the institution in which he is serving. Appeal in either case may be made to the superior board of health, whose decision will be final.

X. The persons charged with the fulfillment of this order who should fail to comply with the same after having been reminded by the proper authority of said compliance, shall be considered guilty of the offense of disobedience and shall be punished in conformity with article 261 of the penal code.

XI. The district courts created by General Orders, No. 140, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall be competent to try the offenses which may be committed in this respect, with the exceptions to be made in accordance with General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 68.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 31, 1900.

Hereafter all orders issued from these headquarters will take effect on the date they bear, and not on the date which they may subsequently be published in the Official Gazette, unless otherwise differently specified in the order.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 69.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 2, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board and the superior board of health, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. All cemeteries and all extensions of existing cemeteries hereafter constructed from public funds shall be civil in character.

II. On or before June 30, 1900, each municipality will provide within its limits at least one civil cemetery, which shall be available for the burial of all who die in the municipality. Graves or lots in such cemeteries may be sold for the interment of the remains of individuals or families, but a sufficient area must be set apart for the free and proper burial of the remains of the poor and friendless. All

interments in or disturbance of the soil of any cemetery now in use after the above-mentioned date are hereby prohibited.

Provided, however, that the alcalde of any municipality may submit evidence to show, as respects any cemetery in his municipal district, that there is a space in a designated cemetery available for burials, and that interments may be made in such space without disturbing the remains of human beings previously buried therein. This proof will be forwarded to the military governor, and if, after investigation by the superior board of health, the facts as claimed shall be established, then a special exception will be made by the military governor in the case of the cemetery in question. Applications for special exceptions must be made without delay.

III. It is hereby made the duty of every alcalde to see that the cemeteries within his jurisdiction are maintained in a decent condition; that human bodies are promptly entombed, as required by law and regulations, and that human remains, when exhumed or removed from vaults, are not left exposed to view, but are buried or otherwise promptly disposed of, as directed by the superior board of health, which board is authorized to prohibit further interments in any cemetery if in its judgment the healthfulness of the municipality would thereby be threatened.

IV. Nothing in this order is intended to prevent use for the entombment of the remains of a member of a family in a family vault now existing, or the use of properly constructed and sealed masonry niches, providing that, in the opinion of the superior board of health, such use is not detrimental to the public health.

V. Any municipality may lay out, purchase, hold, and own grave yards or cemeteries within the municipal limits, and will have and exercise police jurisdiction over the same. It may survey, plot, map, fence, ornament, and otherwise improve all public burial and cemetery grounds, and may sell or convey cemetery lots and enact and enforce rules and ordinances for the use, protection, and control of said grounds.

VI. Any church, religious, or fraternal organization, or any five or more persons may associate themselves together to form a cemetery corporation for the purpose of establishing and owning a cemetery and the burial or cremation of dead bodies. Such organization shall have such powers and privileges, and shall be subject to such duties, liabilities, and restrictions as the laws of Porto Rico may provide respecting such corporate bodies.

VII. Before any new cemetery is located or an old one enlarged a map of the same shall be filed with the superior board of health, and no such location of enlargement shall be entered upon until approval is given by the board.

VIII. No private cemetery shall be established in any municipality except with the approval of a majority of the whole number of the municipal council, as respects the location of said cemeteries.

IX. No cemeteries shall be established within the built-up portions of any city, town, or village, or where any stream of water or spring may thereby be contaminated.

X. For each cemetery a book shall be kept, in which shall be entered the name, sex, color, late residence, occupation, cause of death, and (if a minor) name of parents of all persons whose remains are buried in the cemetery. On the first day of each month an exact copy

of the last monthly additions to this record shall be transmitted to the municipal judge of the district in which the cemetery is located.

XI. Whenever a cemetery is an obstruction to the development of any city or town it may be declared a nuisance by the superior board of health, and must then be closed and discontinued as a burial place.

XII. It shall not be lawful to open any street, lane, alley, railroad, tramway, trail, or public road through any burial ground or cemetery in Porto Rico.

XIII. All organized cemetery companies may appoint watchmen, who, together with superintendents, gardeners, and agents employed within the cemetery grounds, upon taking an oath of office similar to that required of policemen, shall exercise all the powers of police officers within the cemetery and within 100 meters space outside the boundary of said grounds in the arrest of persons who are known to have violated the laws for the protection of cemeteries.

XIV. Lots may be sold in any cemetery for burial purposes or for construction of vaults or tombs, which shall be at the full disposal of the owners, for burial purposes, according to the regulations of each cemetery, so long as the cemetery exists as such. Such lots can be disposed of as other property, but may not be seized for debt; and the cemetery company shall at all times grant to the rightful owner free admission to any burial lots and free privilege to ornament and improve the same in accordance with the by-laws of the cemetery company or the municipality.

XV. In every cemetery there must be provided a suitable building where bodies can be deposited during inclement weather, awaiting burial.

XVI. It is forbidden to mutilate, disinter, or remove from the place of sepulture the remains of any human being without authority of law, or to willfully and maliciously destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other edifice placed in any cemetery or graveyard appropriated to and used for the interment of human bodies in Porto Rico, or to willfully and maliciously injure, destroy, or remove any fence, wall, or other work of protection or ornament, plant, tree, or shrub growing in such cemetery or graveyard.

Any person guilty of the violation of this paragraph shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than sixty days nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the court may direct.

XVII. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 70. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 2, 1900.

In view of the fact that the appropriation in the budget of the current fiscal year, for the payment of substitute judges and attorneys of the insular courts has already been exhausted and overdrawn,

and in order to remove misapprehension as to the proper construction and intent of paragraphs 94 to 97 of General Orders, No. 118, series of 1899, these headquarters, in connection with General Orders, No. 168, same series, and No. 46, current series, the following is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Hereafter judges and attorneys of the insular courts, absent from their duties, either by reason of sickness or on ordinary leave of absence, will be allowed one-half of their regular salary during such authorized absence and their substitutes shall receive the other half of the salary during such absence. No pay will be allowed the principal for time absent in excess of the periods authorized in General Orders, No. 168, nor for time absent without leave granted by proper authority. Substitutes who serve during the unauthorized absence of the principals shall receive the full pay of the office.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to persons now absent on sick leave.

II. Four members of the supreme court shall hereafter constitute a quorum and substitutes for such court will only be authorized when less than a quorum is present, or in cases where there is a tie vote. In such cases a new trial may be had if the court, including the substitute, shall so decide.

III. The duty to serve as substitutes for judges or attorneys who are disqualified or temporarily absent in the discharge of other official duties is obligatory upon all members of the bar of Porto Rico who are in the active practice of their profession, but no compensation will be allowed such substitutes for such temporary service.

Any lawyer who refuses, neglects, or fails to act as substitute or suplente when properly designated for this purpose, may be debarred by the supreme court from the practice of his profession for the period of three months.

It shall be the duty of the court in which a substitute refuses to serve, to make immediate report thereof to the supreme court, who will take the proper action.

IV. When any one substituting a judge absent on leave attends court, but takes no action in the matter for which he was summoned, or attends merely for the purpose of voting or signing a resolution, he shall receive no compensation for such service.

V. Presiding judges of the various courts shall transmit to the solicitor-general on the first day of each month, a list of the substitute judges and attorneys who have served in their courts in the place of those absent on leave, stating the days of the previous months during which they have attended. The solicitor-general shall see that the proper division and payment of salaries is made to the principals and their substitutes under the provisions of this order.

VI. To cover the excess of expenditures over the appropriation of \$3,000, in the present budget for the payment of substitute judges and attorneys, a special appropriation of a sum sufficient to pay the authorized compensation of substitute judges and attorneys and authorized traveling expenses of the courts, which may have accrued under existing orders and prior to the date of this order, is hereby made out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

VII. All laws, orders, and decrees, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order, are hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 72. } *San Juan, April 3, 1900.*

The provisions of General Orders, No. 195, series of 1899, these headquarters, as amended by General Orders, Nos. 32, 52, and 58, current series, these headquarters, establishing and defining the jurisdiction of police courts, are extended to the island of Culebra. The delegate in charge of that island is constituted a police court, and is authorized to appoint a secretary.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 74. } *San Juan, April 7, 1900.*

Upon the recommendation of the board of charities of Porto Rico the following order is published for the information of all concerned:

A board of charities will be appointed in each municipality to consist of three members to be selected by the alcalde, with the approval of the municipal council on account of their special fitness for organizing and supervising charitable work.

All matters respecting municipal charitable institutions, including municipal homes and asylums and hospitals wholly maintained from public funds and intended for the care of the destitute, sick, or incurables, and nomination of destitute children for admission to the insular charity schools at San Juan, and matters relating to the improvement of the state of the poor and distressed in general are committed to this board.

Municipal boards of charities will report quarterly or oftener if necessary to the board of charities of Porto Rico, San Juan.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY,
Acting Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 16. } *San Juan, April 9, 1900.*

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health, the following rules and regulations are published for the information of all concerned:

**RULES AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING BURIALS, DISINTERMENTS, AND
TRANSPORTATION OF HUMAN BODIES.**

I. A human body shall not be buried in any cemetery until the properly signed death certificate, written or printed in ink, is received by the sexton or custodian of the cemetery. Such certificates will be signed and given by the municipal judge or his representative, in conformity with the law of civil registry now in force.

II. The body of every adult must be buried at least 4 feet below the surface of the earth, and bodies of children under 7 years of age, must be buried at least 3 feet below the surface.

III. Where vaults or crypts are used, the masonry must be at least 1 foot thick, and the door must be securely sealed after each interment.

IV. In cases of quarantinable diseases, viz, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal fever, leprosy, glanders, and oriental or bubonic plague, the coffin must be buried with the body. Those dead of these diseases must be buried in a separate portion of the cemetery, or in vaults or lots owned by the deceased, his family, or friends.

V. Bodies buried in graves shall not be disinterred until five years have elapsed since death.

VI. Human remains shall not be removed from the original place of interment except between January 1 and April 1 of each year. If the removal is to another cemetery, a permit must be obtained from the superior board of health.

VII. All disinterments or transfers must be made during daylight, and superintendents of burial grounds are prohibited from allowing any dead body to be removed from, or interred in, their grounds between sunset and sunrise. All disinterred remains must be carefully boxed before they are taken from any cemetery; provided, that nothing in this order will be permitted to interfere with the mandate of a court in furtherance of the administration of justice.

VIII. The remains of deceased persons shall not be transferred from, or landed at, ports of the island without permission from the superior board of health and a certificate from the port sanitary inspector, after an inspection of the casket by the officer named.

IX. Human remains will not be entombed in any church or other building within the walls of San Juan or other city in Porto Rico without the consent of the superior board of health; nor will such remains be transferred from one municipality to another for burial without consent of both alcaldes.

X. It is strictly forbidden to transport, outside of any municipality, the bodies of persons who shall have died from smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, or other quarantinable disease, except by special permission from the superior board of health.

XI. The body of any person who has died of a quarantinable disease shall not be transported, save in a hermetically sealed, metal-lined coffin, after inspection by an agent of, or under authority of, the superior board of health.

XII. Every dead body in transit must be accompanied by the physician's certificate of death, and a certificate from the shipping undertaker that the body has been properly prepared for transportation according to the foregoing rules.

XIII. Hearses and other conveyances, after use for those dying of contagious diseases, must be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the representative of the board of health.

XIV. Any person guilty of the violation of any of the foregoing regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$500, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court may direct.

XV. The district courts, instituted by General Orders, No. 114, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases

arising under these regulations, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,}
No. 78.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 10, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health the following is published for the information of all concerned:

I. Each municipality shall have at least one competent inspector of cattle and meat, who shall be appointed by the municipal council, after competitive examination, and paid from municipal funds.

II. The municipal inspector of cattle and meat shall inspect every animal offered for human food in the district he serves, and after the animal is accepted and slaughtered he will inspect its flesh and viscera.

III. When sick animals or those suffering from sores or wounds are offered for slaughter, for human consumption, the inspector will forbid the slaughter.

IV. Meat which has not been inspected, approved, and duly tagged by the authorized inspector will not be sold for human food.

V. The flesh of animals suffering from tuberculosis, fever, actinomycosis, glanders, cancer, hydrophobia, eruptive skin diseases, measles, and cholera (in hogs) and of those which have died natural deaths, is especially unfit for human food and must be condemned.

VI. No animal over six months pregnant shall be slaughtered for food, and the number of cows shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of cattle butchered.

VII. Meat will not be condemned unless it is evidently unfit for human food, or is known to be from an animal which was sick at the time of butchering. Condemned meat must be at once destroyed.

VIII. *Penalty.*—Any person guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this order shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

IX. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS,}
No. 79.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 10, 1900.

I. Municipal judges are not comprised among the officials and employees of the civil departments of the military government referred to in General Orders, No. 204, series of 1899, these headquarters.

II. Whenever it is necessary for the municipal judge of any municipality to proceed to the capital of the corresponding judicial district, on duty in connection with the opening or closing of the books of the civil register, said judge is entitled to be reimbursed by the municipality in which he holds office, for the necessary traveling expenses of the journey, as provided in General Orders, No. 144, series of 1899, these headquarters. The municipalities through which he may pass are under no obligation to furnish transportation in any such case.

III. The municipalities shall continue to be obliged to furnish in their respective jurisdictions the means of transportation that the municipal judges may require in connection with criminal matters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 80.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 12, 1900.

On the recommendation of the superior board of health, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

NUISANCES.

I. Any object or condition which is prejudicial to public health is designated as a "nuisance." Dead animals in streets or yards, slaughterhouse offal, or other decomposing matter, an infected house, overflowing and leaky privies and water-closets, manure pits, filthy or insecure tenement houses; filthy markets, groceries, dairies, cellars, yards, alleys, or streets; defective drains, filthy stables, foul wells used by the public, open sewers in which the water stands, ponds or pools of stagnant water, are illustrations of nuisances. Soap making, bone boiling, and some other industries may be designated offensive and subject to police control, but they are not necessarily prejudicial to public health.

II. The emptying of material removed from privy vaults and cesspools into or their connection with the common sewer is a nuisance, is prejudicial to public health, and is prohibited.

III. The dumping of night soil into any river, stream, lake, or pond in Porto Rico is a nuisance, and is hereby prohibited.

IV. Any person maintaining upon his property a nuisance must promptly remove or abate the same when notified to do so by the health officer, alcalde, or other proper official.

V. Reports of nuisances should be made in writing, signed by at least three persons, to the alcalde, health officer, or other member of the local or superior board of health. The names of the signers of said report must not be given to the public, except it be so required by a court of justice in due process of law.

VI. It is the duty of the health officer, or in case this officer does not exist then it is the duty of the alcalde or other proper authority, to receive the reports of nuisances and make efforts to abate them, as the law or the rules and regulations of the local or superior board of health may direct.

VII. Whenever a complaint is made in writing to a board of health, a health officer, or alcalde of the existence of a nuisance, the matter shall forthwith be investigated by the health officer, alcalde, or other proper authority, and in case he finds that the alleged nuisance is detrimental to the public health, or the cause of any special disease or mortality, he shall notify the owner, agent, or lessee of said premises, or party presumably responsible for said nuisance, in writing, of such finding, and the board, or the alcalde in case no board exists, shall thereupon order and direct the abatement of the same forthwith. In the event of the failure of said owner, agent, or lessee of said property, or said responsible party, to abate the nuisance, then the said officer or board may proceed to abate the same, and may employ all the force necessary to do so, and shall proceed by warrant to arrest and prosecute the party failing to obey said order of abatement. All the expenses attending the abatement of a nuisance shall be charged and shall be a first lien against the property where the nuisance exists.

WATER-CLOSETS, PRIVIES, SINKS, AND CESSPOOLS.

VIII. All privy vaults or cesspools that are full, or when the contents thereof shall be within 2 feet of the surface of the ground, or shall leak into the cisterns, wells, cellars, or basements adjacent thereto, are hereby declared nuisances, prejudicial to health, and the owners, agents, or lessees of the premises to which said privies are appurtenant shall, upon notice, have the contents of said well entirely removed by a licensed cleaner of privies, who shall use such apparatus as is adopted by the superior board of health, and under rules and regulations established by same board.

IX. Hereafter privy vaults must be constructed as follows: Each building situated on an unsewered street must have a vault not less than 4 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep in the clear, lined and floored with a wall of hard brick 9 inches in thickness, laid in cement mortar, and proved to be water-tight.

X. Hereafter privy vaults shall not be situated within 2 feet of the party lines or within 20 feet of a building, when practicable, and before any privy vault shall be constructed application shall be made and a permit issued by the local board of health, or when there is no such board operative, then by the alcalde. The owner of houses must furnish each one with a privy when water-closets can not be installed.

XI. Hereafter privies must, at all times, be kept clean and free from bad odors and the contents protected from flies.

XII. No privies shall exist in any room used as a bakery, public kitchen, milk depot, grocery, market house, or other public place or public room where food is prepared or sold; neither shall any privy open into nor be ventilated into such rooms.

SEWERING.

XIII. Before a new system of sewerage is introduced into any city or town in Porto Rico, a plan of this system with drawings and specifications must be submitted to the superior board of health at San Juan. After an examination of the plan, if the board approves,

it will so report to the governor with a recommendation that a permit to construct same will be issued. Any change to a new system of sewerage by which the effluent is discharged into a new stream or other body of water can only be undertaken after the plan has been approved by the superior board of health at San Juan, as above.

XIV. No excavations or digging of soil, drainage of lowlands, grading of streets, opening of public sewers or drains in seacoast cities or towns, shall be permitted between the 1st of April and the 15th of November, without the approval of the superior board of health: *Provided*, That this is not intended to interfere with the ordinary cultivation of land in farming, the burial of the dead, the digging of wells, when necessary (and there is no water system), the digging of post holes, or the ordinary excavations necessary for building purposes, or necessary repairs to existing systems.

FILLING GROUND WITH OR REMOVAL OF FILTH.

XV. Filling, leveling, or raising the surface of any ground or a lot within any incorporated city or incorporated town or village in Porto Rico, with animal or vegetable substances, filth gathered in cleaning yards or streets, waste material from mills or factories, or the removal of the surface of any ground or lot within the said cities, towns, or villages, filled with such offensive matter or substance, in such a manner as to cause noisome or noxious gases to arise, are hereby declared nuisances, injurious to health.

STREET CLEANING.

XVI. The streets in the cities or towns of Porto Rico must be kept clean. Dirty streets are not only unhealthful, but are very unsightly, and give any city a bad reputation in the eyes of strangers. It is forbidden to throw filth, garbage, dead animals, or solid or liquid waste of any kind into the streets. These must be placed in boxes or other receptacles which will be emptied by the public scavengers. These receptacles must be kept clean by those who use them. Each owner or agent of property will be held responsible for any violation of these requirements in front of his property extending so far as the middle of the street.

XVII. Each city council or, under their direction, the local board of health, will make proper regulations for sweeping and cleaning the streets at least three times a week and for the removal of all such sweepings. Sweepings and garbage shall not be deposited in vacant lots or along streams, but at such points as the health officer or local health board shall direct.

XVIII. No dumping ground or refuse of any description shall be maintained in or close to any city, town, or settlement in this island, and it is hereby made the duty of every alcalde to promptly abate such a nuisance, and to prevent the accumulation of refuse and garbage in such quantities as will threaten the health and lives of the people. The garbage should be burned as far as possible, and this can be done if it is spread out to dry on days when the sun shines.

XIX. Any person guilty of violation of any of the provisions of this order shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of

not less than \$5 nor more than \$200, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

XX. The district courts, instituted by General Orders, No. 114, series of 1899, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 81.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 12, 1900.

I. The tax imposed by Paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 178, series of 1899, these headquarters, affected only surety companies, and took effect on December 1, 1899. The said tax will be collected accordingly, in cases where this has not already been done.

II. The tax imposed upon fire, life, and marine insurance companies under General Orders, No. 178, series of 1899, these headquarters, as amended by General Orders, No. 226, same series, and General Orders, No. 22, series of 1900, these headquarters, took effect on March 1, 1900, and will be collected accordingly, in cases where this has not already been done.

III. The taxes placed upon insurance companies, policies, and premiums, as such, previous to the imposition of the tax referred to in Paragraph II of this order, are hereby abolished, to take effect from and after February 28, 1900, and any such taxes accruing since February 28, 1900, that have been or may be collected, shall be refunded to the parties entitled thereto; provided, that no such refundment shall be made so long as the parties in question remain still indebted to the insular treasury for any tax referred to in Paragraphs I or II of this order, but that the amounts paid in shall be, instead, applied as a credit toward the payment of the said taxes.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 84.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 18, 1900.

In pursuance with the recommendations of the advisory board on insular policy and affairs, the judicial board, and the civil secretary, the following is published to the end that the assets and liabilities of the former provincial deputation be disposed of and its affairs formally settled:

Whereas by General Orders, No. 17, series of 1898, these headquarters, the body known as the "diputación provincial," of Porto Rico, was discontinued and abolished, and the responsibilities theretofore devolving upon said body as well as the duties and public trusts performed by it, were distributed and assigned to different departments under the United States military government of Porto Rico, and in the execution and performance of the same the said military govern-

ment has expended from the insular treasury large sums of money for public purposes inuring to the benefit of the people of Porto Rico;

And whereas by said General Orders, Mr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, then secretary of finance, was made the liquidator of the said "diputación provincial," and has rendered to the military governor a statement of his accounts as such from March 24, 1899, to March 24, 1900;

And whereas it is desired that all outstanding claims against the said "diputación provincial" shall be presented and disposed of as speedily as possible, and the debts due to said body shall be collected as promptly as existing conditions will permit;

It is hereby ordered:

I. That Mr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, the present liquidator of the said "diputación provincial," shall turn over to the treasurer of Porto Rico a complete list or schedule of all the buildings, and grounds, and personal property of every kind, including moneys and securities, pertaining to said "diputación," and all accounts, vouchers, papers, and deeds or muniments of title relating thereto, and shall deposit with the treasurer all moneys and securities now in his hands as such liquidator.

II. In consideration of the responsibilities, duties, and trusts pertaining to the late "diputación provincial," which have been assumed and discharged by the United States military government of Porto Rico, all of the buildings and grounds constituting the real property formerly held by said "diputación" and now held and controlled by the United States military government of Porto Rico, shall be held by the said military government and by its successor in perpetuity for the use and benefit of the people of Porto Rico, as public insular property, free and discharged from all claims which may be set up in behalf of the said "diputación provincial," or the liquidator thereof. The personal property formerly belonging to the said "diputación" is hereby transferred to, and shall remain in the custody and control of the respective bureaus and departments to which the property has been assigned, for public use only.

III. A commission is hereby constituted, to be composed of Messrs. Rafael Nieto Abeille, J. H. Hollander, and J. R. Garrison, to receive, hear, and decide upon all claims against the said late "diputación provincial," or arising out of contracts with that body, which may be presented to the said commission within the period of six months from the date of this order. All claims not presented within said time shall thereafter be forever barred. The commission shall, within ten days after the promulgation of this order, give notice by standing advertisement in the Official Gazette for not less than three months, and also by such other legal publication as they may deem advisable, of the manner and form in which such claims shall be prepared, and the officer to whom, and the place where, they shall be presented.

The members of this commission will perform the duties hereby devolved upon them without other compensation than is now, or may hereafter be, allowed by law to them, respectively.*

IV. The commission shall consider claims in the order in which they are filed, and their decision on each claim shall be in the form of a certificate setting forth the name and address of the claimant, the

*Amended by General Orders, No. 97, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, April 30, 1900.

nature and character of the claim, and the amount allowed and awarded thereon, which certificate shall be transmitted to the military governor, or his successor, for approval. The certificate shall be signed by each member of the commission in case the decision of the commission is unanimous; and if, in any case the decision be not unanimous, each member shall separately state his opinion: *Provided*, That in case of the removal or disability of one member of the commission, the other two members shall proceed with the work assigned to the commission until the vacancy shall have been filled.

V. Every award of the commission, evidenced by a certificate signed by the members thereof, if approved by the governor, shall be referred to the auditor of the island for settlement and payment by the treasurer to the claimant, out of any insular revenues not otherwise appropriated, which are hereby made applicable to the payment of such claims, in consideration of the transfer of the real and personal property formerly belonging to the said "diputación provincial," to the United States military government of Porto Rico, and its successor, as insular public property, for the use and benefit of the people of Porto Rico.

VI. In case any award of the commission shall be disapproved by the governor, or where the decision of the commission is not unanimous, or where the claimant declines to accept the award of the commission, the certificate of the commission, together with the claim and the evidence in support thereof, and all papers pertaining thereto, will be transmitted by the governor to the district court of San Juan, with such statement as the governor shall desire to submit in the premises; and thereupon the said court at the request of either party shall proceed to consider and determine the claim under the proceeding now in force, called "contencioso-administrativo," and render such decision thereon in the nature of a judgment; and where such judgment is in favor of the claimant and final, an attested transcript thereof shall be transmitted to the auditor, through the governor, for settlement and payment by the treasurer in the manner aforesaid.

VII. All accounts and vouchers of the said liquidator of the "diputación provincial" shall be at once submitted to the said commission for appropriate action thereon, and for approval by the commission if found satisfactory. After action by the commission, such accounts and vouchers shall be transmitted to the auditor of the island for settlement. The auditor, in his settlement of said accounts, shall take up the amount which has been advanced from the insular treasury to pay the proportion due by the "diputación provincial" on the contracts of Roque Paniagua and José Nieto, which were continued in force under the United States military governor of Porto Rico, and also allow credit for the said proportion paid from the insular treasury to said Paniagua and Nieto, amounting to \$10,912.03.

VIII. The treasurer of Porto Rico shall collect and receive all debts and moneys due to the late "diputación provincial," depositing the same in the insular treasury, in the names of the parties or municipalities making payments, and issuing duplicate receipts therefor in the usual form.

The debts due by municipalities to the late "diputación provincial" shall be collected in installments, the time and the amount of such payments by installments to be fixed by the governor, upon the recommendation of the commission.

IX. The proceeds of taxes on matches and liquors collected under the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Orders, No. 176, series of 1899, these headquarters, and which, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of said order, are to be distributed quarterly among the municipalities of the island in proportion to their population, shall not be paid to those municipalities which are indebted to the late "diputación provincial," but shall be applied in payment of such indebtedness until the same shall be extinguished.

X. The commission constituted by paragraph 3 of this order shall be authorized to employ such clerical force and incur such expenditures as may be necessary to the proper execution of the duties devolving upon it, the amount thereof not to exceed \$150 for the remainder of the present fiscal year, to be paid by the treasurer as special disbursing officer, upon estimates to be submitted with his requisitions.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 85.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 24, 1900.

Hereafter consumption taxes on every kind or nature will be discontinued on the following articles:

Petroleum; charcoal; fire wood; fresh beef; veal; fresh pork or mutton; all domestic fowls and eggs; fresh fruits, native or imported; fresh and green vegetables, native or imported; flour and cornmeal, and bread baked from same; rice and beans of all kinds; salt pork, ham, and bacon; fresh fish; codfish and herring; soup paste; dried beef; sugar, molasses, and coffee.

Landing charges on said articles by municipal authority at ports of entry, whether same are in bulk or packages, are forbidden, as well as any tax on any of the articles named in transit from one municipal district for sale or consumption in another municipality.

This order does not require the discontinuance of consumption taxes on alcoholic liquors, cigars, and cigarettes produced in this island in case said taxes are now properly levied and collected in pursuance with the law. Existing general orders forbid consumption taxes on certain articles of prime necessity to the poor, but other necessities are still being taxed. It is proposed by this order to remove taxes on the articles named as indicated above.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 86.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 25, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the following is hereby ordered:

I. Paragraph XXXII of General Orders, No. 160, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall be understood as amplified in the following manner:

When, in consequence of death, resignation, or any other cause, the office of municipal judge, or that of substitute municipal judge, shall become vacant, the

judicial board shall notify the alcalde of the vacancy, and at the first meeting of the council after the receipt of the notification a new appointment shall be made in which only the mayor and a majority of the respective town council shall take part. The person elected as municipal judge, or as substitute for the same office, must have the qualifications prescribed in Paragraph IV of this order. (No. 160, series of 1899, these headquarters.)

II. The reasons for which municipal judges and their substitutes may resign their offices shall be the following:

1. A sickness which would probably disable them for the discharge of their duties during a period of more than six months.

2. A bona fide change of residence to another municipality, which must be duly supported by evidence.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 87. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 25, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health, paragraphs 10, 11, and 12 of General Orders, No. 151, series of 1899, headquarters department of Porto Rico, are hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

10. Paragraph 8 of article 11 of the Spanish tariff law in force immediately prior to the American occupation of Porto Rico prohibited the importation of "pharmaceutical preparations or secret remedies of unknown composition, or the formulas of which have not been published." (Aranceles de Aduanas, disposición undecima, art. 8.) With a view to carrying out the provisions of this former law, it is hereby ordered that on and after July 1, 1900, all proprietary, patent, or secret remedies sold in Porto Rico shall bear upon the bottle, box, or package, a number which shall correspond with the number on a duly attested formula, stating the constituents of the medicine or remedy, which formula must be deposited in the archives of the superior board of health of Porto Rico. A fee of \$25 will be paid to the superior board of health of Porto Rico for the registration of each formula deposited under the provisions of this paragraph; which money, after deducting the necessary expenses of registration, will be turned into the treasury and applied toward the support of the laboratory of the superior board of health.

11. No pharmacist, not a legally qualified physician, shall prescribe for the sick. Every bottle, box, or package containing any medicine or drug, must, when dispensed, be labeled with the name of the same, or if dispensed on prescription, with the number of the prescription and the name of the physician who wrote it, as well as that of the pharmacist who compounded it. Pharmacists will file all prescriptions dispensed by them, and must not sell arsenic, strychnine, or their compounds, or other drugs commonly known as deadly poisons, except upon the prescriptions of legally qualified physicians. Before such sale is made, the name of the drug and its quality, the name of the physician prescribing it, and also the name of the purchaser shall be entered in a book especially kept for the purpose. The purchaser shall sign his name in the book below the entry made by the druggist. Every bottle, box, or package containing a dangerous drug shall be

distinctly labeled "Poison," and the purchaser shall also be warned of the nature of the article.

12. Violations of any of the provisions of this order, or of any remaining provisions of General Orders, No. 151, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR }
No. 19. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 25, 1900.

All officers who receive and collect revenues and fees under The United States Military Government of Porto Rico, and all officers who disburse insular revenues, are hereby instructed to render their accounts for the current month promptly at the termination of the month, or as soon thereafter as possible, and to close the same by depositing with the treasurer of Porto Rico the balances remaining on hand on their accounts of disbursements, after payment of all authorized expenses for salaries and materials accruing prior to May 1, 1900, and all balances due on their accounts of revenues and fees.

This direction is necessary in view of the change of government in Porto Rico, which will shortly take place.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 89. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 27, 1900.

The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction over cases arising under paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 124, series of 1899, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 90. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 28, 1900.

In order that the work on roads may not be retarded by the condemnation proceedings outlined in General Orders, No. 56, current series, headquarters Department of Porto Rico, the board of public works and the engineer officer of the department are authorized, in

emergency and at their discretion, to depart from the provisions of the above-mentioned order to the extent of making the necessary use of land for road purposes prior to the completion of the steps required in condemnation proceedings under the order above mentioned.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 91.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 23, 1900.

The Postmaster-General having decided that insular officials under the civil government of Porto Rico will not be entitled to the franking privilege from and after May 1, 1900, it is hereby ordered:

1. That the treasurer of Porto Rico, as special disbursing agent, shall purchase postage stamps and issue the same to the heads of the several departments, bureaus, and offices of the civil government, upon monthly requisitions and estimates from the respective heads of such departments, bureaus, and offices, for such amounts and denominations as shall be needed, taking duplicate receipts therefor.

2. The heads of the several departments, bureaus, and offices shall keep accurate accounts of the stamps used for official correspondence during each month, showing the quantity, denomination, and value of postage stamps received, the amounts used for official correspondence during the month, and the quantity, denomination, and value of stamps on hand at the close of each month. Such accounts shall be made in duplicate, and one copy, duly certified by the head of the respective department, bureau, or office, shall be transmitted to the treasurer with each requisition for postage stamps from such department, bureau, or office, after the first requisition made under this order.

3. To enable the treasurer, as special disbursing officer, to purchase such postage stamps as may be required for issue under this order from May 1 to June 30, 1900, a special appropriation of \$1,500, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized.

4. The treasurer will charge, in a separate monthly account, as special disbursing officer, the amounts paid by him for purchase of stamps, filing therewith the receipts of the postmaster as his vouchers for moneys paid for stamps, and also a statement showing the total quantity, denomination, and value of the stamps purchased and the quantity issued to the several departments, bureaus, and offices, with an abstract of the stamps so issued and the receipts therefor, and a statement of the quantity, denomination, and value of postage stamps on hand at the close of each month.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 92.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 23, 1900.

In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the provisions of General Orders, No. 18, series of 1899, these headquar-

ters, dated February 12, 1889, and General Orders, No. 10, current series, these headquarters, dated January 19, 1900, are reextended for six months from July 19, 1900; subject to any reduction or other action in regard thereto on the part of the legislature of Porto Rico when organized.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 93.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 28, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the following order is published:

I. The legal substitution referred to in article 6 of the notarial law and article 115 of the regulations may devolve upon a person who possesses the title of notary or lawyer and has the qualifications required to hold the office of notary.

II. The appointment of a notary as a substitute shall be made by the incumbent to be substituted by him, subject to the approval of the presiding judge of the supreme court.

III. Before assuming his duties, the substitute notary shall take the same oath as the incumbent and shall give another bond equal in amount to that of the substituted notary.

IV. The fees charged by substitute notaries shall be the same as those assigned to incumbents in the present tariff, but the application thereof shall be the object of an agreement between the principal and his substitute; it being understood that in no case shall parties executing any public instrument be required to pay extra fees by reason of such substitution.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 94.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 29, 1900.

I. The treasurer of Porto Rico shall in addition to his other duties examine into the affairs of any insurance, surety, or building and loan company doing business or applying to do business in Porto Rico; and the officers or agents of any such insurance, surety, or building and loan company shall at their own expense, whenever required by said treasurer, cause their books to be open for inspection, and shall otherwise facilitate such examination, as may be required of them. The said treasurer shall have power to examine under oath the officers or agents of any such company relative to the business of, and securities possessed by, such company, and to administer to such officers or agents an oath in the following form:

"You swear that the information you shall give in regard to (here state the name of the company whose affairs are to be examined into) shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

Whenever the treasurer of the island shall deem it for the interest of the public to do so, he may publish the result of such examination in the Official Gazette and in such other newspapers of the island as he may deem advisable. The treasurer is authorized to make the necessary expenditures for such clerical help and material as may be required.

II. No company or association, whether organized under the laws of Porto Rico or under the laws of any other State or country, shall directly or indirectly take risks or otherwise transact any surety, insurance, or building and loan business in Porto Rico until such company or association shall have satisfied the treasurer as to its sound financial standing, shall have deposited with the treasurer such securities as the latter may require for the protection of the company's patrons, and shall have received from the treasurer a formal certificate authorizing it to transact such business.

III. No surety, insurance, or building and loan company, not incorporated under the laws of Porto Rico, shall directly or indirectly take risks or transact business in Porto Rico until it shall first have filed in the office of the treasurer an agreement under the seal of the company, signed by the secretary and treasurer thereof, agreeing on the part of the company that service of process in any civil action against the company accruing in Porto Rico may be made upon any agent of such company in Porto Rico, and authorizing such agent for and in behalf of such company to admit such service of process on him, and agreeing that such service of process upon any agent shall be valid and binding upon the company as if it were served upon the president or other proper official, and agreeing also to deposit with the treasurer of the island in case of a contest with the holder of any bond, policy, or certificate of any surety, insurance, or building and loan company over any claim for loss or damage arising under said bond, policy, or certificate an amount in current funds or marketable securities sufficient to cover such liability in full, to be held until and subject to the termination of the controversy; and the treasurer of the island is hereby required to make a demand upon the company for such deposit when notified by a policy holder of the institution of any suit for loss or damage growing out of any such contract or obligation as aforesaid. This agreement shall continue in force as long as any liability remains outstanding against the company in Porto Rico.

Service upon any such agent shall be deemed sufficient service upon the company. Whenever lawful process against a surety, insurance, or building and loan company shall be served upon any such company through its agent, such agent shall forthwith forward a copy of the process served on him by mail, post paid, and directed to the secretary of the company.

IV. Upon application by any surety, insurance, or building and loan company for a certificate of authority to transact business in Porto Rico, the following information will be submitted for the consideration of the treasurer:

1. The name and locality of the company.
2. The amount of its capital stock, and the amount paid up.
3. The amount of its accumulations.
4. The assets of the company, including:

(a) The amount of cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

(b) The real estate unencumbered.

(c) The amount invested in mortgages.

(d) The amount invested in public securities.

(e) The amount invested in the stock of incorporated companies, stating what companies.

(f) The amount invested in other securities, particularizing each item of investment.

5. The amount of existing bonds upon which such company is surety, stating what proportion thereof is secured by the deposit with such company of collateral security.

6. The amount of premium.

7. The amount of liabilities, specifying therein the amount of outstanding claims, adjusted or unadjusted, due or not due.

8. The act of incorporation of such company.

This statement and evidence will be renewed annually in the month of June by all companies doing business in Porto Rico; and if, upon examination thereof, the treasurer be satisfied that the securities and investments remain secure, he shall, upon payment by the company of the proper fee, issue a renewal of the certificate of authority.

V. The treasurer of Porto Rico may from time to time require any surety, insurance, or building and loan company doing business in Porto Rico to deposit with him additional securities approved by him, in such amount as he may deem proper, as a guaranty of good faith on the part of the company, and for the better protection of the insular treasury and of the public.

VI. For each original certificate issued under the provisions of this order there shall be paid into the treasury of Porto Rico the sum of \$50 and for each renewal of such certificate the sum of \$25.

VII. From and after the date when this order shall take effect special taxes will be, and are hereby, imposed as follows:

For each bond or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability, and each bond, undertaking, or recognizance conditioned for the performance of the duties of any office or position, issued or executed or renewed by any surety company under the provisions of this order, on the amount of premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof. For each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall hereafter be made upon any life or lives, for each \$100 or fractional part thereof, 8 cents on the amount insured. For each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or on inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril, upon the amount of the premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof. These taxes shall be paid by means of revenue stamps, of proper denominations, to be affixed as may be directed by the treasurer of Porto Rico. The treasurer shall prepare the necessary revenue stamps of proper denominations for the uses contemplated in this order, and will have custody of the plates or dies for printing such stamps, requiring from the printer a bond of sufficient amount

to insure their safe-keeping and delivery. These stamps will be distributed and accounted for in the same manner as the revenue stamps already in use or otherwise in accordance with regulations to be approved by the governor of Porto Rico.

VIII. Whenever any surety, insurance, or building and loan company doing business in Porto Rico, upon a reasonable request of the treasurer of Porto Rico, shall refuse to comply with any of the foregoing provisions, or whenever the treasurer shall be of the opinion that the assets of such company are insufficient under these provisions to justify the continuance in business of any such company, or that its condition is unsound, said treasurer shall forthwith revoke the certificate of authority granted on behalf of such company, and shall cause a notification thereof to be published in the Official Gazette and in such other newspapers of the island as he may deem advisable; and such company, its officers and agents, are, after such notice, required to discontinue the transaction of new business or the renewal of any bond, policy, certificate, or similar obligation previously issued.

IX. Whenever it shall appear that any surety, insurance, or building and loan company, its officers or agents, have violated any of the provisions regulating such companies, their officers or agents, the treasurer shall forthwith report the facts, with such statements and remarks as he may deem expedient, to the prosecuting attorney of the proper court, who shall at once prosecute the company, officer, or agent so violating the law; and upon conviction thereof such company, its officers or agents, shall forfeit to the people of Porto Rico the sum of \$400 for each such violation. Such sum, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of Porto Rico.

X. The foregoing provisions will, in so far as they are applicable, apply to surety and fidelity companies, fire, life, marine, and all other insurance companies, and to building and loan companies, doing business in Porto Rico.

The treasurer of Porto Rico shall make the necessary regulations for carrying this order into effect, and shall take such steps as may be necessary by publication of proper notices in the Official Gazette, and otherwise, as may be deemed advisable, to inform all companies, their legal agents and representatives, so concerned.

XI. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, series of 1899, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in all litigated questions arising under the provisions of this order, except in cases in which the jurisdiction may lie with the United States provisional court instituted by General Orders, No. 88, series of 1899, these headquarters, or with such United States court as may succeed said United States provisional court.

XII. This order shall take effect April 30, 1900, on which date General Orders, No. 178, series of 1899, these headquarters; Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 226, series of 1899, these headquarters; General Orders, No. 22, current series, these headquarters; and all other laws, orders, or decrees in conflict with the foregoing provisions shall stand repealed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 97. }

HDQRS., DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 30, 1900.

Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 84, current series, these headquarters, is hereby modified so as to change the period of ten days within which the commission therein constituted shall give public notice of its organization and duties, to fifteen days.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 99. }

HDQRS., DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 30, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board and for the purpose of facilitating the dispatch of the business of the registers of property the following is hereby ordered:

I. When the registrar refuses to make an inscription, notation, cancellation, or suspension, he shall clearly and precisely state at the foot of the document the legal motives of his refusal, and shall so notify the party concerned, who shall sign said notification. If the latter should fail to take the document back within the second day the registrar shall transmit the same by the next mail to the supreme court of justice, which within ten days shall decide whether it approves or revokes the refusal of the registrar, and on the following day the document shall be returned by mail to the registrar in order that he may comply with the resolution adopted.

During the said ten days the registrar, the interested party, or his lawyer, shall state to the court in writing the arguments pertinent with regard to their rights.

If the court shall reject the opinion of the registrar it shall impose upon him the costs, which shall comprise the fees of the lawyer—if he shall have attended the court—the postage, and the expenses which the party concerned may have incurred in order to prove his claim; and the registrar shall then make the inscription upon the payment of the fees now prescribed by law. If the refusal of the registrar is confirmed no costs shall be imposed.

II. The registrars shall not suspend the inscription of any deed on account of defects that can be corrected. They shall state in the inscription the defects of the deed, and any time the documents necessary to correct the same may be presented the correction shall be stated in a note on the margin of the document.

III. The questions with regard to preference of rights that are inscribed in the register shall be decided by a civil trial.

IV. All the orders at present in force which are in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby repealed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS., DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 100. } *San Juan, April 30, 1900.*

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the following is hereby ordered:

I. The courts of justice shall communicate directly with each other, without the subordination of inferior to superior courts, established by article 287 of the law of civil procedure.

II. The courts of justice may also communicate directly with any register of property, or any other office, for the execution of the judicial orders they may issue.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS., DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 101. } *San Juan, April 30, 1900.*

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The insular board of education will hereafter be a purely advisory body, created for the following purposes:

1. For considering ways and means for increasing the educational facilities of the island by opening an increased number of rural schools, normal schools, colleges, and the establishment of a university of Porto Rico.

2. For devising measures to secure the establishment of a college of agriculture, an agricultural station, and the diffusion of a knowledge of scientific agriculture by means of instruction in all the rural schools of the island.

3. For concerting measures that may bring about the building of school houses in all of the cities, towns and rural districts.

4. To consider and to make recommendations to the commissioner of education upon all matters which will naturally pertain to the developing of the school system of Porto Rico, which shall finally be an equal of the best systems found in the States.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
No. 102. } *San Juan, April 30, 1900.*

I. In order to facilitate the transfer of the civil duties of the military government of Porto Rico to the duly constituted authorities of the civil government, and upon the recommendation of the governor-elect, the following-named executive departments are established: A department of state, a department of justice (as it now exists), a treasury department, a department of audit, an interior department, and a department of education.

II. The chief executive officers for these departments, respectively, are designated by titles as follows: For the department of state, a secretary; for the department of justice, an attorney-general; for the

treasury department, a treasurer; for the department of audit, an auditor; for the interior department, a commissioner of the interior; for the department of education, a commissioner of education.

III. The following temporary appointments are hereby announced, to take effect this date, the officers to receive the salaries set opposite their names, respectively: Acting secretary, N. B. K. Pettingill, \$4,000; acting attorney-general, A. F. Odlin, \$4,000; acting treasurer, J. H. Hollander, \$5,000; acting auditor, J. R. Garrison, \$4,000; acting commissioner of the interior, Cayetano Coll y Toste, \$4,000; acting commissioner of education, George G. Groff, \$3,000.

IV. The business of the several executive and administrative officers, bureaus, and boards, as now distributed, is assigned as follows:

(a) So much of the duties, responsibilities, and records now assigned to the civil secretary as relate to diplomatic and consular affairs, concessions and franchises, and municipal affairs (excepting financial matters) are transferred to the department of state.

Financial affairs of municipalities and permits for carrying firearms, with records connected therewith, are assigned to the treasury department.

Patents, trade-marks, and labels, and records pertaining thereto, are assigned to the interior department.

The archives of the insular government now in the custody of the civil secretary, of date anterior to the American occupation, are assigned to the department of the interior.

The employees of the office proper of the civil secretary will be distributed and assigned as may hereafter be ordered by the governor of Porto Rico.

The duties, responsibilities, records, and employees of the bureau of internal revenue, except such as relate to public lands and forests, are assigned to the treasury department, while the records relating to public lands and forests are assigned to the interior department.

The duties, responsibilities, records, and employees of the bureau of agriculture are assigned to the interior department.

The office of civil secretary and the advisory board on insular affairs are hereby discontinued.

(b) The duties, responsibilities, records, and employees of the office of the solicitor-general and the judicial board are transferred to the department of justice, the office of solicitor-general is hereby discontinued, and the present incumbent of the office of solicitor-general will resume his duties as an associate justice of the supreme court.

The judicial board is hereby discontinued.

A judicial advisory board is hereby appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting upon questions affecting the judicial matters that may be referred to the board by the attorney-general:

The following gentlemen, having consented to serve, will compose this board: Rafael Nieto Abeille, Juan Hernandez Lopez, Manuel F. Rossy, Herminio Diaz.

The attorney-general will see that the board is supplied with necessary office, furniture, stationery, and clerical assistance.

(c) The board of prison control will hereafter be attached to the department of justice, and will report to the attorney-general. The duties of the board will continue as heretofore, Mr. Geo. W. Hale is hereby appointed member, secretary, and disbursing officer, with salary of \$1,200 per annum.

(d) The treasury department and department of audit will have charge of all the duties and responsibilities that now devolve upon the treasurer and auditor, respectively, and of such additional duties as are hereby assigned to those departments.

(e) The duties, responsibilities, records, and employees of the board of public works, with duties as now, are transferred to the department of the interior, and Mr. Adam Stierle is hereby appointed president of the board, in place of Capt. W. V. Judson, U. S. Army. The duties, responsibilities, and records of the inspector of lights and buoys are transferred to the board of public works under the interior department.

Mr. Lowell D. Hosmer is hereby appointed disbursing officer of the board with a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

(f) The duties, responsibilities, records, and employees of the superior board of health, with duties as now, are transferred to the department of the interior. The board as reconstituted will consist of the following persons: The commissioner of the interior, the commissioner of education, Dr. Ricardo M. Hernandez, Dr. Fidel Guillermet, Dr. Wm. Fawcett Smith (secretary and treasurer).

The salary of the secretary and treasurer is fixed at \$1,800 per annum.

(g) So much of the duties, responsibilities, records, and employees of the board of charities as do not concern the disbursement of funds which have been allotted by the president for relief purposes, and the distribution of relief supplies procured from said funds, and from private funds donated for relief purposes, and necessary services connected therewith are transferred to the department of the interior; and the remaining duties of the board of charities, together with appropriate records, are transferred and assigned to Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, surgeon, U. S. Army, chief surgeon of the Department of Porto Rico; and Maj. Peter R. Egan, surgeon, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed disbursing officer of funds which are referred to in this subparagraph.

The board as reconstituted will consist of the following persons: Mr. Francis Dumaresque, the assistant superintendent of education, Rev. J. de J. Nin, Mr. Andreas Crosas, Dr. José Marxuach Echevaria, Mr. B. H. Osterhoudt (secretary and treasurer).

The salary of the secretary and treasurer is fixed at \$1,500 per annum.

(h) The duties, responsibilities, records, and employees of the board of education are transferred and assigned to the department of education. The board will act in an advisory capacity to the commissioner of education.

Dr. Geo. G. Groff is hereby relieved as president of the board.

Mr. F. F. Bernard is hereby appointed disbursing officer of the board of education, with salary of \$1,500 per annum.

(i) The chief of insular police will report directly to the governor. Mr. Frank Techter, chief of insular police, is appointed disbursing officer, without additional compensation.

(j) All officers appointed under the provisions of this order will, before entering upon their duties, take oath to faithfully discharge the same.

V. The budget of the military government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1899-1900, as published, and the amendments of the same

heretofore authorized, together with such further amendments as may be necessary to meet the provisions of this order, will continue to be in force for the remainder of the present fiscal year, or until the budget may be changed in pursuance of law.

VI. All officers of the army on the active list, who on this date may be holding civil offices in the military government of Porto Rico, are hereby relieved from such duties, and all such officers, except collectors of customs, will at once transfer to their successors who are designated in this order or who may be designated by proper authority, all duties and responsibilities entrusted to them or in their charge.

The chief collector of customs will transfer his duties as such, together with all records of his office, to Mr. Geo. W. Whitehead, special agent of the treasury department, or to the person he may designate.

All army officers who on this date are exercising the functions of collectors of customs will at once transfer to the deputy collectors at the respective ports, or to such other persons as Mr. Whitehead may designate, all duties, responsibilities, books, and records pertaining to their respective offices, and the said deputy collectors, or other persons designated as herein provided, are hereby vested with all the power, responsibility, and authority of collectors of customs, with salaries as now fixed by law for such deputies.

Except as relates to the transfer of such duties, it is forbidden for any of the army officers referred to to perform any further civil duties in connection with the government of Porto Rico. They are hereby placed on special duty at their respective stations, reporting directly to these headquarters, for the purpose of closing their accounts and of assisting their successors, unofficially, and advising them, upon invitation, in respect to their new duties.

The provisions of this paragraph do not relate to the acting assistant surgeons.

VII. The United States provisional court having been abolished by the act of Congress which provided for the civil government of Porto Rico, the services of all the officers and employees of said court are hereby dispensed with, except those of the marshal and one deputy, whose salaries as such shall cease, but whose future compensation will be fixed by the governor.

The records of the court will, until further orders, remain in the custody of Capt. Robert Alexander, Eleventh Infantry, the present clerk of the court.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 103.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 30, 1900.

In the matter of the granting of franchises and concessions within the island of Porto Rico the following procedures are announced to all concerned:

I. PROCEDURE IN THE MATTER OF FRANCHISES AND CONCESSIONS THAT ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

ART. 1. Petitions for franchises or concessions that are of general interest to the island of Porto Rico or to two or more municipalities

thereof, whether in respect to the service to be rendered or the property to be made use of, shall be submitted to the military governor. The latter shall, if he deem the matter worthy of attention, advertise for competing projects, in accordance with existing laws and regulations, so far as the same are applicable, and shall select the best project, which, with such modifications and conditions as the military governor may adopt, shall serve as the basis of an auction as hereinafter provided.

ART. 2. All original petitions shall be accompanied by a deposit, equivalent to 5 per cent of the estimated cost of the works proposed for execution, but \$100,000 shall be the maximum deposit required.

ART. 3. The advertisement mentioned in article 1, shall be for the period of at least three months, and in the United States as well as in Porto Rico, if the project involve an expenditure of more than \$50,000 and the advertisement shall in all cases make mention of the auction that is to follow the selection of the approved project. All advertisements shall be inserted in the Official Gazette, as well as in other selected publications.

ART. 4. Prior to the auction, the value of the approved project shall be appraised by the military governor, and such appraisal shall be based upon the time, labor and materials fairly spent in its preparation.

ART. 5. A project having been thus obtained to serve as the basis of an auction, the latter shall be advertised for at least thirty days.

ART. 6. The bids at the auction shall be sealed, and each shall be accompanied by a certified check on a reliable bank equal to 7 per cent of the estimated cost of executing the approved project, but the maximum deposit required in this case shall be \$100,000. Unless the original petitioner shall file a bid at the auction, his original deposit mentioned in article 2 shall be forfeited to the island of Porto Rico. But the deposit accompanying the bid of the original petitioner at the auction shall be reduced by the amount of his original deposit.

ART. 7. All bids shall be publicly opened in the office of the commissioner of the interior.

ART. 8. The owner of the approved project shall be the successful bidder at the auction if he shall indicate in writing to the military governor within forty-eight hours after the opening of the bids at the auction that he will accept the most advantageous terms proposed. Except as to his preference to be shown the owner of the approved project, the responsible party submitting the most advantageous terms to the public shall be selected by the military governor as the successful bidder. An announcement of the final concession shall be published in the Official Gazette.

ART. 9. The successful bidder shall within thirty days after his selection by the military governor, file bond with good and approved security in the amount equal to 10 per cent of the established cost of executing the project, that he will execute the work in accordance with said project. To the unsuccessful bidders immediately and to the successful bidder upon the approval of his bond, except as hereinafter provided, shall be returned all guarantee deposits. If the successful bidder shall fail to enter into bond as herein described his deposit mentioned in article 6 shall be forfeited to the island of Porto Rico.

ART. 10. The successful bidder at the auction, if other than the owner of the approved project, shall at once reimburse the latter to the extent of the appraised value of his project as provided in article 4, and this payment shall be charged against the guarantee deposit of the successful bidder.

ART. 11. In case the franchise or concession under consideration concern especially the interests of one or more municipalities, the military governor shall, before approving of the project, ascertain the views of such municipality or municipalities.

ART. 12. Nothing in the above shall prevent the military governor from modifying the details of a franchise or concession already held on due application made by the owner, provided that if such modification shall tend to increase the profits of the concessionaire, a commission shall be appointed as herein provided to assess such prospective increase of profits, and to determine what proportion of same shall inure to the public, and in what way such public advantage shall be conferred by the concessionaire.

The commission above described shall consist of one person chosen by the concessionaire and one chosen by the military governor, and if these two can not agree of a third selected by the mutual agreement between the original commissioners, and the decision of the commission if approved by the military governor shall be final.

ART. 13. It shall be lawful, through the hire of experts, to secure a project to serve as a basis of an auction, but in such case the auction shall be advertised for a period of ninety days, in the United States as well as in Porto Rico.

II.—PROCEDURE IN THE MATTER OF FRANCHISES AND CONCESSIONS THAT ARE PRIMARILY OF MUNICIPAL INTEREST.

ART. 1. Petitions for franchises or concessions that most concern an individual municipality, whether in respect to the service to be rendered or the property to be made use of, shall be submitted to the appropriate municipal council. The latter shall, if it deem the matter worthy of attention, advertise for competing projects, in accordance with existing law and regulations, so far as same are applicable, and shall select the best project which, with appropriate records, and after modification, or the attachment of conditions, if desired by the municipal council, shall be sent to the military governor for his action.

ART. 2. All original petitions shall be accompanied by a deposit equivalent to 5 per cent of the estimated cost of the works proposed for execution, but \$100,000 shall be the maximum deposit required.

ART. 3. The advertisement mentioned in article 1 shall be for a period of at least three months, and in the United States as well as in Porto Rico, if the project involve an expenditure of more than \$50,000, and the advertisement shall in all cases make mention of auction that is to follow the approval of the selected plan. All advertisements shall be inserted in the Official Gazette, as well as in other selected publications.

ART. 4. The municipal council shall be informed of the action of the military governor. If the latter shall approve the action of the

council and the project, with or without modifications or conditions, the same, as approved, shall be advertised at least for thirty days at auction.

ART. 5. Prior to the auction the value of the approved project shall be appraised by the municipal council, and such appraisal shall be based upon the time, labor, and materials fairly spent in its preparation.

ART. 6. The bids at the auction shall be sealed, and each shall be accompanied by a certified check on a reliable bank equal to 7 per cent of the estimated cost of executing the approved project, but the maximum deposit in this case shall be \$100,000. Unless the original petitioner shall file a bid at the auction his original deposit mentioned in article 2 shall be forfeited to the interested municipality. But the deposits accompanying the bids of the original petitioner at the auction shall be reduced by the amount of his original deposit.

ART. 7. All bids shall be publicly opened at the city hall.

ART. 8. The owner of the approved project shall be the successful bidder at the auction if he shall indicate in writing to the alcalde, within forty-eight hours after the opening of the bids at the auction, that he will accept the most advantageous terms proposed. Except as to this preference to be shown the owner of the approved project, the responsible party submitting the most advantageous terms to the public shall be selected by the municipal council as the successful bidder, but the final designation of the successful bidder shall be subject to the approval of the military governor.

ART. 9. The successful bidder shall, within thirty days after the approval of his designation by the military governor, file bond with good approved security in an amount equal to 10 per cent of the estimated cost of executing the project, that he will execute the work in accordance with the approved project. To the unsuccessful bidders immediately, and to the successful bidder upon the approval of his bond, except as herein provided, shall be returned all guarantee deposits. If the successful bidder shall fail to enter into bond as herein described, his deposit mentioned in article 6 shall be forfeited to the interested municipality.

ART. 10. The successful bidder at the auction, if other than the owner of the approved project, shall at once reimburse the latter to the extent of the appraised value of his project, and this payment shall be a charge against the guarantee deposit of the successful bidder.

ART. 11. In case the franchise or the concession under consideration concern specially the interests of other municipalities than the one carrying forward the proceedings, the military governor shall, before approving of the project, ascertain the views of the municipality or municipalities.

ART. 12. Nothing in the above shall prevent the municipal council from modifying the details of a franchise or concession of local interest already held, on due application made by the owner, provided that such modification shall be subject to the approval of the military governor, and provided further that if such modification shall tend to increase the profits of the concessionaire, a commission shall be

appointed as herein provided to assess such prospective increase of profits, and to determine what proportion of the same shall inure to the public, and in what way such public advantage shall be conferred by the concessionaire.

The commission above described shall consist of one person chosen by the concessionaire and one chosen by the municipal council, and if these two can not agree, of a third selected by mutual agreement of the original commissioners, and the decision of the commission, if approved by the military governor, shall be final.

ART. 13. It shall be lawful for a municipality, through the hire of experts, to secure a project to serve as the basis of an auction. But in such case the project, as well as the auction following, shall be subject to the action of the military governor as before described, and shall be advertised for a period of ninety days, in the United States as well as in Porto Rico.

III. So far as not in conflict with this order, and so far as applicable in each particular case, all existing laws and regulations remain in force.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 104.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, May 1, 1900.

The undersigned announces the transfer this day to the duly appointed civil officers of the government of Porto Rico, the military control over civil affairs which has heretofore been vested in the department commander.

The thanks of the brigadier-general commanding are due to the officers and enlisted men of his command for their fidelity to duty and intelligent discharge of the same under most trying circumstances.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding the Department.

GENERAL ORDERS. }
No. 152.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 15, 1900.

In pursuance of the orders of the President contained in General Orders, No. 133, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the Military Department of Porto Rico this day ceases to exist and the undersigned relinquishes the command in Porto Rico which he has exercised by assignment of the President since May 9, 1900.

The duties devolved upon the army in Porto Rico presented many difficulties. In all cases when the army had previously been charged with the temporary military government of conquered or ceded territory the population was sparse and the administration of the government presented but few difficulties compared with those which were met in Porto Rico.

Here a highly organized government existed that had been implanted by one of the great governing powers of the world. The language, laws, and administrative system were all strange to Americans. The orders of the President, who is the constitutional Commander in Chief, required those exercising command in conquered territory to administer the local, criminal, and civil laws, except when found to be repugnant to principles of right, justice, and equity; but those orders authorized and required the abrogation of any statute that was working an injustice, and they also permitted the organization of new courts in substitution of the local tribunals whenever justice was not or could not be administered by the local courts.

This enormous power over the life, liberty, and happiness of nearly a million human beings was committed to the army in Porto Rico, and until the organization of civil government on May 1, 1900, and the transference to it of all matters pertaining to civil affairs, the military governor was responsible for right and just administration.

It is not proposed here to include a recital of events connected with the performance of the duties entrusted to the department commander, but this seems to be a propitious occasion for stating that the undersigned feels he can offer to the people of Porto Rico his congratulations on the fact that their future destinies are now in their own hands.

A government of law and order exists, one correctly and honestly administered in all its branches. The burden of taxation, formerly laid upon the poor and helpless, has been almost entirely removed and great and trying abuses have been corrected.

In the central treasury the army found on October 18, 1898, but a single piece of uncurrent money having a value of less than \$3, but the military governors disbursed nearly two and a half million dollars in carrying on the government—which money was collected in Porto Rico during the period of army control—and left to the treasury of the insular government a substantial balance with which to begin its existence.

Municipal officers, the choice of the people, were in charge of all matters of local administration. The necessity for the presence of a large military force in Porto Rico no longer exists and it must be a satisfaction to the inhabitants to feel that the General Government has such confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of the population that more than half of the troops who are to remain in the island are native Porto Ricans.

The people of Porto Rico have accorded the military governor their cordial cooperation and support; without this his efforts, no matter how earnestly and intelligently directed, would have resulted in failure or disaster. He is profoundly grateful for this cooperation and for numberless acts of courtesy and friendship.

To the gentlemen connected with civil affairs during his administration, he tenders this recognition of their loyal and patriotic support.

The actions of the military with respect to the administration of civil affairs of this island are now a matter of history, and the present and future generations can judge if the trust confided to the army has been properly executed.

The undersigned takes leave of Porto Rico with his best wishes for its prosperity and with the firm confidence that if all strive only for the good, governing all their actions by principles of brotherly love and respect for the rights and immunities of one another, modeling the state which they are now building according to the principles which were the basis of the organization of the American Union, the future of Porto Rico is assured.

To the officers of the department staff during his command, the undersigned tenders his most earnest acknowledgments in recognition of their intelligent and zealous efforts to aid and assist him.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

VOLUME II.

**MILITARY ORDERS PUBLISHED IN THE
OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF PORTO RICO.**

2419

ORDERS PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

[Official Gazette, No. 48, Dec. 13, 1898.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Translation.]

Upon the recommendation of the council of secretaries, Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, has been pleased to repeal paragraph 4, of royal decree of February 1, 1894, under which teachers temporarily in charge of schools were called upon to contribute towards the pension funds with 50 per cent of their salaries.

In accordance therewith, on and after the date hereof only ten per cent of their respective salaries shall be discounted, for aforesaid purpose, to teachers situated as above described.

San Juan, P. R., December 10, 1898.

Dr. S. CARBONELL,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Official Gazette, No. 50, Dec. 14, 1898.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.*

[Translation.]

To Brig. Gen. GUY V. HENRY,
Commanding the Department.

SIR: Among the taxes and imposts established by the Spanish administration, one known by the name of "cédulas personales" (descriptive voucher, for purposes of identification) figures in section 1, sole chapter, article 5 of the budget of receipts, the amount whereof, calculated for 1897-98, aggregates 31,000 pesos.

Inasmuch as said tax has always been opposed by public opinion owing to its personal character;

Inasmuch as the same is vexatious to the citizen, it being moreover in the nature of a police certificate, the absence of which served as a pretext for many grievous election outrages, perpetrated, in most instances, upon peaceful and honest countrymen, on the strength of article 7 of the decree issued by the government of the island, December 16, 1867, providing that the absence of said cédula should be held

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the Gazette in both English and Spanish, the latter version being selected for this volume, as being apparently the language in which the order was prepared. See Preface.

as sufficient legal cause for the detention of persons and the imposition of fines;

Inasmuch as the revenue derived from said tax by the insular treasury is insignificant and inadequate to meet its most urgent needs;

The undersigned has recommended to the council of secretaries a form of law for the repeal of said tax. The same having been unanimously approved, is with their consent, now submitted for your approval in the following

GENERAL ORDER.

ART. I. On and after the publication of the present order in the Official Gazette of the island, the tax known as "cédulas personales," shall be discontinued.

ART. II. Custom-house and internal-revenue collectors shall take over all "cédulas" now held by alcaldes and other persons in charge of their sale, and forward same to the office from which supplied together with the account of proceeds therefrom up to the date of the publication of this order.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 57, Dec. 22, 1898.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding this department, has been pleased to approve the following rules of criminal procedure,* which were submitted to him by this office, with the consent of the council of secretaries:

In order that the criminal proceedings instituted by the primary courts of the island, to be in due course passed upon by the courts of justice, in the matter of highway robbery, kidnapping, arson in sparsely settled localities, removal of rails, interception of tracks, armed attacks on trains, destruction of rolling stock, murder, manslaughter, and infliction of serious wounds, or threats to commit any of the aforesaid crimes, may be speedily disposed of, judges and courts shall conform to the following provisions:

I. At the preliminary proceedings in such cases, the respective judges shall promptly comply with all the formalities, omitting such as are not required to determine the circumstances of the crime and the responsibility of the parties indicted, and shall employ the quickest method for ascertaining, when necessary for that purpose, the age and identity of the supposed criminals.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—See G. O. 118, 1899, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico; also Official Gazette, No. 37 of 1899.

II. When the indicted are many, the primary judge may order such cases to be taken up separately, as he may deem advisable and expedite the proceedings so as not to retard the punishment of those who stand convicted.

III. The higher courts shall severely punish those who are responsible for unwarrantable delays in the preliminary proceedings.

IV. Upon the termination of the preliminary proceedings, the primary judge shall forward the case to the proper court of justice, and shall summon the parties to appear within the term of five days.

V. Upon receipt of the case by the court of justice, the latter, within three days thereafter, shall either confirm the termination of the preliminary proceedings, or should it be deemed necessary, order such formalities to be complied with as had been demanded by the defendants and refused by the judge.

VI. The termination of the preliminary proceedings being confirmed, three days notice shall immediately be given to the prosecuting attorney, and afterwards another three days to the private accuser, if, where there is one, he should have appeared. Both shall request in writing that the case be either dismissed, suspended, or tried. In the latter event they shall formulate the provisional conclusions and draw up the interrogatories to be put to the witnesses.

VII. The court shall declare the case dismissed or suspended where such a course is prescribed by law, or otherwise order the opening of the trial.

VIII. Should the indicted party or parties fail to name their counsel, same shall be designated by the court, in which case the conduct of the defense, if not incompatible, shall be in charge of one counsel.

The court shall order the papers of the case to be exhibited at the clerk's office, for the information of the defense, during a term to be fixed by the court, but not to exceed five natural days for all.

Should the counsel for the defense request to be excused from being present at the trial for any cause which the court may not consider justifiable, counsel shall be appointed officially.

IX. The trial of such cases shall take precedence of all others, including those previously entered on the docket.

X. All questions of jurisdiction arising out of the cases referred to in this order, between judges and courts of ordinary jurisdiction, shall be decided in accordance with the provisions of article 782 of the law of criminal procedure.

XI. The term for preparing an appeal for reversal of judgment, based upon a violation of the law, shall be two days, from the date of the publication of the sentence.

Within the same term appeal may be taken upon legal technicalities and notice given of the appeal for violation of the law.

Within the term of the summons the appeal for violation of the law shall be formulated, if it has been announced or prepared.

Both appeals shall be decided by the supreme court in the manner provided by General Orders, No. 19, dated December 2, 1898. The supreme court shall hear and pass upon said appeals in preference to other matters.

XII. Defendants pleading guilty to the crimes referred to herein shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months and one day to six years, or, where the penalty corresponding to the crime be equal to or less than, the above with the punishment next lower in degree.

XIII. All associations where the commission of the crimes comprised herein are encouraged, shall be considered illegal, and dissolved under the provisions of the law of associations, without prejudice to the penalties incurred by the members of such associations for the crimes they may individually have committed.

The above is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., December 18, 1898.

JUAN HERNANDEZ LOPEZ,
Secretary of Justice.

[Official Gazette, No. 60, Dec. 25, 1898.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.^a

[Translation.]

After hearing the opinion of the council of secretaries the brigadier-general commanding the department has been pleased to approve the following

GENERAL ORDER.

I. The council of secretaries is hereby empowered to order the return or attachment, as the case may be, of bonds furnished by civil officials who have held, or may hold, public offices in the Island, for which fidelity bonds are required.

II. This order shall be published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., December 7, 1898.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

[Translation.]

DECEMBER 23, 1898.

To General HENRY,^b

Commanding the Department, San Juan.

SIR: * * *^c The council of secretaries, in accordance with your desires, submits for your examination a plan which it deems expedient.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the "Gazette" in both English and Spanish, the latter version being marked *Traduccion*; taking into account, however, the wording of the English version and the statement of Dr. Coll y Toste to the effect that this order was prepared in Spanish, the latter version was selected for this volume.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—This letter was published in the "Gazette" in both Spanish and English. The former version was marked *Traduccion*, but has, nevertheless, been selected for this volume, the English of the "Gazette" being evidently a translation. See Preface.

^c COMPILER'S NOTE.—Part omitted is without legal effect.

It is this:

Until municipal corporations can be elected by the citizens at the polls, existing vacancies, and those that hereafter may occur, shall be filled with representatives of the radicals in towns where that party has eligible persons available for such offices; when the number of liberals and radicals are balanced, the new vacancies occurring shall be filled so as not to break the equilibrium. And thus the aspiration of the military government, and that of the council of secretaries which desires to be just and strives for harmony, will be realized.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

LUIS MUÑOZ RIVERA,
Secretary of State.

Approved and returned with letter herewith.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers,
Commanding Department of Porto Rico.

[Official Gazette, No. 2, Jan. 3, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

To the alcaldes of the island:

The general commanding the department has called upon the secretary of state to order compulsory vaccination in all the towns of the island, especially among children within six months of age; persons failing to comply with these requirements being subjected to fines. In the regulations for vaccination, alcaldes will find the rules by which they are to be governed for the imposition of said fines, and everything relating to the subject, they being hereby enjoined to strictly comply therewith.

Towns having no vaccine virus will apply for same to these headquarters.

This office shall exact the attending responsibility for any neglect of such an important service.

San Juan, P. R., December 29, 1898.

L. MUÑOZ RIVERA,
Secretary of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 4, Jan. 5, 1899.]

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.

The consumption tax on flour is abolished, and municipal corporations are hereby notified that no taxes shall be levied by them on articles entered for consumption, other than liquor, tobacco, and

luxuries, to cover the shortage in their receipts resulting from the suppression of the consumption tax on bread and fresh meat.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Official Gazette, No. 18, Jan. 21, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

To the alcaldes of the island:

The major-general commanding the department has been pleased to order:

1. That towns desirous of annexation to other municipal districts shall forward their petitions to this office, together with a copy of the proceedings showing that same has been approved by the municipal corporation to whose district they propose to be annexed, in order that directions may be given for the holding of an election in the town making the petition.^a

2. That municipal corporations are authorized to compensate the services of rural alcaldes whenever they should deem it advisable.

San Juan, P. R., January 16, 1899.

LUIS MUÑOZ, *Secretary of State.*

[Official Gazette, No. 20, Jan. 24, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

I call your attention to the letters of the major-general commanding the department, addressed to this office and inserted in the Official Gazette of 20th and 21st instants, Nos. 17 and 18, which contain provisions the compliance wherewith devolves upon the courts of justice, judges, and prosecuting attorneys of the island, whatever be their category and the sphere of their jurisdiction or powers; with the explanation as regards the order relating to agricultural property (or farms) that, in proceedings where these have been subjected to attachment, or placed in the hands of trustees or judicial administrators, such im-

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—In Official Gazette No. 38 of 1900, there was published an announcement from headquarters of the military government to the effect that the consideration of the proposed plan for the amalgamation of municipalities had been indefinitely postponed.

pediment shall officially be removed and declared without effect, the property remaining at the free disposal of the debtor, its owner, upon payment of the interest due. * * *

You will please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

San Juan, P. R., January 21, 1899.

JUAN HERNANDEZ LOPEZ,
Secretary of Justice.

To the president and prosecuting attorney of the supreme court of justice, president and prosecuting attorney of the courts of justice of Ponce and Mayaguez, and judges of the primary courts of the island.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

The major-general commanding the department, at the request of the solicitors of this capital, reported upon favorably by this office, the council of secretaries concurring, has been pleased to order the abolishment of the dues which, in the existing judicial tariff, are assigned for matters of all kind to hall or session clerks of the supreme court of justice and of the courts of justice of Ponce and Mayaguez, which dues were paid in national stamped paper under the previous régime and are at present paid in money to the insular treasury.

Published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

JUAN HERNANDEZ LOPEZ,
Secretary of Justice.

[Official Gazette, No. 22, Jan. 26, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

The major-general commanding the department, upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice, has been pleased to approve the action taken by the notaries on December 20, 1898, at a general meeting held in this capital, concerning the maintenance of the notarial pension fund, said action being to the following effect:

First. The legalization stamps hitherto used are abolished, and no assessment shall hereafter be collected from notaries for the expenses of the college and maintenance of the pension fund for the benefit of members.

Second. To meet the expenses of the college and provide for the pension fund, a fee is established of 5 centavos for each sheet of paper used in drawing up deeds of record, or in copies made thereof or taken from the record.

Third. The paper to be used both in the originals and copies, shall bear a special stamp on the upper side of the front page of the sheet.

This stamp shall be printed from an expressly prepared cut, and the sheet shall contain 20 lines on the front page and 24 on the succeeding ones. These lines will be correlatively numbered, for which purpose paper shall be ordered to be duly ruled horizontally besides having the oblique lines for originals with the widths prescribed in article 36 of the regulation governing notaries, and less margin for copies, according to models.

Fourth. A sufficient stock of aforesaid paper shall be kept at the office of the treasurer for the supply of the collegiate notaries who shall pay one peso for each sheet which they may fail to use, of the paper adopted in the preceding article, aside from the attendant responsibilities.

Fifth. Of the net receipts one half shall be applied to the expenses of the college and the other half to the notarial pension fund.

Sixth. That the approval of the highest authority of the department of Porto Rico be sought in behalf of this decision, through the secretary of justice, in order that same may have legal force among the members of the college, and that the board of directors may be enabled to demand the payment prescribed in paragraph 4 and adopt for the purpose such measures as in their judgment may be advisable, in cases of unwarrantable transgression on the part of any member of the college.

And the approval of the superior authority, having been communicated by this office under yesterday's date, to the senior member of the notarial college, publication thereof is made in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned and prompt execution of aforesaid decision.

San Juan, P. R., January 25, 1899.

JUAN HERNANDEZ LOPEZ,
Secretary of Justice.

[Official Gazette, No. 23, Jan. 27, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation.]

Upon recommendation of the undersigned secretary, approved by the major-general commanding the department, an armed force is hereby created which shall be called "the insular police."

This organization shall be charged with the prosecution of evil-doers, the capture of fugitives, and the maintenance of public order, whether by its own initiative, or in compliance with instructions of the authorities, to whom it shall lend its assistance whenever same may be necessary.

The insular police shall for the present consist of 313 individuals, as follows: One first chief, with a salary of 3,000 pesos per annum; 1 second chief, with a salary of 2,000 pesos per annum; 3 first officers, with a salary of 1,500 pesos per annum; 4 second officers, with a salary of 1,000 pesos per annum; 4 third officers, with a salary of 750 pesos per annum; 30 watchmen, with a salary of 600 pesos per annum; 270 guards or men, with a salary of 500 pesos per annum.

It shall enter upon its duties on March 10, next, and be distributed at twenty-five points of the island in such a way as to be able to repair to any place with the greatest rapidity.

The expenses entailed by the installation and maintenance of the insular police shall be for account of the treasury of Porto Rico.

The arms carried by the police, its headquarters and uniforms, will be determined in the regulations to be published on March 1.

For the employment of watchmen and guards a voluntary enlistment is opened, beginning on the 3d and closing on the 28th of February. Candidates may file in their signed applications at the office of the secretary of state every work day between 11 and 12 a. m. A minimum height of 1.68 meters, physical robustness, perfect health, and a record of unblemished probity are required.

Applications must be accompanied by certificates of birth, and no applicant under 20 years or over 45 shall be admitted.

San Juan, P. R., January 25, 1899.

LUIS MUÑOZ RIVERA,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

In explanation of the bases approved by the honorable major-general and published in the Official Gazette of yesterday, for the creation of means wherewith to maintain the notarial pension fund, and substitute the now abolished legalization stamps, it is hereby made known that the fee of 5 centavos for each sheet of special paper used in instruments of record and copies made thereof or taken from the records, is of an internal character, among the collegiate notaries, and shall therefore in all cases be borne by the notaries themselves who are forbidden to charge same to contracting parties.

At the same time notice is hereby given by order of the major-general, to all the notaries of the island, that they are authorized to charge only 50 centavos, provincial money, for each act in the nature of a mere examination performed by them.

San Juan, P. R., January 26, 1899.

JUAN HERNANDEZ LOPEZ,
Secretary of Justice.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

The major-general commanding the department, on the recommendation of the secretary of justice, the council of secretaries concurring, and to the end that notaries and registrars of deeds may devote their whole time to the performance of the important duties entrusted to them, and act with entire independence as to the interests of parties to a suit, has been pleased to decide that the professions of both registrar and notary are incompatible with the exercise of any other profession, occupation or business, including the profession of the law.

Which by command of superior authority is hereby made public for the information and guidance of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., January 26, 1899.

JUAN HERNANDEZ LOPEZ,
Secretary of Justice.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 26, 1899.

The following corrected copy of the order inserted in the Official Gazette of January 13, 1899, has been received at these headquarters:

[Corrected copy.]

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 192.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all documents executed in English and offered for registration in Cuba and Porto Rico, when accompanied by translation of the same into Spanish, shall, when recorded, have the same force and effect as if executed in Spanish.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Published by command of Major-General Henry, for the information of all concerned.*

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Official Gazette, No. 24, Jan. 28, 1899.]

COUNCIL OF SECRETARIES, PRESIDENCY.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

The greater part of the municipalities of the island have for a long time been dragging out an existence full of difficulties and obstacles, owing to the serious crisis prevailing throughout the country. In addition to this, local budgets were burdened with oppressive appropriations, which in a great number of instances interfered with the untrammelled and prosperous course of public administration.

Henceforth relieved from the "provincial assessment," by reason of the abolition of the institution in behalf of which said tax was levied, it has become necessary to relieve them from another excessive burden which has given rise to many grievances and complaints, owing to the lack of fairness in its distribution, namely, the expenses of the district jail.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—The above was published in the Gazette in Spanish only; but the original War Department order having, of course, been published in English, the Spanish is here given as a translation, a copy of G. O. 192, A. G. O., 1899, being printed as the original.

For this purpose, the council of secretaries, upon the recommendation of its president, and with the approval of Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding, has decided that, beginning with the fiscal year 1899-1900, there be included in the insular budget such appropriation as may be needed to defray the expenses of the aforesaid important service.

And this is made public in the Official Gazette, in order that municipal corporations may omit said expense on and after July 1, 1899, and for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., January 26, 1899.

L. MUÑOZ RIVERA,
President of the Council.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

[Translation.]

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commander in chief of the department, on the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, the council concurring, has been pleased to decide that on and after July 1, 1899, when the new fiscal year begins, the tax known as "Pecuaría," levied on cattle breeding, shall be discontinued.

Which by superior command is made public for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., January 27, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

[Translation.]

The major-general commanding the department, upon the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, the council concurring, has been pleased to decide that dealers in fresh meat, butchers, and keepers of meat stalls, are henceforth exempted from the payment of any tax to the public treasury; that bakeries and ovens for baking bread are also free from all taxes to the treasury; and that municipal corporations and revenue collectors shall strike out of the list of taxpayers, for the third quarter of the current fiscal year, all industrials comprised in the two cases aforesaid.

Which by superior command is made public for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., January 27, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 27, Feb. 1, 1899.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, SAN JUAN.

The order of the 19th of January, 1899, concerning the foreclosure of mortgages on agricultural property and machinery, having been

misconstrued and interpreted as covering debts it was never intended to cover; I hereby direct that the following instructions be issued to those charged with the administration of the law:

First. The order aforesaid shall be applied only to debts guaranteed by mortgage. In case of such debts, attachments can be suspended without prejudice to the creditor as the mortgage will always constitute a guarantee. Personal debts are different; there would be no guarantee of this class of indebtedness if creditors were prevented from making attachments and were compelled before beginning proceedings for collection to wait a year, during which it would be possible for a debtor to dispose of his property and thus cheat his creditor of his due. This order does not, therefore, refer to personal debts, or debts which are not covered by mortgage.

Second. Where proceedings in accordance with the terms of the order are taken for the foreclosure of mortgages for nonpayment of interest, the execution shall be taken under the old law in force before the present hypothecary law was enacted. The old law gives debtors more than thirty days in which to raise the interest and save their estates.

Third. When a farm and its products are attached, the property shall not go into possession of the creditor, but shall remain in possession of the owner, who shall be constituted its legal depositary and shall be required to apply the proceeds of the crops for the payment of interest due or the debt itself.

Fourth. No foreclosure shall be executed under the provisions of this order for unpaid interest when, by reason of a prior attachment, the owner is prevented from selling his crops in order to realize money for the payment of the interest.

Fifth. In no case shall an estate be sold without revaluation by experts. One expert shall be named by the creditor, another by the debtor, and a third by the judge.

San Juan, P. R., January 31, 1899.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

Reformed notarial tariff, to go into effect February 1, 1899.

ART. 1. The execution of documents or deeds of settlements; dowry; articles of marriage; wills; associations; dissolutions thereof; contracts of work; obligations, simple or guaranteed by mortgage or pledges; securities; mandates or trusts; powers of attorney; protests; protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes; donations; services; usufruct; use; habitation; tenant's rights; antichresis; receipts; cancellations; permutations; purchases and sales; cessions; deposits; promises; annuities; subrogations; acknowledgments and paying off of annuities; loans, with or without mortgage; renouncement or substitution of powers of attorney; furnishing capital to estates; engagements; appointment of arbiters or friendly arbitrators; allotments; partitions; protocolizations; acceptance or repudiation of inheritance; recognitions of natural children; rescissions of contracts; retractions; sales on reversion; receipts through a third party; subrogation of mortgages; leases; subleases; pledgings of property; judicial declara-

tions; marital licenses; paternal counsel and consent; emancipation, and any other kind of recordable deeds of objects not appraisable or involving objects or sums not exceeding 1,000 pesos, shall pay for each follo	\$1.00
ART. 2. For the execution of the same deeds mentioned in the preceding article, that is, deeds of appraisable objects or deeds involving objects or sums, as the price thereof, exceeding 1,000 pesos, shall be charged as fee in full one-half per cent.	.00½
ART. 3. For authenticating each act of acknowledgment of signatures in private documents containing nothing recordable or inscribable in the registry of deeds, shall be charged as fee in full	.50
ART. 4. For copy of all recorded deeds, appertaining to any year, or issued from others, or from any public or private document, shall be charged per follo	.50
ART. 5. For each notification or note of issuance of copies to the parties concerned, shall be charged	.40
ART. 6. For searching documents in the registry of the notarial archives or record, for each year	.50

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. When making out the account of their fees, notaries shall in each case mention the article of this tariff which has been applied by them in charging same.

2. The parties concerned may impugn the accounts of notaries, by addressing a petition, giving their reasons therefor, to the respective primary court judge, who, after hearing the notary, shall refer said petition to the secretary of justice so that the latter may, upon consultation with the board of directors of to notarial college, recommend to the major-general the proper action to be taken in the matter.

And the above having been approved by the major-general commanding the department, the same is published by his order in the Official Gazette for the information of all, and especially of the notaries of the island, who shall abide by the provisions of this tariff in the collection of their professional fees, on and after February 1, 1899.

San Juan, P. R., January 31, 1899.

JUAN HERNANDEZ LOPEZ,
Secretary of Justice.

[Official Gazette, No. 29, February 3, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTORS.^a

[Translation.]

ART. 1. In compliance with Tariff Circular No. 29, of December 9, 1898, issued by direction of the President of the United States, the collection of customs is separated from that of internal revenue.

ART. 2. The offices of collectors of internal revenue are created for the collection of land taxes, now in charge of custom-house collectors.

ART. 3. Internal-revenue collectors shall be assigned salaries as follows: Two thousand pesos per annum in the Capital, Ponce, and

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the Gazette in both English and Spanish, the latter version being marked "Traduccion." In view, however, of the statement of Dr. Coll y Toste to the effect that the order was really prepared in Spanish, that version has been selected for this volume. See preface.

Mayaguez, and fifteen hundred pesos per annum at the other collection districts; besides one hundred pesos for office expenses.

ART. 4. Internal-revenue collectors shall furnish bond for the sum of 2,000 pesos, in cash, or in mortgage scrips of the Territorial and Agricultural Bank, or in a document jointly and severally guaranteed by two persons of responsibility, and owning real estate in the country, or 4,000 pesos in city property or lands. If in city real estate, same must be insured against fire for said amount. Whether city property or lands, a certificate must in either case be produced from three expert appraisers appointed by the alcalde, showing that the property is worth over and above four thousand dollars.

ART. 5. Internal-revenue collectors shall be recognized as treasury employees, and for the proper discharge of their duties shall in their respective districts have the right to demand assistance from municipal corporations, courts, and the police force.

ART. 6. To facilitate the duties incumbent upon internal-revenue collectors, nine collection districts are created as follows:

The first district shall comprise the following towns: San Juan, Bayamon, Carolina, Dorado, Loiza, Naranjito, Rio Grande, Rio Piedras, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, and Trujillo.

The second district shall consist of the following towns: Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Cayey, Cidra, Gurabo, Hato Grande, Juncos, and Comerio.

The third district shall embrace the following towns: Arecibo, Camuy, Hatillo, Quebradillas, Utuado, Manati, Barceloneta, Barros, Ciales, Corozal, Morovis, Vega Alta, and Vega Baja.

The fourth district shall contain the following towns: Aguadilla, Aguada, Isabela, Lares, San Sebastian, and Moca.

The fifth district shall include the following towns: Mayaguez, Añasco, Cabo Rojo, Hormigueros, Lajas, Las Marias, Maricao, Rincon, Sabana Grande, and San German.

The sixth district shall cover the following towns: Ponce, Aibonito, Barranquitas, Coamo, Juana Diaz, Salinas, Santa Isabel, Guayanilla, Adjuntas, Peñuelas, and Yauco.

The seventh district shall take in the following towns: Guayama, Arroyo, Maunabo, and Patillas.

The eighth district shall be formed with the following towns: Humacao, Piedras, Yabucoa, Fajardo, Ceiba, Luquillo, and Naguabo.

The ninth district shall consist of the island of Vieques.

ART. 7. The internal-revenue collector shall reside at the capital of his district, from whence he shall go the rounds of the towns appertaining thereto, so as the better to perform his duties.

ART. 8. Said collectors shall report to the secretary of finance, to whom they shall render every month an account of their transactions. The collector of the capital, by reason of his proximity to the central treasury, shall produce a weekly account. Collectors shall each year forward to the secretary of finance a general account for the purpose of closing the budget.

ART. 9. The collector shall keep three books from which his accounts shall be made out, namely: A journal, where all the operations of the day shall be entered; a ledger, where, with due precision and clearness, separate accounts shall be opened to the respective receipts

and expenses; and a cash book, where all the moneys received and paid out shall be entered, so as to facilitate the verification of balances; a balance of cash on hand to be struck every day.

ART. 10. The collector shall in his district make all the payments ordered by the secretary of finance, for account of the central treasury.

ART. 11. The collector shall have a clerk under him who is to be paid from the central treasury, and whose salary shall be fifty pesos per month. He shall be appointed by the secretary of finance upon recommendation of the respective collector. The latter shall also have under him a messenger whose salary shall be twenty pesos per month, same to be appointed by the collector himself.

ART. 12. The collector shall have direct charge of the collection of internal-revenue taxes, at the place where he resides; for this service he shall have two agents, with a monthly salary of forty pesos each. Said agents shall be appointed by the secretary of finance upon the recommendation of the collector, who shall be responsible for their conduct in the management of public moneys. In towns where the municipal corporation has taken charge of the collection, it shall be the duty of the latter to account to the collector in the manner provided in article 17.

Any failure in this particular on the part of the municipal corporation shall be reported by the collector to the secretary of finance, who may forthwith order the collection to be made by contract, upon presentation of the bond prescribed by law, whereupon the municipal corporation shall be relieved from said duty.

ART. 13. Contractors who are at present in charge of the collection of taxes in towns, and who have furnished bonds and receive as compensation 8 per cent, shall be designated as internal-revenue tax-gatherers.

ART. 14. Internal-revenue taxgatherers shall be considered as assistants of the collectors in their respective localities. In cases of fraud upon the public treasury they shall have charge of the investigation proceedings and receive a compensation of 25 per cent of the fine imposed.

ART. 15. Collectors, beings employees of the treasury department, are expected to exercise vigilance in their districts for the detection of industries and trades carried on without paying the internal-revenue tax established by law. When the fraud upon the public treasury has been discovered and proven, the collector shall be entitled to 25 per cent of the fine. But should the treasury department ascertain and prove that some industry or trade has been established and a quarter allowed to elapse without the parties concerned having been included in the list of additional taxpayers, then a fine of 30 per cent of the one levied on the defrauder of the treasury shall be imposed upon the collector.

ART. 16. In the investigation proceedings instituted against defrauders of the treasury, the following witnesses shall be heard: Two principal and two minor taxpayers in the same line of business; the chief of police; the owner of the house where the industry or trade is carried on, if rented; to which shall be added the reports of the alcalde and municipal judge. Upon the termination of the proceedings the papers shall be forwarded to the secretary of finance, who shall examine and refer them to the comptroller.

ART. 17. The collector shall every week in the town where he resides, every ten days from adjoining towns, and every fortnight from more distant localities, receive such remittances as are made by municipal corporations on account of internal revenue collected by them, and by those having contract with the treasury for the collection of land taxes in towns where municipal corporations have refused to take charge of said collection.

ART. 18. At the end of each month the collector shall prepare a list of all payments made by him, verified with the receipts of the parties concerned and other vouchers that may be needed. Two copies thereof shall be made, one to go on file and the other to be forwarded to the secretary of finance, which shall be referred to the comptroller for examination and verification.

ART. 19. The collector shall make out every three months a list of additions to, and deductions from, the roll of taxpayers on industry and commerce, which he shall forward to the secretary of finance, same to be examined by the proper bureau or section.

ART. 20. The secretary of finance shall forward to collectors a copy of list of land taxes assessed in each town of their respective districts, in order that they may proceed with the collection thereof. For their own protection, taxpayers are requested to pay no receipts other than such as have been detached from a corresponding stub, besides being authenticated by the collector's signature and seal.

ART. 21. The stub book for the collection of taxes on land, industry and commerce, shall be furnished to collectors by the secretary of finance, all the other office expenses being for account of the former.

ART. 22. The collector shall admit such judicial and administrative deposits as may be intrusted to him, giving for same the proper receipts and forwarding said moneys to the secretary of finance for safe-keeping in the central treasury until called for. Demand for the return of the deposit shall be made directly to the secretary of finance, who shall order its return only when instructed to do so by the judge or alcalde who had decreed the deposit; which document he shall refer to the auditor, who thereupon shall issue the proper warrant on the treasurer, the latter retaining the receipt of the party concerned, as evidence that the legal formalities were complied with in effecting return.

ART. 23. Fines imposed by judges and alcaldes* shall be made good in full at the collector's office, it being the duty of the collector to give a receipt for same to the office or party concerned, which receipt, duly itemized, shall each month be forwarded by the latter to the secretary of finance in order that the comptroller may verify them with the collector's account.

ART. 24. It shall be the duty of the collector to sign all warrants issued for the institution of compulsory proceedings against such delinquent taxpayers as have failed to pay their taxes within the term prescribed by law.

ART. 25. All payments made to collectors shall be in provincial currency. Collectors may admit United States or Spanish bank bills; but any loss in exchange resulting therefrom at the central treasury shall be for their account.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—The words "for account of the state" appear after the words "alcaldes" in the printed copies of this order distributed from the offices of secretary of finance. They do not appear, however, in the Gazette.

ART. 26. No charters, exemptions, or privileges shall avail against enforcing the collection of internal-revenue taxes. Municipal corporations should bear this in mind and notify accordingly their respective constituents, so that the collector and his assistants may not be hindered in the performance of their duties.

ART. 27. In all documents issued by them, collectors shall, under their signature, affix a seal stamped in red, with the encircling words: "Office collector internal revenue," and in the center thereof the name of the town where they reside. This seal shall conform to the model furnished by the secretary of finance.

ART. 28. The conveyance of moneys from the respective collectors to the central treasury shall be for account of the public treasury, but same to be made under the responsibility of the collectors who shall verify to the comptroller the expenses thereby incurred.

ART. 29. In case of absence or sickness or any other legal impediment, the collector shall be temporarily substituted, upon his recommendation, by the municipal treasurer, provided the latter has furnished bond and accepts the duty, or by some other official equally qualified, the collector being responsible for the acts of his substitute, whose appointment must be approved by the secretary of finance.

ART. 30. It shall be the duty of the secretary of finance, as superior chief of the collectors, to see that their respective obligations are fulfilled. He shall admonish for the first and second time those who may infringe this regulation, and should his warning prove insufficient, he shall report the offender to the major-general commanding the department, for his removal or appropriate punishment. Clerks and collecting agents, who fail in their duty, shall be removed by the secretary of finance.

San Juan, January 28, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding the Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., January 31, 1899.

Complying with instructions from the War Department that, as far as practicable, the United States regulations governing immigration shall be applied and enforced in the island of Porto Rico, the following extracts from those regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: "

I. Collectors of customs will collect, as provided in the act of August 18, 1894, a duty of one dollar for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States or Porto Rico who shall come from a foreign port to any port of Porto Rico.

All such moneys collected must be deposited to the credit of the "Immigrant fund" with the authorized depository.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—See also pamphlet "Imm'gration regulations for the island of Porto Rico," published by Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, June 7, 1899.

II. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into Porto Rico, under contract or agreement, parol or special, expressed or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in Porto Rico.

III. All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service, by any person in Porto Rico previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into Porto Rico, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

IV. The importation into Porto Rico of women for the purposes of prostitution is hereby forbidden; and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto, made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes, are hereby declared void; and whoever shall knowingly and wilfully import, or cause any importation of, women into Porto Rico for the purposes of prostitution, or shall knowingly or wilfully hold, or attempt to hold, any woman to such purposes, in pursuance of such illegal importation and contract, or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

V. It shall be unlawful for aliens of the following classes to immigrate into Porto Rico; namely, persons who are undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country of felonious crimes other than political or growing out of, or the result of, such political offenses, or whose sentences have been remitted on condition of their emigration, and women "imported for the purposes of prostitution." Every vessel arriving in Porto Rico may be inspected under the direction of the collector of the port at which it arrives, if he shall have reason to believe that any such obnoxious persons are on board; and the officer making such inspection shall certify the result thereof to the master or other person in charge of such vessel, designating in such certificate the person or persons, if any there be, ascertained by him to be of either of the classes whose importation is hereby forbidden. When such inspection is required by the collector as aforesaid, it shall be unlawful, without his permission, for any alien to leave any such vessel arriving in Porto Rico from a foreign country until the inspection shall have been had and the result certified as herein provided; and at no time thereafter shall any alien certified to by the inspecting officer as being of either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden by this paragraph, be allowed to land in Porto Rico, except in obedience to a judicial process issued pursuant to law.

VI. The following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into Porto Rico: All idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to

come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded hereby; but this section shall not be held to exclude persons living in Porto Rico from sending for a relative or a friend who is not of the excluded classes: *Provided*, That nothing in this order shall be considered to apply to or exclude persons convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense may be designated as a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude" by the laws of the land whence he came, or by the court convicting.

VII. Any person who shall bring into or land in Porto Rico or who shall aid to bring into or land in Porto Rico any alien not lawfully entitled to enter Porto Rico, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

VIII. Upon the arrival at any place within the island of Porto Rico of any alien immigrants it shall be the duty of the commanding officer and the agents of the steam or sailing vessel by which they came to report the name, nationality, last residence and destination of every such alien, before any of them are landed, to the proper inspection officers, who shall thereupon go or send competent assistants on board such vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or the inspection officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, and then and there detain them until a thorough inspection is made.

Any alien who shall come into Porto Rico in violation of the order may be returned at any time within one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien into Porto Rico, and if that can not be done, then at the expense of Porto Rico; and any alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival in Porto Rico from causes existing prior to his landing therein, shall be deemed to have come in violation of law and shall be returned as aforesaid.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Official Gazette, No. 31, February 5, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE,^a
February 4, 1899.

[Translation.]

Upon the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, the council concurring, Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, has been pleased to direct that maritime and fire insurance companies doing business in this island, whose bonds are deposited

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in both languages in the Official Gazette. The Spanish was marked *Traducción*; but the English version being evidently a translation has been treated as such. Dr. Coll y Toste states that the order was prepared in Spanish. See preface.

in Madrid, be allowed a term of four months for transferring said bonds to the central treasury of this island, as has been done by other companies.

Which by superior command is hereby published for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, January 30, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 4, 1899.

The following order from Washington is published for general information:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 20, 1899.

It is hereby ordered that on and after February 1, 1899, and until otherwise provided, all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Porto Rico shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coins, such as the Spanish alphonosinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following rates:

Alphonosinos (25-pesetas piece)-----	\$4. 82
Louis (20-franc piece)-----	3. 86

It is further ordered that on and after February 1, 1899, and until further provided, the following Porto Rican or Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Porto Rico shall be received for customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following fixed rates in United States money:

The peso-----	\$0. 60
The medio peso-----	. 30
The peseta-----	. 12
The real-----	. 06
The medio real-----	. 03

It is further ordered and directed that out of the Porto Rican coins so received a convenient supply shall be retained and carried for exchange for United States money at the rate hereinbefore enumerated, namely, \$0.60 United States money for one Porto Rican silver piece.

It is further ordered that all existing contracts for the payment of money in the currency of Porto Rico may be discharged and paid in that money in accordance with the contracts, or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table, namely, for each \$100 United States currency, 166½ Porto Rican pesos.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Porto Rico will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar, in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (1 peseta).

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Official Gazette, No. 36, Feb. 11, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

[Translation.]

Upon the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, has been pleased to decide that on and after February 1, 1899, taxes on land, industry,

and commerce shall be paid into the treasury of the island in United States currency, or its equivalent in other money; but that said internal revenue taxes shall continue [until June 30, 1899]^a in pesos as they now stand in the assessments; the amounts due in provincial money at the collector's office, to be reduced to United States currency at the established rate of exchange.

Which, by superior command, is published for general information.
San Juan, P. R., February 10, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

[Official Gazette, No. 37, Feb. 12, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL ORDER.

[Translation.]

To the major-general commanding the department.

SIR: Our jails are absolutely devoid of sanitary conditions, and crowded with men, most of whom are undergoing provisional imprisonment.

This is a menace to public health, and in order to harmonize the requirements of the latter with the demands of a proper administration of justice, the reformation of our penal establishments with the desired rapidity being out of the question, it becomes necessary to waive all useless formalities in instituting preliminary proceedings, and especially to be sparing in the matter of anticipatory imprisonments.

To this end I have the honor of submitting for your approval the following rules, whereby some of the provisions of the existing law are modified in a progressive sense:

1. Judges of primary courts are enjoined to strictly observe the provisions of article 269 of the law of criminal procedure, and abstain from instituting preliminary proceedings whenever the act does not constitute a crime or the charge is manifestly false.

2. At the preliminary examination in all trials for common offenses, the summary proceedings prescribed by articles 779 to 803, of aforesaid law of criminal procedure, shall be followed; the time for closing the case being extended to one month only when absolutely necessary, and care being taken that the provisions of said articles, regarding the duration of the other terms fixed therein, be strictly complied with.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—The words in brackets did not appear in the original publication of this order in Spanish, only in Official Gazette, No. 36. They do appear, however, in an English order formally approved by General Henry, which order was the authority for the above; and in the English version accompanying the above in Gazette, No. 37, and several following numbers.

3. Anticipatory or preventive imprisonment shall be decreed only where the commission of a crime or offense having been proven, and an indictment presented in due form against a particular person of whose guilt there are reasonable indications, the penalty attached to the offense be greater than that of correctional punishment. This, however, without prejudice to the provision of paragraph 2, article 504, of the law of criminal procedure.

4. Should an offender who has been allowed to remain at large fail to appear on the day set for the trial, notwithstanding his having been duly summoned, he shall be imprisoned and the hearing proceeded with at the earliest possible moment.

5. In the final judgment the offender shall always be allowed the full benefit of the time spent by him in anticipatory confinement.

6. When appeals are taken in criminal cases the parties shall be summoned to appear before the supreme court, fifteen days being allowed therefor, which term shall not be extended.

In cases under article 876 of the law of criminal procedure the opinion of one lawyer shall be sufficient.

7. As regards cases already instituted, the provisions herein shall apply to the subsequent proceedings thereof, judges and courts being enjoined to call up all these cases within fifteen days, which term can not be extended, and to order the release of such prisoners as are entitled to their freedom under rule 3.

8. Judges, courts, and prosecuting attorneys shall comply with all the foregoing provisions, and see that same are complied with under their responsibility; and upon the expiration of the term prescribed under rule 7 shall, without delay, forward to this office a list of all the prisoners who have been released, stating the offences for which they were prosecuted and the dates, respectively, of their imprisonment and release.

San Juan, P. R., February 10, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ NAVARRO,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR TO THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS OF THE ISLAND.

[Translation.]

This department of state being duly authorized by the major-general commanding the department to confirm the appointments of councilmen and alcaldes sent in by municipal corporations whenever the persons designated have the qualifications required for the office, notice thereof is given in the official paper for the information of municipal corporations, who are recommended to fill vacancies with such persons as are duly qualified, and to see that the orders previously issued upon the subject are likewise complied with.

San Juan, P. R., February 10, 1899.

FRANCISCO DE P. ACUÑA,
Chief of the Department of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 39, Feb. 15, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.^a

[Translation.]

Upon the recommendation of the undersigned secretary Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, has been pleased to decide that, inasmuch as both in this capital and in almost all the other towns of the island, fresh fish is an article of prime necessity, competing with fresh meat, and inasmuch as those engaged in the sale of fish are persons of scanty means of subsistence, hereafter fishmongers shall be exempt from all taxes in the exercise of their industry.

Which by superior command is published for general information.
San Juan, February 14, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 40, Feb. 16, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

To the commander of the department.

SIR: Upon the gradual occupation of this island by the American forces some of the registries of deeds were abandoned by the Spanish lawyers who had served them; and, in order that the public service might suffer no interruption thereby, worthy Porto Rican lawyers were temporarily appointed by the commanding officers of the invading forces to perform the duties of said offices.

After final possession of the island had been taken and the sovereignty of the United States had been proclaimed over its whole extent a military government, absolute and supreme, having been meanwhile constituted, some transfers and appointments of registrars of deeds were made by the military government, while those in charge of the remaining offices were left without being confirmed as had been done with the other public officials.

In view thereof, this office is of opinion that the transfers and appointments made subsequently to November 18, 1898, should subsist, and, as regards such officials as have not yet been confirmed, their offices should be filled through the promotion thereto, by order of seniority, of those who were admitted into the profession in some of the manners determined, in a limited sense, by the mortgage law, the offices resulting vacant to be provided for through competitive examinations. * * *

JUDICIAL ORDER.

1. Don José S. Belaval, at present registrar of deeds at Arecibo, and the senior of all second-class registrars, is hereby transferred to the first-class registry of deeds at Ponce.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was approved by General Henry in both languages. The English being an evident translation of the Spanish copy, the latter was selected for this volume. See Preface.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—The part of this letter omitted is without legal force.

2. Don José Marcial Lopez, at present registrar of deeds at Caguas, and the senior of third-class registrars, is transferred to the second-class registry of deeds of Arecibo.

3. The second-class registries of deeds of San Germán and Humacao, and the third-class registries of deeds of Aguadilla and Caguas, are hereby declared vacant.

4. Said registries shall be provided for through competitive examinations, this office to issue in due time orders to that effect; meantime those who are now serving them shall continue in their post temporarily, excepting the registry at Caguas, which shall be served ad interim by the legal substitute thereof until the examinations are held, and the successful competitors duly installed.

San Juan, P. R., February 14, 1899.

Very respectfully,

HERMINIO DIAZ NAVARRO,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 41, February 17, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

To the major-general commanding the department.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting for your approval the following

JUDICIAL ORDER.

In view of the fact that lawyers and solicitors practising in this island defend and represent the poor gratuitously, both in civil and criminal matters, in just compensation therefor, such lawyers and solicitors shall henceforth be exempt from payment of taxes for the exercise of their profession.

This order shall be communicated to the secretary of finance and to the presidents of municipal corporations at the capitals of judicial districts to the end that it may have the desired effect.

San Juan, P. R., February 16, 1899.

Very respectfully,

HERMINIO DIAZ NAVARRO,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 43, February 19, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

[Translation.]

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, upon recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to

decide that in compliance with Paragraph IV, of General Orders, No. 17, of November 29, 1898, and in accordance with the powers vested in the undersigned by General Orders, No. 15, of 8th instant, for the reorganization of the services of this office, all the implements and appurtenances of the abolished "diputación provincial," be sold at auction, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the liabilities thereof. Accordingly, a general inventory of the assets of said suppressed corporation shall be published in three successive issues of the Official Gazette, with the valuation given by the expert appraisers appointed for the purpose; and said implements and appurtenances shall be awarded to the highest bidder, in accordance with the existing regulations governing public auctions.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for general information and guidance of all whom it may concern.

San Juan, P. R., February 17, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 44, Feb. 21, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

[Translation.]

Upon the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, has been pleased to decide that the powers conferred by him December 7, 1898, on the council of secretaries, to order the return or attachment, as the case may be, of bonds furnished by civil functionaries who have served, or may serve, offices subject to guarantee in this island, shall, once the respective cases have gone through the prescribed formalities at all the sections of the department of finance, reside hereafter in the undersigned secretary.

Which by superior command is published for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., February 20, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 45, Feb. 22, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

[Translation.]

In view of the fact that the building up of this city and of all the towns of the island is at a standstill; that dwelling houses lack the comforts demanded by modern life to such a degree that in some localities, as in this capital, the population, to the discredit of its culture, is crowded together—a condition of affairs highly detrimental to health, and exposing the people to diseases and epidemics;

Considering, on the other hand, that there are ground plats in cities and towns, whose owners do not build nor sell them for others to build thereon, nor pay any taxes on said town lots;

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, with a view to encouraging the building up of towns by means of exemptions

from taxes and removal of restrictions, and upon the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to decide that on and after July 1, 1899, when the fiscal year opens, the following provisions shall be applied to town property: *

1. Such brickkilns as are wholly engaged in supplying bricks for building purposes, shall be exempt from all taxes.

2. Nor shall any taxes be assessed on limekilns established for the same purposes as aforesaid brickkilns.

3. The only tax levied on houses shall be 8 per cent of their net rentals, after deducting 25 per cent for repairs and other losses.

Those occupied by their owners shall pay upon the basis of the rent by similar houses on the same street.

4. This tax shall be paid, one half at the offices of internal-revenue collectors, for the insular treasury, and the other half to the municipal treasury for the benefit of the respective municipalities.

5. Houses whose owners reside abroad shall, in addition to the above tax, pay a surtax of 50 per cent thereon.

6. Country houses shall pay no tax, inasmuch as the latter is included in the assessment of the property on which they stand.

7. Neither shall any tax be assessed on huts in towns, which serve as dwellings for the poor, provided said huts are their own property. Such, however, as are built by speculators for the purpose of leasing to the poor, shall pay the tax.

8. Vacant lots shall pay the following yearly tax: Those situated on first-class streets or sites, shall pay five centavos per square meter; those standing on second-class streets or sites, shall pay two and half centavos per square meter; and those located in third-class streets or sites, shall pay one centavo per square meter. Municipal corporations shall out of their own members appoint a classifying commission.

9. Vacant lots whose owners reside abroad shall, in addition to above tax, pay a surtax of 50 per cent thereon.

10. Said tax upon town lots shall also be apportioned, one half to the insular treasury and the other half for the benefit of municipalities, same to be paid at the respective internal-revenue offices and municipal treasuries.

11. It shall be the duty of the owners to either paint or whitewash their houses every three years, as best may suit them. Both the outside walls and those of the courtyard and flat roofs shall be painted or whitewashed. Owners who fail to comply with this article shall be fined ten pesos; and municipal corporations shall order the painting or whitewashing to be done for account of the delinquent owner of the property. Said fine shall be for the benefit of the municipal funds.

Which by superior command is published for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., February 20, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—These rules were published in the "Gazette" in both languages, the Spanish being headed "*Traduccion*;" examination, however, shows that they were prepared in Spanish. See Preface.

[Official Gazette, No. 48, Feb. 25, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.*

[Translation.]

Considering that physicians, lawyers, artisans and other professional men and artists, should pay no tax by reason of their science or art, which is an immaterial wealth, subject to counteracting fluctuations;

That such persons should be made taxpayers only when, through the exercise of their professions and by the help of an ample professional freedom, they succeed in acquiring some kind of property;

That, to attain this practical object, exemption from taxes should properly be granted to such persons as are engaged in the professions, arts and trades, thereby facilitating the exercise of their capabilities;

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, upon the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to decide that from July 1, 1899, when the new fiscal year opens, the exercise of all professions, arts and trades; in other words, physicians, practitioners under them, dentists, veterinarians and midwives; architects, engineers, master builders, lawyers, and solicitors; ^b pharmacists, land surveyors, registrars, notaries, court clerks, music teachers; barbers, coppersmiths, tinsmiths, carpenters, cabinetmakers, shoemakers, master masons; painters, photographers, lapidaries, bookbinders, tailors, milliners, saddlers, watchmakers, armorers, lithographers, typographers, shirtmakers, and hatters, shall be exempt from all taxes to the insular treasury and to municipalities.

Which by superior command is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., February 17, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 50, February 28, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

To the general commanding the department:

SIR: In view of the well-founded complaint set forth by El Pais newspaper, a copy whereof you have been pleased to refer to me for my examination and decision, I beg leave to recommend that you issue the following

JUDICIAL ORDER.

1. Loans made and debts contracted in provincial money, if paid in United States currency, shall be settled with the discount pre-

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the "Gazette" in both English and Spanish, the latter version being marked *Traducción*; the English version, however, appears to be a translation, and Dr. Coll y Toste states that the order was prepared in Spanish; so the Spanish version has been selected for this volume.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—The professional taxes of lawyers and solicitors had been previously abolished. See Judicial order approved by General Henry and published in "Official Gazette" No. 41 of 1899.

scribed in the order of the President of the Republic, dated January 20, 1899, and published in the Gazette of the 5th instant.

2. Where the creditor and debtor agree to extend the time for the payment of a debt, no higher rate than one per cent monthly interest shall be allowed thereon.

3. In case of an extension of time requested by the debtor, the creditor is absolutely prohibited to demand for acceding thereto, that the amount of the debt which was contracted in Porto Rican money shall, upon maturity, be settled in United States currency without any discount.

4. In case of a suit, should it be proven that the above prohibition has been disregarded, the court shall only condemn the debtor to pay the debt in provincial money, or in United States currency with the discount mentioned in article 1; the rate of interest to be determined as provided under article 2.

San Juan, P. R., February 25, 1899.

Very respectfully,

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Governor-General.

[Official Gazette, No. 56, Mar. 7, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL ORDER.

[Translation.]

By virtue of the powers and agreeably to the instructions received by me from the major-general commanding the department, I hereby issue the following order:

1. Prison boards shall see to it that the interior of jails are kept thoroughly neat and clean by the wardens thereof, and do everything possible to place them in proper sanitary conditions through daily disinfection.

2. When in a jail there is a larger number of prisoners than can be accommodated, notification thereof shall immediately be given this office by the president of the board, so that measures may be adopted with a view to avoiding the overcrowding of inmates.

3. The presidents of aforesaid boards shall likewise see to it that contractors or those in charge of supplying food for the prisoners shall furnish the best class of meals, and in sufficient quantity.

4. Prisoners shall always be cleanly dressed, and not permitted to go about wholly or partially naked.

5. When a prisoner is ill the jail physician shall immediately be notified, and his prescriptions scrupulously followed.

6. Corporal punishment in jails is hereby absolutely forbidden.

7. Prison boards and courts of justice, or, where these are not found, judges of instruction, shall visit and inspect the jails every week, and within twenty-four hours thereafter shall faithfully report

to this office, under the strictest responsibility, such neglect of duty as they may notice and such complaints as may be duly made by prisoners.

8. Wardens and contractors for the supply of food who fail to comply with the provisions of this order shall for the first offense be fined \$20, and upon a repetition thereof the former shall be dismissed and the latter's contract and bond forfeited.

San Juan, P. R., March 6, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.*

[Translation.]

To the major-general commanding the department.

SIR: The complaint made by the "Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño" (Savings Bank of Ponce) is perfectly justified.

Since the repeal in this island of the tax laid on conveyances of property many dishonest debtors, perverting the intent of such a beneficent measure, have simulated sales to third parties of such capitals as they possessed, in order to make it impossible for their creditors to collect therefrom the amounts due them.

This is highly injurious to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, inasmuch as by undermining their very foundation it absolutely destroys the credit of these two only resources of wealth, whose development and life are thus rendered impossible.

It is, moreover, immoral, and hence the necessity of making more effectual the prohibition prescribed by our law in the matter. I, therefore, have the honor of submitting for your approval the following:

JUDICIAL ORDER.

1. Stipulations for the conveyance of property entered into after the abolition of the tax on transfers of absolute dominion, not justified under the laws, but effected with the intention of preventing the creditors of either of the parties thereto from making good their claims against such property, shall be considered simulated contracts.

2. Under the preceding article will be comprised all contracts for the transfer of property effected by any person liable at the time for other than mortgage debts, or by any person engaged to guarantee the debts of others, if, upon the execution of said contracts, the notary should not certify in the deed that the price had been delivered in his presence, or unless a deposit in cash has been made in some bank or other institution to the satisfaction of their creditors, covering the

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—As originally published, the following letter and judicial order contained typographical errors. These are corrected here in accordance with corrected copy published in Official Gazette, No. 68, March 21, 1899.

full amount of said obligations, or unless sufficient property to meet same has been retained by said debtors.

3. In the cases referred to in the preceding articles, creditors, upon proving the simulation, and for the purpose of collecting their claims, or demanding that same be guaranteed, may bring action against their debtor or the party who, as owner, holds the latter's property, said holder being responsible in such cases for the amount due by the direct debtor up to the full value of said property.

4. The attachments that may be decreed, by virtue of the action referred to in the preceding article, shall be confined, until the expiration of the twelvemonth allowed by the general orders of January 19^a and 31,^b 1899, to the anticipatory or preventive inscription thereof in the registry of deeds.

5. Signers of contracts, comprised under articles 1 and 2, who fail to cancel same before a notary within the term of fifteen days from the one next following the publication of this order in the Official Gazette, shall, upon denunciation by their creditors, be prosecuted criminally, and, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of the offense defined in article 562 of the Penal Code.

6. Besides its publication in the Official Gazette and other newspapers of the island, the present order shall be officially communicated to all the presiding judges of courts of justice, who in their turn shall communicate the same to judges of primary courts, municipal judges, notaries, and alcaldes within their respective districts, it being the duty of alcaldes to transmit same to the ward alcaldes (comisarios de barrios) within their municipal limits for the information of the residents of their respective wards.

San Juan, P. R., March 5, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ NAVARRO,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 57, Mar. 8, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

The major-general commanding the department, having issued General Orders, No. 13, current series, which in paragraph 3 thereof refers to cemeteries, and signified his desire to this office that municipal corporations should abstain from interfering with affairs ap-

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in Spanish in Official Gazette, No. 18, of January 21, 1899, and subsequently published in both Spanish and English as G. O. No. 18, headquarters, Department of Porto Rico, 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—See Official Gazette, No. 27, February 1, 1899, ante.

pertaining to the Catholic Church, alcaldes and common councils shall, in the matter of burials and the disinterring of human bodies, observe the following rules:

First. When sanitary conditions in towns are satisfactory, bodies may be taken to the doors of churches for religious prayers. The president of the local board of health shall inform the parish priest of any contagious disease that may have made its appearance, in which case bodies shall be carried to the cemetery by the shortest route, no stopping on the way being allowed.

Second. No burial in Catholic cemeteries shall be enforced without the consent of parish priests or of superior ecclesiastical authority. Common councils or alcaldes violating this provision shall be removed from office.

Third. The maintenance, management, and hygiene of cemeteries, shall continue in charge of municipal corporations, which are authorized to derive therefrom such revenue as they may set down in their budgets.

Fourth. Parish priests and town councils may come to an understanding whereby the former shall take charge of the preservation and management of cemeteries, in which case alcaldes and town councils, in addition to their intervention in cemeteries for hygienic purposes, shall be obliged to provide for, and defray the expenses attending, the burial of deceased persons whose relatives are without the necessary means.

Fifth. In both partial and general removals of bodies, town councils shall likewise come to an agreement with the parish priests. Human remains, removed from vaults or graves, shall not be placed at the extremities of cemeteries, but suitable pits or graves shall be dug for the purpose. Relatives, duly authorized, may transfer the remains of their families to vaults or niches in the same cemetery.

San Juan, P. R., March 14, (sic) 1899.

FRANCISCO DE P. ACUÑA,
Secretary of State.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
*Major-General, Volunteers, Commanding,
Governor-General.*

[Official Gazette, No. 58, Mar. 9, 1899.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

[Translation.]

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, on the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to approve the following: Handbook for the Guidance of Town Commissions, Ward Subcommissions and Municipal Councils of the

Island of Porto Rico, in the classification of lands and the imposition of the territorial tax,^a which by his superior orders is made public for general information.

San Juan, March 4, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

* * * * *

VI. RULES AND REMARKS.

First. In general, river plains are rated in this island as first class; those of less low meadows as second class; and highlands as third class; but this involves some exceptions, as there are rather high meadows that belong to the first class for sugar cane and tobacco, and bottom lands on the banks of rivers, that, being too low or too gravelly, are of the second class for the same cultivation, from their exposure to be overflowed, or to drought on account of the gravelly land. It may serve as a guide for classifiers to rate also as first class the best and most productive ones; as second class those that are middling or less fruitful; and as third class the worst or inferior ones.

Second. Tracts of lands obtained by draining lagoons, mangrove marshes, fens, and swamps shall enjoy exemption from paying any tax during the first three years, if they are appropriated for pasture; during five years, if dedicated for sugar cane or tobacco; and during eight years if they are applied to coffee, cacao, or cocoa plantations. The landowner has to prove, before the classifying commission and subcommission, that he has drained these lands; and the documents attesting the facts shall be formed into a record of proceedings, and be referred to the secretary of finance.

Third. Woodlands in which coffee is planted for the first time shall pay no tax during the first five years, as coffee trees need that time for their full development.

Fourth. The owner of a country estate having no drinkable water in his property, except rainwater collected in pools, if he builds hereafter a good artesian well, and proves, before the classifying commissions, that he has spent in it more than 200 pesos, he shall be remitted 10 per cent of the tax laid. If he should employ over 500 pesos, the rebate shall amount to 20 per cent.

Fifth. Lands covered with water and yet to be drained shall pay for the first year only 1 cent per cuerda; the second year, 2 cents;

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—The preface to this handbook and Articles I-IV comprise a statement of the purpose of the tax, a description of the different classes of lands, an explanation of the manner of analyzing the various soils, a comparison of the adaptabilities of the latter to agricultural purposes, etc. These chapters are for the instruction and assistance of those connected with the enforcement of the tax, but do not form a part of the law proper. They are therefore not reproduced here. Article V simply republishes General Orders, No. 6, 1890, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, together with a note drawing attention to the way in which the tax favors the owners of cultivated lands as opposed to owners who permit their lands to lie idle; so it is not printed. The blank forms for use of owners, classifying commissions, and town councils are also omitted. The handbook has been published and widely distributed. It was printed in the Gazette in both languages, but was prepared in Spanish. See Preface.

the third year, 5 cents; the fourth year, 10 cents; the fifth year, 20 cents; and this tax shall continue to pay, even though they should produce nothing, as a punishment of their owners' negligence.

Sixth. Proprietors of sandy coast lands who may hereafter justify before the classifying commission to have planted over 10,000 cocoa trees in their estates shall have the cuerdas of land appropriated for cocoa plantation free of tax during six years.

Seventh. Virgin forest lands, rated first class on account of the quality of their timber, if there be no parish roads near for conveying that timber, consequently proving unproductive by reason of the said lack of roads, shall, as long as such condition exists, pay only 5 cents per cuerda as a yearly tax. This taxation will serve as an incentive for setting apart some portion of them, independently of the growth of building and cabinet woods, for coffee plantations and other cultivations.

Eighth. Naturally sterile lands, as calcareous cliffs, stony hills, pebbly banks, tracts of sand and coast downs, and the like, without any profitable vegetation and unavailable for productive husbandry, shall be discarded from the territorial tax by the classifying commissions and subcommissions.

Ninth. Highlands solely applied to pasturing, should they produce chiefly dog grass, shall pay only 10 cents per cuerda; and if they are still inferior to these 5 cents per cuerda.

Tenth. Lands adjoining villas and appropriated for flower gardens, parks, kitchen gardens, orchards, and, in general, for the gratification and ostentation of their owners shall pay, in case that they should spread over more than 1,000 square meters, 2 cents a year for every square meter that shall lie beyond that extent.

Eleventh. Mines and quarries shall be considered as first-class lands, if they are being worked; if they are not, they shall be rated as third class.

Twelfth. Poor peasants who own second and third class lands, from one-fourth of a cuerda up to 25 cuerdas, shall pay no tax for them if such plots are appropriated for kitchen gardening, fruit gardening, and other cultivations; but the tax shall be levied thereon if the subcommission of the ward verifies that the said plots are completely abandoned and without any tillage.

VII. THE COMMISSIONS.

First. The municipal councils shall appoint the commissions and subcommissions.

Second. The commissions of the towns shall be composed of the mayor, as their president, and of six individuals, proprietors of rural estates—two of whom shall be the representative of first-class lands; two of second-class, and the remaining two of third-class lands.

Third. The subcommissions of the wards shall be composed of the commissary (ward alcalde), as president, and of six persons representing the three classes of land.

Fourth. The secretary of the municipal council shall be the secretary of the commission, without the right to vote in the proceedings.

Fifth. All these offices are obligatory and gratuitous.

Sixth. The commissions and subcommissions shall hold as many sessions as they may deem necessary for perfecting their labor of classification.

Seventh. Preceding the assessment of the territorial tax, an investigation of the rural estates shall take place in each ward; every proprietor, manager, trustee, or lessee being required to submit a sworn schedule (planilla) or statement that shall be attested by the subcommission.

Eighth. In this schedule the estate shall be set down according to the blank form; the particular name, if any, of the rural property; the municipal district; the ward wherein the estate lies; the area of the ground in cuerdas; the classes of the lands, whether first, second, or third, and those that are unproductive and sterile being indicated; how many cuerdas are appropriated for a definite cultivation; the annuities, mortgages, and all sorts of liabilities that weigh upon the rural property, and its sale value.

Ninth. Fifteen days beforehand the mayors shall deliver, free of cost, the blank schedules to the subcommission, which are to distribute the same among the landowners, their trustees or their lessees, in order that the latter may fill them as is required, so that the said papers may be returned duly signed to the subcommissions.

Tenth. The term for returning the sworn statements or schedules shall be that of ten days.

Eleventh. Landowners who should not present their schedules have no right to any claim whatever, and subcommissions shall fill out the said schedules for them officially, the mayor fining the transgressors six dollars, for the benefit of the central and municipal treasuries, one-half of the fine for each. As regards landowners unable to read and write, the secretaries of the commissions are obliged to fill out the schedules for them, each party concerned furnishing the data, and putting instead of his signature that of a person who shall sign at his request.

Twelfth. Should a landowner fail to state the truth in his schedule and the subcommissions verify that it has not been through involuntary error on his part, the mayor shall impose on him a \$10 fine, with the same twofold application as that of the preceding article.

Thirteenth. The subcommissions of the award shall hand over to the town commissions the schedules filled, and numbered in alphabetical order of surnames.

Fourteenth. It shall be the duty of the commissions and subcommissions to explain doubtful cases to landowners, in harmony with the data which this handbook affords.

Fifteenth. The commissions of the towns shall wind up the task of classification, so that in the general assessment justice and equity shall prevail, without detriment to taxpayers, and the central treasury, as well as the municipality, escaping defraudation.

Sixteenth. After the proceedings of examination and appraisement the commission shall deliver to the municipal councils the declaratory schedules, duly classified and inclosed in envelopes, of the landowners and such as were officially filled out, along with a list of the estates and of their proprietors.

Seventeenth. When the assessment of the territorial tax shall have been ended, it shall be displayed to the public for eight days. These over, the municipal council, jointly with the commissions and sub-

commissions, in an extraordinary session shall decide upon the claims presented by taxpayers.

Eighteenth. The claims for the redress of grievances from the taxes laid on rural estates, shall be addressed to the president of the commission, previous to the extraordinary session. The latter shall take place three days after the assessment shall have been exhibited to the public during eight days.

Nineteenth. If the appeal be well supported on facts, due correction shall immediately be made.

Twentieth. Taxpayers who should not be satisfied with the decision of the municipal council and of the commissions may appeal to the secretary of finance within eight days after they have been informed of the decision. Landowners who should not have submitted a sworn schedule, have no right to any appeal whatever, in punishment of their negligence.

Twenty-first. Claims for redress of alleged wrongs, brought against the municipal councils and commissions, shall always be previously referred to the said corporations for information, so that the secretary of finance shall be enabled to proceed in conformity with justice.

Twenty-second. In doubtful cases of appeal, the secretary of finance may appoint a commissioner who, after a practical examination of the soil, shall report, in order that a decision may be arrived at according to justice. If the fault should be found to be of the landowner, the latter shall pay the costs of appraisement; if the party appellant should be right, these shall be laid on the members of the commission or of the subcommission who should have incurred the liability. The appraiser shall have \$4 as a daily salary, and \$50 for traveling expenses out and back, his investigation not to exceed eight days.

Twenty-third. These appeals shall not interrupt the collection of taxes in any case. If the secretary of finance should decide in behalf of the appellant, the latter shall be allowed the proper reduction.

Twenty-fourth. Three copies of the assessment shall be made, one that is to remain at the office of the secretary of finance, and two that are to be forwarded; of these two approved copies, one is for the municipal treasurer and the other for the office of the collector of internal revenues.

Twenty-fifth. Any municipal council that, through negligence, should omit referring the assessment of the territorial tax to the office of the secretary of finance at the appointed time, shall incur a fine of from 25 to 100 pesos; and all the members of the said corporation, the mayor inclusive and foremost, are jointly and severally liable for the assessed quarterly quota.

Twenty-sixth. The tax shall be paid quarterly in advance, and the fiscal year shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30.

Twenty-seventh. This territorial tax is the sole and exclusive one that shall be imposed on landowners. One half of it shall be for the benefit of the central treasury and the other half for the benefit of the municipality; these halves being paid, respectively, at the offices of the collectors of internal revenues, and at the treasuries of municipal councils.

Twenty-eighth. Payment of the tax shall be exacted from the proprietor of each rural estate. If the proprietor should be away from

the island, the trustee or the lessee shall answer for the tax, it being understood that at all times the land is responsible to the insular treasury and to the municipality for the tax, the collection of the territorial tax not being subject to interruption on any account.

Twenty-ninth. Individual members of municipal councils shall be jointly and severally responsible for the amount of the uncollectible quotas, whose failure should be due to errors, duplicity, or inexcusable mistakes, or if, through malice or neglect, they should have included persons notoriously insolvent in the assessment.

Thirtieth. Taxpayers who, through hurricanes, floods, or other extraordinary calamities may have suffered considerable damage in their estates, may apply for the remission of part of their tax, which abatement shall be proportionate to the importance of the loss; previously submitting to the institution of investigation proceedings wherein shall appear the reports of the respective commission, sub-commission and municipal council; whereupon the secretary of finance shall decide.

Thirty-first. Mayors shall be immediately dependent on the office of the secretary of finance in all matters pertaining to this service, and therefore, besides being held to follow the directions which are set down in general terms in this handbook, they are obliged to comply with whatever orders may be imparted to them, and to furnish the secretary of finance with whatever data, reports, and information he may require of them.

San Juan, P. R., March 4, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 59, Mar. 10, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL ORDER.

[Translation.]

By virtue of the powers and in compliance with instructions received by me from the major-general commanding the department, I hereby order as follows:

1. The prosecuting attorney shall desist from all further action in, and therefore immediately and finally dismiss, the case that is being tried by reason of the occurrences that took place in the town of Cayey, in the month of March, 1898, during the election that was then being held, all attachments of property made in connection therewith to be canceled and all bonds returned to the parties concerned.

2. This order shall be communicated by telegraph to the presiding judge of the criminal court of Ponce, who through the same channel shall report compliance therewith.

San Juan, P. R., March 8, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 60, Mar. 11, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Translation.]

SAN JUAN, *March 7, 1899.*

Maj. Gen. GUY V. HENRY,
Governor of this Department.

SIR: Realizing the necessity that while the native language is being studied in our schools English should also begin to be taught there, to the end that our people may in the future be qualified to develop their own personality and duly participate in the national life as a part of the American Union, the undersigned secretary has decided to submit for your approval the following

ORDER.

Such English teachers as are necessary to teach said language in schools shall be appointed by the government.

Very respectfully,

F. DEGETAU GONZALEZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Governor-General.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

Inasmuch as the major part or nearly all the sales with a reversal clause effected in this country are guarantee contracts made for the purpose of investing same with greater force and efficacy, and saving creditors from the expenses attending an execution, in case of failure to make good the guaranteed debt, the major-general commanding the department has been pleased to enact the following

JUDICIAL ORDER.

1. The orders from these headquarters, dated January 19^a and 31,^b 1899, referring to debts guaranteed by mortgage, shall be understood as applying to sales with a reversal clause, which have become, or may become, due between January 19, 1899, and January 19, 1900.

2. Courts of justice, judges, registrars of deeds, and notaries shall see that the present order be complied with.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 8, 1899.

Respectfully,

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—See Official Gazette No. 18 of 1899 and G. O. 18, H. D. P. R., 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—See Official Gazette No. 27 of 1899.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Translation.]

To General Guy V. Henry.

SIR:

* * * * *

The undersigned secretary has decided to submit to your approval the following order for the creation of a Porto Rican pedagogic museum.

The museum has for its object:

I. The exhibition of projects and plans for educational establishments, patterns of school furniture, scientific materials, articles employed in object lessons and in school games, Froebel's toys, pictures, photographs, drawings and paintings and all such elements as are now employed for the physical, moral, artistic and intellectual education of modern societies.

II. The organization of lectures on all questions affecting pedagogic culture.

III. The formation of a circulating library; mainly pedagogic, without, however, overlooking works of general culture by means of which, and under proper safeguards, all progress realized in education may be made known to teachers, municipalities and private individuals.

IV. The acquisition of all educational objects which by reason of their excessive cost can not be supplied to each school, and, on the other hand, are not of daily use, but could be loaned to schools whenever needed by teachers.

V. The periodical publication of all advancements made in matters relating to public education, as also that of explanatory catalogues of pedagogic books and objects.

VI. The organization, during vacations, of school colonies from the interior of the island to the seaboard cities, and of the children attending school in the latter, to the interior country; as also from the island to the United States and vice versa.

VII. The organization of fraternity through correspondence for facilitating the study of languages, principally between persons who study English in Porto Rico and those studying Spanish in the United States.

VIII. The furnishing of information to the authorities, regarding educational matters upon which advice may be asked.

The museum shall be installed for the present on the ground floor of the ministry of the interior.

Within its walls shall be gathered, methodically, all such pictures, books and objects as are intended for the work of public education and instruction. And as we have yet no museums especially devoted to science or art, which can be visited by teachers with their pupils, in the Pedagogic Museum shall gradually be gathered such objects as are intended for the formation thereof, until each can be adequately installed, whenever the collections thus formed shall have attained sufficient importance to stand by themselves independently of the Pedagogic Museum. The installation thereof shall be com-

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—Part omitted introductory in character.

mended to persons to be in due time designated by the minister of the interior, who shall also prepare regulations prescribing the respective duties of officials placed in charge of same.

San Juan, P. R., March 8, 1899.

F. DEGETAU GONZALEZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Governor-General.

[Official Gazette, No. 64, Mar. 16, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

In conformity with instructions received by me from the major-general commanding the department, I have ordered as follows:

1. The office of the secretary of justice shall take charge of the exact and immediate execution of General Orders, No. 33, dated the thirteenth instant.

2. The chief warden of the department penitentiary, and the wardens of jails, shall forward to this office, with the utmost expedition a list of such prisoners as are serving sentence whose good behavior entitles them to the favor granted in the second clause of paragraph 1 of said general order, stating therein their names and surnames, the offenses of which they were convicted, the penalties imposed, the date of each sentence, and the court that delivered it.

3. Upon receipt of said list, this office shall recommend to the major-general those deserving pardon, and if approved by him this office shall issue the necessary orders for their release.

4. At the end of each month aforesaid officials shall forward to this office a list of prisoners who, by their good behavior, have earned the reduction mentioned in the third clause of paragraph 1 of said general order. This office shall refer same to the major-general, and, upon his approval, proper orders shall be given for allowance of the credit.

5. When a prisoner in whose favor the above-mentioned credit has been made has been guilty of a misbehavior involving the loss of said credit, the fact shall be reported to this office which, after consultation with the major-general, shall order the forfeiture of such credit.

6. Whenever a clergyman or minister of any religion shall desire to hold divine service in the department penitentiary or any of the jails, the chief or wardens of these establishments shall fix an hour at which said service is to commence, taking care not to fix the same hour for ministers of different religions.

7. The chief of the department penitentiary and wardens of jails who in their reports on the conduct of prisoners are not absolutely impartial, shall, upon conviction, be subjected to such punishment as the major-general may direct.

San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

[Official Gazette, No. 65, Mar. 17, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

To the major-general commanding the department.

SIR: Under the laws and regulations governing the functions of registrars of deeds, notaries and solicitors, these officials were, and are still, obliged to furnish bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, which bonds must be returned upon their retiring from office, subject to the formalities prescribed in article 306 of the mortgage law and in article 384 of the regulations thereof, as also in article 490 of the compilation of organic judicial provisions of January 5, 1891, now in force.

The terms established therefor in aforesaid provisions are different, for while the mortgage law fixes that of three years, and the compilation, six months, the notarial law is silent upon the subject.

In consequence of the change of sovereignty which has taken place in this island, several registrars, notaries, and solicitors who have preserved their Spanish nationality have resigned their offices and request that their bonds be returned to them; and in order that the term of announcement be the same for all, the secretary of justice has the honor of recommending the following

JUDICIAL ORDER.

1. The terms respectively of three years, and six months fixed by the mortgage law and regulations thereof, and the organic judicial compilation, for the return of their bonds to registrars and solicitors retiring from office, shall be reduced to that of six months, which for the same purpose is made applicable to notaries.

2. The parties concerned, or their heirs, shall apply to the primary court judge of the district where they served last, for the return of their bonds, and the former shall thereupon order that the announcement be made in the Official Gazette of the province and in the local papers, or, if there be none, in those of the nearest capital town, every two months during the period of six months prescribed in the preceding article; summoning therein such persons as have any claim to present same within the aforesaid term, before the primary court judges of the district where said officials held office, the names of such districts to be mentioned in the announcement.

3. Upon the expiration of the terms, without any claim having been brought forward, a proper certificate thereof shall be forwarded to the chief justice of the supreme court, together with another certificate from the local treasury collector of the district or districts where the parties concerned had held office, stating that there exist no claims against the officials in question, by reason of responsibilities contracted in the discharge of their duties.

4. Where the return is requested by a registrar or notary, serving ad interim, or by a solicitor, acting temporarily, pursuant to the provision of article 491 of the compilation, the announcement shall be made each month for the space of six months, at the expiration of which the return shall be decreed, if in order.

5. The registrar, notary, or solicitor, who has held office at different places, and requests that his bond be returned, must show by certificate from the primary court judges and treasury collectors in whose districts he has served that said bond is clear from all claims and that the prescribed term of six months has elapsed since he resigned his office.

6. The return of bonds shall be effected in pursuance of an order, stating the reasons therefor, issued by the chief justice of the supreme court, who shall communicate the same to the proper department, to that of finance for the purposes of the return, and to the primary court judge concerned therein; said decision to be also published in the Official Gazette.

7. Such articles of the mortgage and notarial laws and regulations and of the judicial compilation as conflict with the present order, are hereby repealed, the secretary of justice being charged with the execution and interpretation hereof.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 6, 1899.

Very respectfully,

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL ORDER.

[Translation.]

Whereas, by reason of the change of sovereignty brought about in this island, the notary of Aguadilla, Don Salvador Amell Massó, ceased in the exercise of his functions, inasmuch as he desired to preserve his Spanish nationality;

Whereas, in consequence thereof, the officer commanding the American forces stationed in the city of Aguadilla, appointed for said office Don Darío Rola, without the knowledge of the secretary of justice;

Whereas, as soon as this office was made aware of the action taken by the commanding officer in Aguadilla, it gave orders to the effect that Señor Rola should cease in his functions of notary;

Inasmuch as in doing so the secretary of justice had in view the fact that Don Darío Rola has not the legal qualifications necessary for the discharge of the duties that had been intrusted to him;

Inasmuch as such persons as have executed deeds on the strength of the appointment of Don Darío Rola as notary of Aguadilla, should not be made responsible for the error committed by said appointment;

Inasmuch as a serious injury would be inflicted upon the parties concerned, for actions over which they had no control, should these deeds be declared null and void;

In view of the exceptional circumstances of the case, and without thereby establishing a precedent,

It is hereby declared that such deeds as were executed by Don Darío Rola, while acting as notary of Aguadilla, the originals of which are on the records of said notarial office, are considered public documents; and this decision is ordered to be published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern.

San Juan, P. R., March 15, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 87, March 19, 1899.]

TARIFF OF FARES.

FOR BOATS PLYING IN THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN.

[Translation.]

For vessels anchored outside the bearing.

Miraflores—Arsenal:	Centavos.*
For each person.....	20
For each trunk or large package.....	20
For each small package, such as a hand valise, etc.....	5

Vessels anchoring inside the bearing.

Miraflores—Arsenal:	
For each person.....	10
For each trunk or large package.....	20
For each small package, such as a hand valise, etc.....	5
From the Capital to Cataño and vice versa:	
For each person, not to exceed.....	20
For each trunk or large package.....	20
For each small package or valise.....	5

Between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. the tariff fares shall be double.

REGULATIONS.

1. Every owner of a boat plying in this harbor shall register the name thereof at the office of the captain of the port (harbor master), together with the owner's name and address. This requirement must be complied with within ten days next following the publication of these regulations.

2. All boats are obliged to carry this tariff posted conspicuously and to have on both sides of the stern the name of the boat, in letters at least 2 inches large. The number of passengers she may carry shall be determined by the harbor master and posted in the stern frame.

3. In computing the passengers that can be carried by a boat, every large package shall be considered as two persons.

4. Sailboats in good weather, or rowboats in bad, shall not carry more than one-half the number of passengers usually allowed them.

5. For freight of a boat when there are more passengers to carry, a sum shall be paid equal to one-half of the passengers that can be carried by the boat.

6. Boats taken to visit any vessel or place in the harbor shall, in addition to the fixed tariff fare for passengers, be paid 40 centavos for every half hour of delay, after the first half hour.

7. Boats hired for an indefinite time, as for excursions in the bay, shall be paid for according to stipulation.

The same rule shall apply in cases of very bad weather, but the boatman must always agree upon the price before starting.

8. All boats, from nightfall to sunrise, shall carry a white light or the usual lights on both sides.

9. The landing steps opposite the custom-house are reserved for the use of the boats of the army and navy, customs officers, or vessels anchored in the harbor. Boats plying in the harbor are forbidden the use of these steps, except when landing passengers and baggage for inspection by the custom-house.

10. Where usurious fares are charged or claimed, the license of the boatman as such, may, upon conviction, be suspended, besides applying to him the penalties hereinafter indicated.

11. Any violation of the above rules shall be punished with a fine of from \$5 to \$20, or by imprisonment, or by both penalties.

12. All fines shall be paid in United States money and be collected by the captain of the port, who shall deliver same to the collector of customs.

San Juan, P. R., March 15, 1899.

A. S. SNOW,
Commander, U. S. Navy,
Commandant and Captain of the Port.

U. S. Naval Station, San Juan, Porto Rico.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, March 10, 1899.

The foregoing rules and regulations shall be applied throughout the island, as far as practicable. The rates fixed above shall be paid in American money or the equivalent thereof.^a Any violation shall be reported to these headquarters.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General, Volunteers,
Commanding the Department of Porto Rico.

[Official Gazette, No. 69, March 22, 1899.]

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE,^b
San Juan, March 18, 1899.

In view of the fact that the metric system of weights and measures is the most scientific of all, since it has a basic unit—the meter—from which are derived all the other units of weights and measures;

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—This evidently refers to the regulations and not to the tariff.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the Gazette in both English and Spanish, the latter version being marked "Traducción;" as, however, the English version was evidently a translation, and in view of the statement of Doctor Coll y Toste that the order was originally prepared in Spanish, the latter version was selected for this volume.

Considering that since 1864 efforts have been made for the establishment of said system in this island, its use having been declared compulsory on January 1, 1888, whereby the same was considerably increased;

Having in mind that notwithstanding this fact certain trades still employ the old system of pounds, quarts, and varas, which are very incomplete and, owing to the variance existing among them, afford occasion for the practice of frauds upon the public;

Considering that the freedom allowed to merchants to import the old standards of weights and measures and sell them to retailers tends to hinder the final adoption of the metric system;

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, upon recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to decide as follows:

1. That the use of the metric system and the nomenclature thereof shall be enforced throughout the island.

2. The use of said system is made compulsory in all transactions, sales, contracts, and other acts where the employment of devices for measuring and weighing is required; as also its nomenclature in all written contracts, whether public or private; the use of weights and measures of the old system being prohibited and the same directed to be withdrawn from public establishments.

3. The authorized standards shall be kept at the office of the secretary of finance, in charge of the chief of the section of weights and measures, and every municipal corporation shall keep a set of regulating standards for purposes of verification.

4. All government offices having standards or types of weights and measures of the metric system belonging to the government shall immediately forward same to the office of the secretary of finance.

5. The sale of weights and measures of the old system in stores, hardware shops, and other business places is forbidden, inasmuch as the importation and sale thereof retards the final establishment of the metric system of weights and measures in the country.

6. Wholesale and retail dealers shall sell their goods to the public by the metric system of weights and measures.

7. Alcaldes shall appoint from among the members of the common council a commission composed of three councilmen, who shall see that these provisions are complied with, for the employees called "almotacenes" (inspectors of weights and measures), whether salaried or allowed a certain sum per day's work, who are assigned to this duty, have generally proved a failure, being of no usefulness to the public while quite expensive to the insular treasury.

8. The secretary of finance shall strive to exercise vigilance over these matters throughout the island, and shall send an absolutely reliable person as special commissioner to make investigations whenever he should deem it advisable.

9. Municipal corporations shall impose a fine of 10 pesos on all violators of these provisions who are proven guilty after due proceedings instituted by the municipal commission. Fifty per cent of these fines shall be assigned to the commissioners of the corporation for inspection expenses and the balance turned over to the insular treasury. Should the secretary of finance, through his special commissioner, ascertain and prove that fraud has been committed, and that same was due to neglect of duty on the part of the municipal

commission, the latter shall be punished with a fine equal to twice the amount imposed on the defrauder.

10. It shall be the duty of municipal corporations to keep a set of standard weights and measures of the metric system to be used by the municipal commission in making their tests.

11. Municipal corporations, through ward alcaldes, shall make known these provisions to retailers, and by means of edicts to the general public.

12. Appeals from the decisions of the municipal commission shall be taken before the secretary of finance, who, in cases of doubt, may appoint an expert, who shall be an industrial engineer, to report thereon.

13. Municipal commissions shall each year test the types of the metric system in their respective districts with a view to preventing fraud. This test shall be made independently of the periodical ones in markets and shops, which the commission may effect whenever in its judgment it be advisable for the purpose of opposing fraudulent alterations and ascertaining whether the standards of weights and measures are maintained in accordance with the law.

14. All persons having to make use of weights and measures, namely, merchants, industrials, shopkeepers, professors, and those engaged in manufacturing and selling them in the country, are required to submit to the verification thereof.

15. Municipal commissions, when serving on inspection duty, shall make out in duplicate the minutes of their labors, giving therein the particulars of the case. One copy shall be handed to the respective alcade within the next twenty-four hours, and the other forwarded, through the alcade, to the office of the secretary of finance.

16. Persons refusing to admit the visit of the municipal commission, or resisting the inspection and verification of their weights and measures, shall be fined 25 pesos and handed over to the courts of justice for opposing the execution of the laws in force.

17. The municipal commission, in the event of such a disagreeable emergency interfering with the discharge of their duties, shall draw up the minutes of the case, giving all the particulars and act thereon in accordance with the laws in force.

18. Whenever it should be necessary to send a special commissioner to the districts, he shall be assigned for traveling expenses, 5 pesos per diem, to be paid from the insular treasury. Municipal corporations shall assist these commissioners, in cases of need, and furnish them with means of transportation when on tours of inspection in the rural wards.

19. The annual test shall begin with the first month of the fiscal year, say July 1, of each year. Same shall be performed in the town halls of each municipality, by the municipal commission. The punches used by the municipal commission shall be uniform and the same for all tests. Every year a different one shall be used.

20. The municipal commission, when inspecting weights and measures, shall at the same time examine the scales; and if these are found to be false, the party or parties guilty thereof shall be subject to the same penalties as those convicted of using incomplete weights and measures.

21. Fees for testing and marking shall be charged in accordance with the accompanying schedule. When performed at the business

places of the parties concerned, because of the weights and measures used by them not having been duly tested, double fees shall be charged.

22. The secretary of finance shall cause the schedule of test fees^a to be published in the Official Gazette, as also a table^b of the quality of measures of weight, length and capacity, and materials of which same are made.

23. Municipal commissions shall keep a stub book according to the model, for the test made during the year. Said commissions shall at the close of the first quarter, submit to the secretary of finance for publication in the Official Gazette, a statement giving the result of their operations during the fiscal year. Such inclusions as are made subsequently to said publication, shall be subject to double fees.

24. Inasmuch as the Office of Weights and Measures at Washington is a dependence of the Treasury Department, having the custody of all national standards and of the meter and kilogram prepared by the joint action of all the civilized Powers at the international conference on weights and measures held in Paris, application has been made to the national Government for metric standards, verified with those mentioned above, to serve at this office, as regulating models.

25. All previous regulations governing weights and measures in the island, are hereby repealed.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 70, March 23, 1899.]

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE,^c
San Juan, March 20, 1899.

Whereas, the personnel of the supreme court of justice and of the primary courts of this capital, have all requested that their salaries be paid them in American money, without any discount, in view of the depreciation of the Spanish provincial silver;

Whereas, a similar petition has been made by the officials and employees of the executive departments and other official centers, on the ground that living is becoming dearer in this capital, while the money in which they are paid has suffered a depreciation of 40 per cent as compared with the dollar;

Inasmuch as the standard legal money for the island of Porto Rico is already the American dollar, pursuant to the order of the President, dated January 20, 1899;

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—For this schedule, see Official Gazette No. 133 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—For this table and accompanying instructions, see Official Gazette Nos. 118, 120, 128, 131 and 133 of 1899.

^c COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the Gazette in both English and Spanish: it appears, however, to have been prepared in the latter language so the Spanish version was selected for this volume.

Inasmuch as American officials and employees should be paid in American money;

Inasmuch as the complaint of the petitioners regarding the depreciation of the Spanish provincial money is based upon facts;

Inasmuch as a reduction had already been made from the 1st of January last on the salaries paid these officials and employees at the central treasury;

Inasmuch as officials and employees should receive sufficient compensation for their services in order that they may perform their duties without having to resort to other occupations of a private character, for the purpose of supplying their needs and those of their families;

Major-General Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, has been pleased to decide, upon recommendation of the undersigned secretary, that for the months of March, April, May, and June, completing the fiscal year of 1898-99, such officials and employees as receive their salaries from the central treasury of the department of finance be paid in American money, without any deduction.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 71, Mar. 24, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

To the major-general commanding the department.

SIR: In view of your timely remarks regarding the institution of marriage, I beg to submit for your approval the following—

GENERAL ORDER.

MARRIAGE.

General provisions.

1. From the date of this order, and after the due inscription in the civil registry referred to in article 10 hereof, the law shall recognize as valid and productive of civil effects all civil marriages, and marriages performed by priests or ministers duly authorized therefor, under the rites of the religion professed by either of the contracting parties.

2. Marriage may be contracted by males 16 years old and over, and by females 14 years old and over, provided that at the time they are in the full possession of their mental faculties, and do not suffer from absolute or relative physical impotence, preventing procreation.

3. The following persons, even while possessing the qualifications mentioned in foregoing article, shall not be allowed to marry:

First. Those already married, unless the bonds have been legally dissolved. Second.* Priests, ministers, or followers of any faith which

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—Repealed by sec. 3, act of Congress of Apr. 12, 1900.

prohibits their doing so under vows they may have taken. Third. Males under 20 years and females under 18 years without the permission of the persons mentioned in article 4 of this order. Fourth. Widows, during the three hundred and one days following the death of their husbands, or until after their confinement, if about to give birth to a posthumous child; or females in the same condition and for the same periods, whose marriage may have been declared null and void, counting from the day of their legal separation. Fifth. Guardians and their descendants, with their wards, until the guardianship has ceased and the accounts have been approved, except where the father of the ward authorizes the marriage. Sixth. Relatives of legitimate or illegitimate affinity or consanguinity in the ascending scale, with others of equal conditions in the descending scale. Seventh. Legitimate consanguineal collateral relatives up to the fourth remove. Eighth. Legitimate affinitive collateral relatives up to the fourth remove. Ninth. Illegitimate affinitive or consanguineal relatives up to the second remove. Tenth. Parents by adoption with their adopted children, or the adopted child with either surviving parent, or the latter with the relict of the adopted child. Eleventh. The legitimate descendants of the parents by adoption with the adopted child, while the adoption lasts. Twelfth. Adulterers who have been sentenced as such by the courts. Thirteenth. Those who have been sentenced as principals, or principals and accomplices of the death of the innocent spouse; even where no adultery has been committed.

4. The permissions referred to in section 3 of the preceding article shall be obtained from the father; or in his default, absence, or inability, from the mother, paternal or maternal grandparents, or a relative of the third degree of consanguinity, in the order in which they are mentioned; or in default of all these, by the municipal judges of the towns in which the contracting parties reside.

5. Those who, under the preceding articles, are authorized to grant permission to minors to marry, shall appear before the municipal judge of the town where they reside, and declare that they grant such permission. This declaration shall be made to the judge, in writing, and shall be signed by the judge, his secretary, and the person granting the permission, if he knows how to write, and same shall be held sufficient evidence of said permission.

6. The age of the contracting parties may be established by any of the following means: Birth certificates; certificate of baptism; declaration of the parties, grandparents, or relatives of the third degree, of the contracting parties, written upon the petition asking that the marriage be held. This requisite may be dispensed with where the priest, minister, or municipal judge shall deem that the parties are evidently of legal age.

7. Two witnesses shall testify under oath, in the form prescribed by their religion, that the contracting parties are not incapacitated by any of the impediments mentioned in article 3, and shall sign the marriage certificate to that effect, before the minister, priest, or judge who officiates at the wedding.

8. Persons contracting matrimony in violation of any of the preceding articles, or witnesses testifying under the provisions of article 7, who do so falsely, shall be prosecuted criminally.

9. The priest or minister of any religion, or the judge, officiating at the marriage, must immediately fill out a certificate stating: the

city or town where the marriage is performed, date of the celebration, name of judge, priest or minister, mentioning under what religion these last are authorized; names, surnames, ages and residences of the contracting parties; whether permission has been obtained, should this be needed in the case of either party; rites or ceremonies performed, if required by their religion; names, ages, status, profession and residence of the witnesses testifying under article 7. Said certificate shall be signed by the priest, minister, or judge, officiating, and by the contracting parties, witnesses and other persons assisting at the ceremony, if they know how to write.

10. The officiating minister or priest shall immediately forward the original certificate or a certified copy thereof to the municipal judge of the town where the marriage has been celebrated, he being responsible for any failure to do so. The judge shall copy this certificate literally in the book of civil registry, taking care to preserve the order of dates, and shall immediately make out a copy which he shall hand to the contracting parties for their own use.

11. From this date all marriages not inscribed in the civil registry shall not produce civil effects. Marriages contracted before this date shall be authenticated in the manner prescribed by the laws previously in force.

12. Marriages contracted outside of the island, where no regular register is kept, may be authenticated by any evidence admitted in law.

13. Priests and ministers of all religions are expected to facilitate the celebration of matrimony by not charging any fees to the poor, and but moderate ones to the rich. Municipal judges, their substitutes, or employees shall charge no fee whatever for the performance of marriage or for certificates thereof.

14. Those living in concubinage shall endeavor to marry as soon as practicable.

Civil marriage.

15. Persons wishing to contract civil marriage only, shall present the application referred to in article 20, to the municipal judge, or his substitute, of the town where they wish to be married. This application shall contain: their names in full; age; status; profession; town of birth; street number, or quarter, where they reside; and names of parents; and shall bear the signatures of the contracting parties, if they know how to write, otherwise the application will be signed by proxy.

16. Upon receipt of said application by the municipal judge or his substitute, and proofs having been furnished that the requisites prescribed by articles 4, 5, 6, and 7, have been complied with in due form, the following day shall be set for the ceremony, the contracting parties being notified to that effect.

17. The marriage shall be performed by the municipal judge or by his substitutes, even where the former has not delegated his official powers to the latter, and shall be held in the following form: First. On the day and hour named the contracting parties, accompanied by two male witnesses of legal age, shall appear before the municipal judge, or his substitute, and secretary. Second. The secretary shall read aloud articles 56 and 57 of the civil code and 496 to 499 of the

penal code. Third. The contracting parties shall swear, according to their religious beliefs, that they are not barred by any of the disabilities mentioned in article 3 of this order. Fourth. The judge shall then put the following questions to each of the contracting parties: "Do you wish to take ——— for your wife (or husband)?" To this they shall answer in turn: "I do." Fifth. Upon said answer being given, the judge shall say: "You are united in civil marriage." Sixth. The provisions of articles 9 and 10 shall thereupon be followed, and the certificate shall state that all the requisites of this order have been complied with.

DIVORCE.

18. In purely civil marriages divorces decreed by sentence of the courts shall produce the rupture of the marriage bonds and leave the parties absolutely free.

19. The divorces referred to in the preceding article can be decreed only in purely civil marriages and for the following causes: (1) Adultery of the woman. (2) Adultery of the man, with public scandal or complete abandonment of the wife. (3) Cruelty by the husband toward the wife when same is of a physical character. (4) Attempt by the husband to compel the wife to change her religion. (5) The attempt of the husband to prostitute the wife or propositions made by him to her to that effect. (6) Attempt of the husband or the wife to corrupt their children, or complicity in their corruption or prostitution. (7) When either husband or wife has been sentenced to life imprisonment. (8) Absolute and incurable physical impotence, contracted after marriage.

20. Divorce can be sought only by the innocent party.

21. Upon the admission of a divorce suit, or before, should the urgency of the case require it, the court shall order as follows: The provisional separation of the parties and appointment of a legal temporary guardian for the woman; the surrender of the children to the innocent party, or, if both are guilty, their assignment to a guardian, and removal from the care of the parents; the fixing of alimony for the wife and children who have not remained with the father; the adoption of measures to prevent the husband from prejudicing the wife in the management of her property.

Effects of divorce.

22. The decree of divorce shall be inscribed in the civil register, on the margin of the entry of the marriage affected by the same, and shall produce the following legal effects: First. The definite separation of the parties. Second. The children shall remain under the parental authority of the innocent party; or if both parties are guilty, then in care of the guardian appointed according to law. Third. Unless otherwise expressly provided in the sentence of divorce, the mother shall have the care of her children under three years of age. Fourth. During the life of the innocent parent, the loss of parental authority over the persons or property of his children, by the guilty parent; the death of the innocent party shall restore parental author-

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—Amended by section 8 of the Foraker bill so as to read: "Adultery on the part of either the husband or the wife."

ity to the guilty party, provided the divorce was obtained for any of the reasons specified in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 of article 19; if for other causes, a guardian shall be appointed as already prescribed. The loss of parental authority does not exempt the guilty party from the fulfillment of his obligations toward his children. Fifth. The guilty party forfeits all that may have been given or promised by the innocent party, or by others for the latter's account, while the innocent party keeps all that he or she may have received, and also retains the right to claim anything that may have been promised by the guilty party. Sixth. The separation of the property of the parties, and should the wife so desire, the loss of the right to administer her affairs by the husband, if he has been the cause of the divorce. Seventh. Should the husband be the innocent party, he retains the right to administer the property of his wife, to whom he must allow enough to provide for her support.

General provisions.

23. This order shall have retroactive effect only in the case of purely civil marriages celebrated before the promulgation thereof.

24. Marriages contracted by persons born outside the island shall be governed in civil matters by the laws of the country to which they belong.

25. The provisions of the civil code referring to religious and civil marriages shall remain in force in so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of the present general order.

26. The execution of this order is entrusted to the secretary of justice who shall order the printing of the necessary blank applications for persons wishing to contract marriage, which shall be distributed without charge among the municipal courts and alcaldías; and he shall also prepare the form in which marriage certificates are to be drawn up.

San Juan, P. R., March 17, 1899.

Very respectfully,

HERMINIO DIAZ NAVARRO,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved:

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 72, Mar. 25, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

RULES FOR THE IMPOSITION OF THE TAX ON TOWN PROPERTY.*

[Translation.]

1. In addition to the sworn statement of the owner of the property, the receipts of the lessees thereof shall serve as a basis to the classify-

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the Gazette in both Spanish and English, the Spanish version having been selected for this volume as the order appears to have been prepared in that language. See Preface.

ing commission for the assessment on urban real estate. Houses occupied by their owners shall be taxed upon the basis of the rentals earned by similar houses on the same street.

2. Public buildings belonging to the state or the municipality, and also churches and cemeteries, shall be exempt from the tax.

3. Said exemption shall be allowed to town buildings during the first year of their construction or reedification, and also one year thereafter, reedification being understood to mean not the repairs that are made, but the rebuilding or raising up of what was demolished or ruined, which shall be proven to the satisfaction of the secretary of finance. As to the exemption allowed in the matter of reedification, the period thereof shall begin to count from the day when the rebuilding commenced.

4. For the imposition of the tax on town property, the classifying commission shall have in view and be governed by the assessments of the preceding five years.

5. In case of doubt, the municipal commission has a right to demand directly from the owners, administrators, lessees, or occupants of the houses such certificates as may be required for the proper discharge of their duties.

6. Municipal corporations shall furnish free of charge to house owners or agents a blank statement, according to the published model, which it shall be the duty of taxpayers to fill out.

7. In said sworn statement or declaration the neighbor, owner, administrator, or assign of the urban property shall certify, under the responsibility the law attaches to concealment of taxable property, the name of the owner, class of house, whether masonry or wooden, selling and renting value thereof, and other pertinent remarks.

8. A term of ten days is allowed for the return of the sworn statement or declaration.

9. Owners of urban real estate have no right to claim, if they fail to present their statements, and same shall be drawn up officially by the municipal commission, while the alcalde shall lay a fine of 6 pesos upon the delinquent, one half thereof for the insular treasury and the other half for the municipality.

10. When a taxpayer makes a false statement, and the municipal commission proves that same was not due to an involuntary error, the former shall be fined 10 pesos by the alcalde, to be applied as provided in the preceding rule.

11. The municipal commission shall complete the work of classification, so as to ensure justice and equity in the general assessment.

12. The general assessment roll of the tax on urban real estate shall be publicly posted for eight days. At the expiration thereof the town council and municipal commission shall hold a special session for the purpose of passing upon the claims presented by taxpayers, which claims must have previously been addressed to the alcalde.

13. All proper corrections shall immediately be made. Taxpayers may appeal from the decision of the town council to the secretary of finance within ten days next following the notification.

14. Claims against town councils and municipal commissions shall always be referred to said corporations, in order to enable the secretary of finance to render an equitable decision.

15. Three copies of the assessment roll shall be made and forwarded to the secretary of finance for his approval; one for the mu-

municipal treasury, one for the office of the internal-revenue collector, and the other for the secretary of finance.

16. Any town council neglecting to forward the urban real-estate assessment roll to the secretary of finance, within the term fixed therefor shall be liable to a fine of 25 pesos; and all the members of said corporation, especially so the alcalde, shall be held conjointly responsible for the payment of the quarterly apportionments.

17. The tax shall be paid quarterly in advance; the fiscal year commencing July 1, and ending June 30 of the following year.

18. Payment of the tax shall be demanded of the owner of the urban property. Should he be absent from the country the attorney or lessee thereof shall be responsible for the tax: *Provided*, That urban property, whether house or lot, shall at all times be responsible for the tax to the insular and municipal treasuries, for in no case can the collection of the tax on urban real estate be interrupted.

19. The members of the municipal commission and of the town council shall conjointly be responsible for the amount of uncollectible assessments resulting from inexcusable errors, deceit, or mistakes, or from including in the assessment roll through malice or carelessness the names of notoriously insolvent persons.

20. Taxpayers who by reason of hurricanes, floods, or other extraordinary calamities have suffered considerable losses in their houses, may apply for a remission of part of the tax, which shall be graduated according to the importance of the loss, after the institution of investigation proceedings in which the commissions and town councils shall testify, and the secretary of finance shall render a decision.

21. To cover collection expenses, 8 per cent of the tax assessed on urban property shall be charged.

22. Alcaldes shall directly depend on the department of finance in everything relating to this service; wherefore, in addition to the general provisions of these rules, it shall be their duty to carry out the instructions of, and furnish such facts and information as may be required of them by, the secretary of finance.

San Juan, P. R., March 20, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General, Commanding the Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

To the alcaldes of the island:

Several of the municipal corporations having consulted this office regarding the imposition of a fee in compensation for the use of butcher shops and slaughterhouses, and considering, among other reasons, that municipal corporations have to meet the expenses of main-

taining and cleaning said places, it has been decided by this office to issue the following rules:

1. Municipal corporations are authorized to charge a moderate fee, by way of rent, for the use of slaughterhouses and butcher shops, belonging to the municipality.

2. Said fee shall be posted in the above-mentioned buildings for the information of industrials.

San Juan, P. R., March 23, 1899.

FRANCISCO DE P. ACUÑA,
Secretary of State.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General, Commanding the Department.

[Official Gazette, No. 76, Mar. 30, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE,*
San Juan, March 28, 1899.

[Translation.]

In view of the fact that the municipal corporations of Patillas, Las Marias, and of other towns of the island have reported that the landed property of their respective districts is quite evenly divided among the people, mainly small proprietors owning from 20 to 25 cuerdas of well-cultivated second-class lands, capable of contributing toward the expenses of the state and municipality;

Inasmuch as rule 12, Chapter VI, of the manual giving instructions for the imposition of land tax, exempts from the payment thereof such petty proprietors as own from one-quarter cuerda to 25 cuerdas of second and third class lands, provided same are devoted to vegetable gardens, orchards and other cultivations;

It being the spirit of the law that poor peasants shall not be burdened with the land tax:

Considering that another of the objects for remitting the tax on their small plots of land is to stimulate the cultivation of kitchen gardens, fruit trees, and minor products, the lack whereof is felt at the market places of all the towns of the island;

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, on the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to order that aforesaid rule 12 be amended to read as follows:

Peasants or countrymen owning from one-quarter of a cuerda up to 15 cuerdas of third-class lands shall pay no tax thereon, provided said lands are devoted to kitchen gardening, fruit growing, or other cultivations; but should it appear to the subcommission of the ward that said lands are allowed to run to waste the owner thereof shall be made to pay the tax.

Published by superior command in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General, Commanding the Department.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the Gazette in both English and Spanish; but as the wording of the English shows it to be a translation, the Spanish version was selected for this volume. See Preface.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE,^a
San Juan, P. R., March 29, 1899.

[Translation.]

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, upon recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to order as follows:

All establishments and apparatus in sugar and coffee plantations, which are devoted to the manufacture and storage of sugar and alcohol, and to the polishing and storage of coffee, shall be appraised on their statement by the owners, agents, or lessees thereof, and on the assessment roll by the municipal commission; and if the owners of said buildings and apparatus are the proprietors of the land on which they stand, said owners shall pay an annual tax of one-fourth per cent on the appraised value of such buildings and machinery.

Such buildings and apparatus as do not belong to the owner of the estate, but form by themselves a separate industry, shall pay an annual tax of one-half per cent on the appraised value thereof.

Owners residing abroad shall pay 50 per cent additional tax.

Said tax shall be equally divided between the insular and municipal treasuries.

Published by superior command for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 80, Apr. 5, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

To the alcaldes of the island:

Many complaints having been presented to the major-general commanding the department about the lack of assistance and cooperation on the part of alcaldes to the plans of vaccination, this being one of the important services demanding due attention from afore-said authorities, the commanding general has decided that hereafter such neglect in carrying out the orders issued upon the subject will constitute sufficient cause for the removal of alcaldes giving ground for such complaints.

San Juan, P. R., April 3, 1899.

FRANCISCO DE P. ACUÑA,
Secretary of State.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was published in the Gazette in both Spanish and English. It was prepared in Spanish, so that version was selected for this volume. See Preface.

[Official Gazette, No. 81, Apr. 6, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

To the alcaldes of the island:

With the concurrence of the secretary of the interior, and pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding the department, to the end that demented persons be prevented from wandering unattended about the streets of towns, owing to lack of asylums in municipalities (a condition that now exists according to reports made to headquarters by certain post commanders of the island), alcaldes of towns where such a state of affairs prevails are instructed to immediately institute the necessary proceedings and to forward the papers thereof to the office of the secretary of the interior, in order that said demented persons may be admitted into the lunatic asylum of the province.

And with a view to avoiding any delay through defects in the papers the following rules of procedure are indicated:

1. A petition signed by one of the patient's nearest relatives; should the patient have no family, the application for admission shall be made by the alcalde of the town, who shall certify accordingly.

2. A certificate issued by a physician testifying to the existence of the malady with a description thereof, and stating therein that the examination was performed by order of competent authority; the latter shall testify whether or not the demented party is insolvent, and shall state the family upon whom he is dependent. To this statement shall be added, in case of insolvency, a certificate of two reputable neighbors, in confirmation thereof; and, if solvent, the agreement of the party binding himself to defray the expenses occasioned by the patient while in the establishment.

3. Separately, a report in duplicate, giving the name and paternal and maternal surnames of the insane person, the names and surnames of his parents, his profession or habitual occupation, his birthplace, residence, age, and whether married or single; whether among his ancestors there was any lunatic; the date when the infirmity began; whether same is continuous or manifested from time to time; whether the mental derangement relates to a single class of ideas, or extends to many subjects; whether the causes which produced the disease are known and what these are; whether of sudden or gradual development; in case its cure has been attempted, what remedies were used and with what results.

San Juan, P. R., April 4, 1899.

FRANCISCO DE P. ACUÑA,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE,^a
San Juan, P. R., April 4, 1899.

[Translation.]

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, has been pleased to decide that the despatch of all business relating to lands belonging to the state (insular government) shall hereafter devolve upon the department of finance, where a section shall be created under the designation of public lands and mines; and that it shall be the duty of the engineers of the interior department to survey such lands and locate mines, whenever their technical services may be required for the purpose.

Which by superior command is published in the official paper for the guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding the Department.

[Official Gazette, No. 82, Apr. 7, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL ORDER.

[Translation.]

The major-general, on recommendation of the department of justice, has been pleased to order as follows:

1. Article 1957 of the civil code is amended to read as follows: "Ownership and other property rights in real property shall prescribe^b by possession for six years, as to persons present and absent, with good faith and with a proper title."

2. Rule 5 of article 391 of the mortgage law, is amended to read as follows: "If the owners of the contiguous estates, or any of the part owners of the property or interests in an estate, who must be cited, are absent, and their whereabouts are known, the court shall cite them through the municipal judge of the town where they reside, if in the island. If they reside on the American continent or in any foreign country, the citation shall be made through the secretary of justice, requesting them to appear within the period that may be deemed necessary, not to exceed sixty days, computed from the date of the notice. If their whereabouts are unknown, they shall be cited

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was formally approved by General Henry in both languages, the two versions being published in the Gazette. The English version being an evident translation of the Spanish, the latter was selected for this volume. See Preface.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—So rendered in translation of civil code issued by the War Department.

by means of edicts published for a period of sixty days, in the Official Gazette. And if at the end of this period the persons cited should not appear, the court shall approve the proceedings and order that the record of the interest be made without prejudice to the interest of said contiguous owners or part owners, and stating that the latter have not been heard in the proceedings. The record shall in such case also contain said statement."

3. Paragraph 6 of article 393 of the mortgage law is amended to read as follows: "Entries of possession shall be converted into records of ownership when they have the following requisites: (1) that six years have elapsed since the date of entry; (2) that the conversion of the entry of possession be announced by means of a proclamation in the Official Gazette, so that persons interested who consider themselves prejudiced thereby, may object by bringing the proper action within the period of fifteen days; (3) that the periods mentioned in the preceding paragraphs having elapsed, there exists in the registry no entry or note indicating that the prescription has been interrupted."

4. The last paragraph of aforesaid article 393 of the mortgage law is amended to read as follows: "Fifteen days after the six years have elapsed the registrar of deeds shall, at the instance of the party interested, make the proper record of conversion, if the requisites mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been complied with."

5. Paragraph 2 of article 394 of the mortgage law is amended to read as follows: "If the six years calculated from the date of the entry have not elapsed, or the requisites mentioned in article 393 of this law have not been complied with, the entries of possession shall have the legal effect embraced in the provisions contained in the following paragraph."

6. The period of one hundred and eighty days fixed in article 394 of the mortgage law for the admission of proofs in the proceedings instituted to substantiate the acquisition of real estate so as to record the ownership thereof shall be understood as of sixty days.

7. This order shall have retroactive effect.

San Juan, P. R., April 4, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 83, Apr. 8, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE,*
San Juan, P. R., April 5, 1899.

[Translation.]

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, on recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to decide

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—Although this order was published in the Official Gazette in both English and Spanish, it was prepared in Spanish, the English version being a translation. See Preface.

that inasmuch as the colonization expenses of Culebra Island are maritime expenses, they shall be paid out of the maritime-revenue funds, instead of the internal-revenue funds, as has heretofore been done.

Which by superior command is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 85, Apr. 11, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

To the alcaldes of the island:

The general commanding the department, having ordered that alcaldes be instructed, as has been done, to eliminate from municipal budgets the sums appropriated for education, conformably to the recommendation of this office, with the view to reducing local taxes, it is hereby made public in the Official Gazette, in order that municipal corporations may strike out such sums from the budgets of the coming fiscal year of 1899-1900, when the aforesaid expenditure will be transferred to the insular treasury.

San Juan, P. R., April 7, 1899.

FRANCISCO DE P. ACUÑA,
Secretary of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 85, Apr. 11, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

By order of the major-general commanding the department, it is hereby announced for the information of all, especially courts of justice, courts of instruction, municipal courts, registrars of deeds, notaries, court clerks, and other employees and assistants of the administration of justice, that the following days are to be observed as holidays, during which no judicial acts shall be performed:

Every Sunday of the year.

Every Saturday after 12 m.

New Year's day.

February 22, anniversary of Washington's birthday.

Good Friday.

Fourth of July, anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

Christmas day.

Thanksgiving day, to be announced every year in the proclamation of the President of the United States.

San Juan, P. R., April 10, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

[Official Gazette, No. 86, Apr. 12, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.^a

[Translation.]

To the alcaldes of the island:

By order of Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, the collection of municipal taxes assessed upon physicians and surgeons in the island is hereby suspended.

Published in the Official Gazette, for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., April 10, 1899.

FRANCISCO DE P. ACUÑA,
Secretary of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 87, Apr. 13, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

CIRCULAR.^b

[Translation.]

To internal revenue collectors and turgatherers of the island:

In view of a petition addressed to the Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, by Drs. Monagas, Gaudier, Basora, and Vadi, physicians of Mayaguez, wherein it is stated that they are the only ones in said city who pay a professional tax to the state and municipality, the undersigned secretary, the secretary of state concurring, has decided to suspend the collection of taxes assessed on physicians and surgeons in all the towns of the island, and to order that investigation proceedings be instituted for the purpose of remitting the taxes for the last quarter in conformity with the instructions of the department commander.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., Apr. 12, 1899.

CAYETANO COLL'Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

[Official Gazette, No. 88, Apr. 14, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

PRESS OFFENSES.

[Translation.]

Judicial order.^c

The major-general commanding the department has been pleased to order as follows:

1. On and after this day all the newspapers of the island shall be under the direct jurisdiction of the major-general.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—See also circular of section of finance in G. O. No. 87 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—See also similar circular of secretary of state in Official Gazette, No. 86, of 1899.

^c COMPILER'S NOTE.—Revoked by G. O., No. 169, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, 1899.

2. Whenever an offense has been committed by a newspaper through the publication therein of any paragraph, article, or engraving, the prosecuting attorneys shall present the proper indictment to the secretary of justice, who shall refer the same to department headquarters; from which such action will be taken in each case, through the department of justice, as may be deemed advisable.

San Juan, P. R., Apr. 13, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers.

[Official Gazette, No. 95, Apr. 22, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
San Juan, Apr. 17, 1899.

SCHOOL LAWS.^a

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

I. AN ORDER DEFINING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE RIGHTS OF PUPILS.

(1) All schools supported by public taxation, either local or insular, shall be styled public schools, and admission to them shall be

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—The school laws of Porto Rico, after having been approved, in the original English, by the military governor, were published in the Official Gazette. (See numbers 95, 102-4-6, 126-7-8-9, 134-5-7, series of 1899.)

Previous to publication, the original English was translated into Spanish, the publication in the Gazette being partly in both English and Spanish, and partly in Spanish only. The Spanish translation was not accurate, while the English version, having been set up by typesetters unaccustomed to that language, was full of errors. It has accordingly been thought best to disregard altogether the text of the publication of these orders in the Official Gazette, and to reproduce here an exact copy and careful translation of the original typewritten law the parts following each other in the order in which they appear to have been approved by General Henry. For the wording of these laws as published in the Gazette, reference should be made to the numbers of that paper above stated. Subsequent to the publication in the Gazette, the school laws were published and distributed by the insular board of education, in the form of English and Spanish pamphlets, the text of neither of these pamphlets differing much from the corresponding version in the present volume; the few differences of any importance that occur are indicated herein by means of footnotes. The order of sequence of the laws was, however, quite different in the original and in the pamphlet. In the present publication, the Roman numbers in brackets refer to the chapter headings of the pamphlet; those not in brackets to the headings in the original document. The first thirteen orders here printed (Nos. I to XIII) after being printed in the Gazette in both languages appeared as part 2 of the pamphlet, under the heading "Laws governing public instruction;" of these thirteen, the first five were published in the Official Gazette, No. 95, of 1899; footnotes indicate in what numbers of the Gazette the other eight were published. The remaining eleven orders (enacting order, and Nos. I to X thereunder) were printed in the Gazette in Spanish only, and later appeared as part 1 of the pamphlet under the heading "The organic law of school districts;" footnotes indicate in what numbers of the Gazette these orders were published. Some of the laws were enacted through the approval by the military governor of letters in which they were embodied; to avoid changing the wording, the letters in such cases are printed in full.

free and without charge to all persons between the ages of 6 and 18 years who are residents of the island. And it is forbidden any teacher to accept fees for instruction given in public schools during school hours.

(2) The teacher may suspend, and the municipal board of education may permanently exclude, from public schools under their jurisdiction pupils of bad moral character, or who are insubordinate, or who possess or are exposed to infectious diseases.

I recommend that this order go into effect July 1, 1899.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN JUAN, *April 17, 1899.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following orders:

II. AN ORDER DEFINING THE SCHOOL YEAR AND ITS DIVISIONS.

1. The legal school day shall consist of two sessions of three hours each, from 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. and from 1.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m., respectively.

2. The school week shall consist of five school days.

3. The school month shall consist of four school weeks.

4. The school term shall consist of three school months.

5. The school year shall consist of three terms, to wit:

A winter term, beginning the twelfth Monday before Holy Week.

A spring term, beginning the Monday after Holy Week.

A fall term, beginning the twelfth Monday before Christmas Week.

6. The only days of the school term during which it shall be legal for teachers to close school shall be Saturdays and Sundays and those legal holidays established by the honorable secretary of justice in his order of April 11^a approved by General Henry.

I recommend that this order will go into effect July 1, 1899.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Order of April 10, 1899, published in Official Gazette of April 11, and included in this volume.

SAN JUAN, *April 17, 1899.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

III (VI). AN ORDER DETERMINING SALARIES AND PAYMENT OF
TEACHERS.

1. English supervisors and graded school principals, holding principals' diplomas, shall receive \$75 per month for each month of actual service.

2. Graded school teachers, teaching in schools of four grades and upward in towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants, shall receive \$50 per month for each month of actual service.

3. Graded school teachers teaching in schools of two grades and upward, in towns of 5,000 inhabitants or less, shall receive \$40 per month for each month of actual service.

4. Teachers in country schools (rural and auxiliary schools) shall receive \$30 per month for each month of actual service.

5. Salaries shall be payable at the close of each school month.

6. The discount for the teachers' pension fund shall be deducted from salaries before payment.

I recommend that this order go into effect July 1, 1899.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

I further specially recommend that in order to prevent distress upon the part of teachers during the coming summer on account of lack of money properly to support their families, those teachers now holding positions in public schools who shall be reengaged for the coming year be allowed to anticipate upon their next year's salaries to the amount of not over \$15 per month, for each month of the summer vacation of 1899.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

NOTE.—Estimated cost present schools and higher instruction upon this basis:

Salaries of 305 country school-teachers employed at present.....	\$82, 350
Salaries 104 grade teachers, at \$40 per month.....	37, 440
Salaries 60 grade teachers, at \$50 per month.....	27, 000
Salaries 100 principals and supervisors, at \$75 per month.....	73, 145
Text-books and supplies.....	30, 000
Secondary schools.....	45, 000
Bureau of education (including printing and teachers' institutes)....	20, 000
Professional schools (commerce and pharmacy).....	5, 000

319, 935

As our statistics of country and graded schools, as reported by the supervisors of English, may not be complete, a safe estimate of the budget for education for the coming year, providing school accommodation for one pupil in seven of those on the island, as at present, would be \$325,000 for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN JUAN, April 17, 1899.

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

IV (VII). AN ORDER PROVIDING FREE TEXT-BOOKS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. All books and supplies owned by the municipalities and at present in use in the public schools shall be collected by the municipal school board of each municipality before July 1, 1899, and stored in the *alcaldía* or some equally suitable place, at the disposal of the bureau of education.

2. The bureau of education shall purchase under bid and loan to public school pupils the text-books necessary for school use, in accordance with rules and regulations authorized by the secretary of the interior upon the recommendation of the director of public instruction.

I recommend that the second paragraph of this order go into effect July 1, 1899.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN JUAN, April 17, 1899.

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

V (VIII). AN ORDER DEFINING THE RELATION OF MUNICIPALITIES TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Municipalities must provide rooms for public school purposes, and shall provide for separate residences for teachers.* Wherever

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—As published in Official Gazette this appeared: "Shall not be required to provide residences for teachers." The Spanish version in the Gazette, however, corresponded to the Spanish of this volume.

possible municipalities shall provide public school buildings, constructed and furnished according to plans authorized by the secretary of the interior, suitable for graded schools. Where municipalities provide such buildings, additional teachers sufficient for six grades will be furnished as needed.

2. Municipalities must provide all supplies for schools excepting text-books, maps, and flags, so far as is necessary for the proper conduct of the school. But the bureau of education may provide such supplies and must provide them for municipal authorities at cost.

3. The authority at present exercised by municipal school boards shall not be limited or abridged in any way, except so far as specifically stated in this and the accompanying orders. Municipalities may provide additional schools, or provide for the opening of schools during vacations, or in any other way increase their educational facilities from their public funds.

I recommend that this order go into effect July 1, 1899.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY, *Commanding.*

SAN JUAN, April 21, 1899.

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

VI (IV).^a AN ORDER PRESCRIBING A LEGAL COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PORTO RICO.

1. On and after the beginning of the fall term of 1899, the following course of study is authorized for the public schools of Porto Rico. Public school pupils are entitled to instruction in all the subjects herein named according to their grade and the provisions of this act, and teachers are forbidden to teach any study not herein authorized in public schools during legal school hours.

2. Pupils will be graded so far as possible into six grades, each representing one year's work. In the first and second years two recitations a day are required in each major subject taught; in other years one recitation a day is required in each major subject. But in rural schools where there are pupils of all six grades, the two highest grades may be combined for recitation purposes.

3. In rural schools each session shall be divided into nine twenty-minute periods, of which the last eight shall be devoted to major subjects. In town schools where the number of grades taught by a

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in English and Spanish in Official Gazette No. 102 of 1899.

single teacher is not more than three, each session shall consist of six thirty-minute periods, of which at least four shall be devoted to major subjects.

4. The major subjects taught in public schools shall be the following:

(a) *Spanish*.—During the first two years reading and writing only shall be taught. During the last four years two periods a week will be devoted to language work in Spanish and Spanish grammar. As soon as the pupil has mastered the first difficulties of reading, his work in this subject shall be so directed as to develop literary taste, and wherever possible complete or abridged literary masterpieces shall be read.

(b) *English*.—English reading shall begin in the second year, but in town schools chart work shall be begun in English in the first year whenever the teacher has less than three grades. During the last four years English language lessons shall be taught two periods a week, where exact training in composition and the use of correct grammatical forms will be taught through practice. In the last three years two periods a week shall be devoted to United States history and civil government as major subjects. Class work in English must be entirely in that language after the second year.

(c) *Arithmetic*.—Number work during the first two years will be in Spanish and English. For commercial reasons and because of the simple vocabulary required, the arithmetic of the last four years will be taught in English. The metric system will be used, the English tables being placed in the appendix of the text-book for reference. The text-book must contain a Spanish and English vocabulary.

(d) *Geography*.—Oral geography may be taught as a minor subject during the first two years in graded schools where the teacher has not more than three grades under her charge. The text-book will be used during the last four years. Geography shall be taught in Spanish.

5. The minor subjects taught in public schools shall be the following:

(a) *Music*.—Pupils will be required to learn the national airs by ear. Kindergarten motion songs will also be taught in lower grades. Where the teacher is competent to do so, or a supervisor of music is provided, note singing may be taught.

(b) *Drawing*.—Where the teacher is competent to do so, or a supervisor of drawing is provided, drawing may be taught. Clay modeling and stick laying may be associated with drawing wherever practicable to develop the pupil's sense of form.

(c) *Manual training*.—Where facilities are provided and the teachers' time allows, plain needlework sewing and cutting may be taught girls, or sloyd work may be taught pupils of both sexes. Oral lessons in agriculture may^a be taught as heretofore.

(d) *Writing and spelling*.—Ordinarily writing and spelling will be associated with the major subjects, reading and language work, in the two languages; but where the teacher has not more than three grades, or the time is not otherwise occupied by the major subjects, these subjects may be taught at separate periods.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—In pamphlet the word used is "will."

(e) *Hygiene*.—This subject is required and must be taught orally in all schools or from charts. In graded schools where teachers have not more than three grades a text-book may be used.

(f) *Morals*.—Morals as distinct from secular or religious teaching may be taught orally in schools.

6. The bureau of education, with the authority of the secretary of the interior, shall publish a teachers' manual for public schools of different grades, specifying in detail the subjects and the amount of each particular subject to be taught in the different years, and the methods, books, and programmes to be used in teaching the same; and said manual, when authorized as above provided and published, shall have the same legal force as the other provisions of this act.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATELES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *April 22, 1899.*

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SAN JUAN, *April 21, 1899.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

VII (V).^a AN ORDER DETERMINING THE LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

On and after the beginning of the fall term of 1899 teachers in the public institutions of Porto Rico must possess the following qualifications and the corresponding diplomas issued by the bureau of education:

1. Every professor, instructor, or teacher of any grade teaching in the University of Porto Rico or any allied professional school except the School of Commerce who receives a salary from the public funds must possess (a) a degree from a college or gymnasium of America or Europe, or a diploma equivalent to such a degree, showing that he has completed satisfactorily a course of at least three years in subjects higher than the secondary school studies; and (b) a degree as doctor or an equivalent degree from a university of America or Europe of standing showing that he has completed a course of at least two years in the special subject in which he will give instruction.

2. Every professor, instructor, or teacher of any grade in any secondary school of Porto Rico (normal school or high school), except critic teachers and teachers of drawing, sloyd, manual training, or music, must possess the qualifications stated in clause (a) of the first

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in English and Spanish in Official Gazette, No. 104, of 1899.

paragraph of this act. Critic teachers in normal schools must be graduates of normal schools where model school work is done in connection with professional training, or graduates of pedagogical courses in a college or university of repute with experience in model school work.

3. English supervisors must be graduates of a university, college, or normal school, or of a secondary school preparing for the best American universities; and English must be their mother tongue.

4. Principals of graded schools must be college or normal school graduates.

5. Graded school-teachers must be graduates of normal schools, or graduates of secondary schools preparing for the best American universities, with at least one year's experience as a teacher.

6. Rural school-teachers must possess certificates granted by the bureau of education upon examination, in accordance with the regulations provided for by this act.

7. Any teacher possessing qualification for teaching in schools of a higher grade may teach in a school of a lower grade.

8. Certificates to teach shall be granted to candidates possessing the qualifications above provided by the bureau of education in accordance with the conditions herein established. Such certificates shall be valid for five years and may be reindorsed by the director of public instruction at the end of any five-year period for a term of equal length, if the holder can produce satisfactory evidence that he has been engaged in school work or has attended an institution of learning as a student since the previous indorsement of his certificate.

9. All teachers not at present holding positions in Porto Rico schools who shall hereafter be granted certificates to teach in any public institution of Porto Rico shall present evidence of sufficient knowledge of Spanish and English to be able to teach in either of those languages.

10. It shall be illegal for any public official to pay money from the public funds for service as a teacher to any person not holding the certificates required by this act, and any public official so doing shall be personally liable for the money so paid.

11. On or before May 1,^a 1899, the bureau of education shall publish a plan for granting diplomas conforming with the gradation established by this act, to teachers now employed in the public schools of Porto Rico, who hold legal titles under the Spanish law, and to English supervisors now holding appointments. The same bureau shall also provide for examinations for certificates under section 6 of this act and regulations for conducting the same; and all such provisions shall become valid portions of this act when duly authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—In pamphlet the date given is May 31.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *April 25, 1899.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

VIII (IX).^a AN ORDER GRANTING ADDITIONAL POWERS TO MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARDS IN THE APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

On and after July 1, 1899, teachers in public schools may be appointed by municipal school boards in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Municipal school boards may advertise vacancies in the schools under their jurisdiction in the Official Gazette at least ten days before electing teachers, with notification of the date and place of meeting.

2. At the legal meeting so set, two-thirds of the board being present, the members present may by a majority vote elect legally qualified teachers for the following school term or school year. But if the teacher elected is a relative within the third degree of any member of the school board a three-fourths vote of those present shall be necessary to elect.

3. Immediately after the meeting the clerk of the board shall notify the director of public instruction in writing of the name of the teacher elected for his approval.

4. When the director of public instruction has duly approved and attested to the legal qualifications of the teacher elected, the officers of the board shall sign a written contract, upon blanks furnished by the bureau of education for that purpose, as party of the first part, with the teacher as party of the second part, engaging him to teach for the following school term or school year, as provided at the meeting of the board. Such contract shall be in duplicate, one copy to be retained and filed by the clerk of the board, the other to be delivered to the teacher.

5. When a teacher, on account of illness or for any other reason of equal moment, is prevented from attending to his duties, the clerk shall immediately notify the director of public instruction of that fact, and said director shall upon receipt of such notification appoint a legally qualified substitute to serve until the regular teacher can resume his duties or a successor is legally appointed by the municipal school board.

6. The director of public instruction may annul any contract between a school board and a teacher for cause, and if the board neglects to fill the vacancy may appoint a teacher for the remainder of the term or until a teacher is legally appointed by the board. The municipal school board may suspend a teacher from his functions for flagrant immorality or neglect, or for violating the school law, pending action by the director of public instruction.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in English and Spanish in Official Gazette No. 104 of 1899.

SAN JUAN, *April 24, 1899.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

IX (XIII).^a AN ORDER GOVERNING FINANCES AND ACCOUNTS OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

1. All financial accounts of the bureau of education, including those for teachers' salaries and for text-books and school supplies, shall be kept in English and in American money.

2. One-twelfth of the entire amount of the educational budget for the year shall be deposited with the Government's bankers or financial agents by the proper officials, to the credit of the director of public instruction, on or before the 20th of each month; and all payments from said budget shall be made upon order of the director of public instruction.

3. Within three days after the first of each month the director of public instruction shall render a detailed account of all moneys received and paid by him during the past month and of all balances on hand or indebtedness at the beginning and close of said month, in duplicate, to the secretary of the interior and to the secretary of finance, and his report to the secretary of the interior shall be accompanied by receipts or vouchers for all payments.

4. The secretary of the interior shall issue vouchers for the payment of all salaries from the educational budget, except those of teachers in the common schools, at the close of each month of service, and the secretary of each municipal school board shall issue similar vouchers for the salaries of the teachers of his municipality at the close of each school month; and such vouchers when presented by their lawful holders shall be legal orders upon the director of public instruction for their face value.

This order shall take effect May 1, 1899. The clause with reference to common school teachers in section 4 of this order shall take effect July 1, 1899.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN JUAN, *April 25, 1899.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in English and Spanish in Official Gazette No. 104 of 1899.

X (III).^a AN ORDER ESTABLISHING A GRADED SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS IN TOWNS.

On and after July 1, 1899, the present classification of schools shall cease to exist, and a system of rural schools and graded schools substituted therefor, in accordance with the following provisions:

1. All schools in barrios, villages, and country districts, where it is not practicable for more than 50 pupils to attend at the same building, shall be denominated rural schools, and in such schools the rural school programme, as authorized in the Teacher's Manual, shall be followed; and such schools shall be opened to children of both sexes.

2. Wherever the number of pupils exceeds 50 in any one building, and is less than 100, the teacher shall record the applications for admission in order as they are made, upon blanks furnished by the bureau of education for that purpose; but no teacher shall admit more than 50^b pupils to his school, and he shall admit them in order of application. But if any pupil admitted shall be absent for two sessions any week, except on account of illness^c such pupil shall lose his place upon the roll, and be placed at the lower end of the list of applicants, and the applicant standing at the head of the list of those refused admission shall receive the seat thus vacated in the school.

3. When the number of applicants that can attend at the same building reaches 100, two teachers shall be employed, and two rooms provided in the same building if possible. In such cases the primary grades shall be taught by one teacher and the grammar grades by the other, and the same rules of recording applicants for admission in order and of excluding irregular attendants shall be followed as in case of rural schools. Similarly, additional teachers shall be employed, additional rooms provided, and the work graded for each teacher, with every additional 50 pupils, until there is a separate teacher and a separate room for all six grades provided for in the Teacher's Manual.

4. In schools where there are four grades or more, the principal teacher shall exercise supervising functions over all the grades of his school, besides teaching the highest room. His official title shall be principal of the graded school, and his salary as provided in order No. 3 of the school laws. The duties of the principal shall be those outlined in the Teacher's Manual.

5. Wherever practicable the different grades of a school must be located in the same building. School rooms provided by municipalities, whether for rural or graded schools, shall contain as a minimum 1½ square meters of floor area for every pupil seated in the room.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in English and Spanish in Official Gazette No. 104 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—The Insular board of education by an order published in Official Gazette No. 83 of 1900, purported to change this number to 55.

^c COMPILER'S NOTE.—In pamphlet "except on account of illness or illness in his family."

SAN JUAN, *April 28, 1899.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: In conformity with a recommendation of the commission upon secondary instruction, I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

XI (X).^a AN ORDER ESTABLISHING HIGH SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO.

1. Wherever municipalities petition for such a school, and provide not less than \$10,000 for the erection and furnishing of a building and a site for the same, high schools with graded schools attached will be provided by the insular government, with courses preparing for any American college or university, with a course in manual training, and with a course for teachers.

2. The building shall be planned, erected, and furnished, the course of studies determined, and the teachers appointed by the bureau of education, acting under the authority of the secretary of the interior.

3. All teachers employed in such schools shall be normal school or university graduates, familiar with American school methods, and the principals shall be competent to teach the subjects required for admission to an American college or university of rank, and shall demonstrate this fact either by presenting a diploma from such a college or university or by examination. But these requirements may be waived in case of specially qualified teachers in special subjects such as sloyd and mechanical drawing. Wherever Porto Ricans possessing the above qualifications, and qualifications equal to those of other candidates appear, they shall be preferred in making appointments.

4. The insular appropriation to a high school with graded school attached is \$5,000 per annum.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN JUAN, *April 28, 1899.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: In conformity with a recommendation of the commission upon secondary instruction, I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

XII (XI).^a AN ORDER ESTABLISHING A NORMAL SCHOOL OF PORTO RICO.

1. Beginning with the fall term of 1899, or as soon thereafter as possible, a normal school of Porto Rico will be opened.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in English and Spanish in Official Gazette, No. 106 of 1899.

2. The school will be located in some town of the island, to be determined by the secretary of the interior, upon the town's making a satisfactory offer for the school.

3. The insular government will provide a building for the school and for a model school for practice, teaching to be connected with it.

4. The normal school will provide, in addition to the professional courses for teachers, a course preparing students to enter the University of Porto Rico or universities of highest standing in the United States.

5. Teachers employed in the normal school shall be familiar with American school methods and competent to place their departments upon an equality with those of any similar school of the States. Where native teachers possessing these qualifications apply, they shall be preferred in making appointments.

6. The appointment of teachers for the normal school, the regulation of courses of study and requirements for admission, and the executive administration of the school shall be under the direction of the bureau of education, acting with the authority of the secretary of the interior.

7. Tuition shall be free in the normal school for residents of Porto Rico who are citizens of the United States.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN JUAN, May 2, 1899.

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

XIII (XII).^a AN ORDER AUTHORIZING THE ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

1. The bureau of education, acting under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to organize a school of pharmacy, a school of commerce, and such other professional schools as may be needed in this island and for which properly qualified students apply to be admitted, to be opened with the fall term of 1899, or so soon thereafter as possible.

2. The schools of the university shall be located at San Juan.

3. Tuition shall be charged in professional schools.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in English and Spanish in Official Gazette No. 106 of 1899.

SAN JUAN, May 2, 1899.

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

AN ORDER AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.*

The following law authorizing the establishment of school districts in Porto Rico and providing regulations for conducting the business of the same, is hereby declared to be in operation in this island, dating from the day of its publication.

Districts are urged to organize under this law, although it is permissive, not mandatory, and the people of Porto Rico are assured that their success in conducting this fundamental though elementary form of self-government will do much to open the way to a broader exercise by them of similar powers.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

FRANCISCO DEL VALLE Y ATILES,
Secretary of the Interior.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

EDUCATIONAL CODE.

PART ONE.—POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

I. Preliminary.

1. For school purposes the island of Porto Rico is hereby declared to be divided into towns and barrios.

A town is a center of population, of definite and circumscribed limits, having 200 or more legal voters under the provisions of this act, and corresponding in general with the "casco de poblacion" of the Spanish law.

A barrio is a country district, of definite limits, containing less than 200 legal voters under the provisions of this act.

2. School districts shall be of two kinds, town districts and barrio districts.

3. Every school district shall be conterminous with the barrio or barrios, or the town within which it is established, and is hereby declared to be a body corporate, with power to contract or be con-

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—The following school orders appeared in the Gazette in Spanish only. They were subsequently published in English by the board of education as Part I of the pamphlet copy of the school laws. The enacting order above, and orders Nos. 1, 2, and 3, appeared in Official Gazette No. 123 of 1899.

tracted with, to sue or be sued, in any court of this island having competent jurisdiction.

Every school district shall be known by the name of the barrio or town within which it is established, but when it includes more than one barrio, it shall take its name from the barrio within which the school is located.

4. The corporate powers of a district can be exercised only over schools within the territorial limits of that district. As a corporation its powers are independent of those of any other political or municipal corporation, and the present jurisdiction of municipal corporations in school affairs ceases wherever districts are organized, with the perfection of such organization.

5. Every district shall hold, in the corporate name of the district, the title of lands and other property which is now owned or may hereafter be acquired for school purposes in such districts, and no property held by school districts for public school purposes shall be subject to taxation.

6. The legal voters of any school district shall be all persons of the age of 21 years and upward, of either sex, who are American citizens, who have resided in said district for the six months immediately previous to the signing of the petition for organization or to any school meeting or election and who are able to read and write.

II. *Organization.*^a

1. The citizens of any barrio, any group of adjacent barrios, or any town may organize a school district conterminous with their barrio, barrios, or town in the following manner:

(a) Five or more legal voters of the district to be established shall present to the governor-general of the island a petition setting forth the following facts: (1) The object of the petition; (2) the name of the barrio, barrios, or town in which they reside; (3) the number of persons residing in said district according to last official census; (4) the number of children of school age therein; (5) the assessed valuation of real property therein; (6) the names and location of schools already established therein; (7) a description and valuation of school property owned by the proposed district; (8) the signature of the petitioners.

(b) The governor-general, upon receipt of said petition, will publish the same for three successive days in the Official Gazette, with an invitation to residents of the proposed district to present any objections they may have to its being granted.

(c) Within ten days of the third publication of the petition, the governor-general will establish the proposed district by announcement in the same publication, or communicate his refusal to do so to the alcalde of the municipality within which the district would lie.

2. Where a district composed of more than one barrio desires to separate into two or more districts, or when two or more districts desire to unite to form one district, the same may be accomplished by petition, and the governor-general will announce in granting the

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in Spanish only in Official Gazette No. 126 of 1899.

petition such regulations for the division of school property held by the districts or for the adjustment of their respective obligations in relation to property and bonds as may seem to him advisable in each individual case.

3. When a district has been established, it shall be the duty of the alcalde of the municipality within which it lies, within three days of the receipt of the governor-general's announcement, to cause to be published by written notice, to be posted in at least three conspicuous places in the proposed district, the place and date of a district school meeting, or a district election, to occur within thirty days of the date of advertisement. If on account of accident or the negligence of voters such meeting or election does not occur at date and place announced, subsequent dates shall be similarly named by the alcalde not more than ten days apart, until a legal meeting or election is effected.

4. When from default of legal voters or other reasons it seems advisable to the governor-general to disestablish a school district, he may do so, placing its schools under the immediate direction of the insular government.

III.^a *Barrio districts, school meetings, powers of school meetings.*

1. A district school meeting may be called by the alcalde of the municipality within which it is located, by the president of the board of trustees, [or]^b in case of his absence by any trustee, by written notice, naming the place and date, posted in at least three conspicuous places in the district.

2. The legal voters of school districts when lawfully assembled, not less than five being present, shall have power by majority votes of those present—

(a) To appoint a moderator and a clerk pro tempore.

(b) To adjourn from time to time.

(c) To elect school trustees by ballot.

(d) To establish schools.

(e) To designate a site for a schoolhouse.

(f) To vote an amount of money to be raised by tax upon the taxable property of the district. (See same title, chapter —, par. —) (sic).

(g) To authorize the trustees to raise such additional amounts of money as the district may determine. (See title 1, chapter —) (sic).

(h) To repeal or modify their proceedings from time to time in accordance with the powers conferred by this act.

3. Whenever the purpose of a school meeting or election is to authorize taxation or the bonding of the district, such meeting^c shall not be legal for said purpose unless its object be advertised in the same manner as the time and place of meeting for at least thirty days previous.

4. No district may levy a tax of more than ten mills on the dollar, or bond itself for more than 10 per cent of its assessed valuation.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published, in Spanish only, in Official Gazette No. 127 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—Word "or" omitted in original.

^c COMPILER'S NOTE.—Words "or election" follows "meeting" in pamphlet.

IV.* *Town districts elections, powers of trustees.*

1. The trustees of town districts shall be five ^b in number, elected by two (sic) and threes upon alternate years, and their term shall be two years or until their successors are elected. In the first election of any district two members shall be elected for two years and three members for one year.

2. In addition to the powers hereinafter granted to district trustees by this act, the board of trustees of a town district shall exercise the powers granted to school meetings in barrio districts by the previous article of this law.

3. Regular elections ^c shall be held the second Monday in July; special elections may be held by a call of trustees, approved by the secretary of the interior.

4. The method of electing trustees in town districts shall be determined by the bureau of education, acting under the authority of the secretary of the interior, subject to the following limitations:

(a) The ballot shall be secret, according to the Australian system.

(b) The ballots shall be printed by the bureau of education, and shall contain the names of all candidates for election as trustees who shall present petitions signed by 25 registered voters of the district to that effect.

(c) The election board, which shall preside at the voting table and count the vote, shall consist of legal voters appointed by the candidates for election, and each candidate whose name appears upon the printed ballot shall appoint one member of the board.

(d) The printed ballots shall not indicate in any way the political party to which the candidates respectively belong.

(e) After the count is completed the ballots shall be carefully packed in a sealed package and mailed to the bureau of education for preservation until the next election.

(f) By a majority vote the board of trustees may submit any question of taxation, bonding, or school policy to the voters at any regular or special election, and such question shall be printed upon the regular or special ballot, together with the names of the candidates, and the decision of the voters shall be binding upon the trustees.

(g) The bureau of education shall publish a handbook of information for voters at school elections to be distributed free to the legal voters of town districts, containing the detailed provisions for registration of voters and holding elections, and such handbook, when duly authorized by the secretary of the interior, shall have the same legal force as the other portions of this act.

V.^a—*District officers.*

1. The officers of a school district shall be five trustees who shall be legal voters residing in the district, who shall serve without com-

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published, in Spanish only, in Official Gazette No. 127 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—The insular board of education, by an order published in Official Gazette No. 202 of 1899, purported to authorize the local boards of education to make English supervisors of their respective districts voting members of said boards.

^c COMPILER'S NOTE.—“Regular annual meetings and elections” in pamphlet.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published, in Spanish only, in Official Gazette No. 128 of 1899.

pensation, and who shall be elected annually in barrios districts, or biennially in city districts, and serve until their successors are elected.

2. The trustees shall meet monthly or oftener as required, and three shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall elect from their own number a president, a clerk, and a treasurer of the district, to serve until their successors are appointed.

3. The president shall serve without compensation. He shall call the school meetings and trustees' meetings and preside at the same. In his absence any other trustee may perform his duties.

4. The treasurer of each district shall receive and pay out all moneys appropriated to or belonging to his district, and keep an accurate account of the public school funds received from the insular treasury and of the district funds raised by tax, entering in his books all receipts so as to indicate the sources from which received and the objects to which made applicable; and disbursements shall be recorded so as to show for what purpose the money was paid.

5. The treasurer shall present and file with the clerk of his district three days before his successor is elected a report in writing, signed by him and containing a statement of all moneys received by him within the year preceding and of all his disbursements, exhibiting vouchers thereof; also the amount received by him of taxes assessed upon the taxable property of the district within the year, purposes for which they were assessed, the amounts assessed for each purpose, which report shall be recorded by the clerk, and if it appears that there is any balance in the hands of the treasurer he shall pay such balance into the hands of his successor as soon as he executes the bond required as a condition of holding the office of treasurer and his sureties justify on such bond. The president and clerk shall examine said report, and if correct they shall indorse the same and file a duplicate copy with the bureau of education.

When said report is approved as above stated and indorsed, the voters at the annual meeting, or the trustees in town districts, may authorize the clerk to issue an order in favor of said treasurer to an amount not exceeding 2 per cent on all orders issued by the clerk and signed by the president and paid by said treasurer during the past school year.

6. The treasurer of each district shall execute a bond to the district in double the amount of money, as near as can be ascertained, which will come into his hands as treasurer during his term, with sufficient surety to be approved by the president and clerk, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. Such bond shall be filed with the clerk of the district, and a duplicate copy with the signed approval of the president and clerk shall be filed with the bureau of education.

In case of breach of any condition of said bond the president shall cause an action to be commenced thereon and prosecuted in the name of the district, and the money when collected shall be applied to the use of the district. The treasurer failing to give bond, as provided herein, or for any cause being unable to attend to his duty, the trustees of the district shall proceed to appoint another treasurer, who shall give bonds as required herein.

Two-thirds the voters of any district may petition the president and the clerk thereof to require of the treasurer new bonds under the terms of this section. On receiving such petition the president and clerk shall forthwith make such requisition. If the treasurer neglects

to furnish new bonds within ten days his office may thereafter be declared vacant and be filled by appointment.

7. The clerk shall record the proceedings of the district meetings and of the board of trustees in a book provided for that purpose; he shall enter therein copies of his report made to the English supervisor or to the bureau of education, and keep and preserve all records, books, and papers belonging to his office and deliver the same to his successor in office; he shall act as clerk of the district in all its meetings, or, if absent, record the minutes of the clerk pro tempore; his minutes shall show all disbursements authorized by the district meetings or by the trustees, and he shall keep an account of all expenses of the school and schoolhouse, and record the cost of outbuildings, fences, and all the conveniences of the schoolroom, such as charts, maps, blackboards, and school libraries provided by the district. He shall issue vouchers for all amounts owed by the district as shown by the disbursements authorized in the minutes when they become due, which vouchers when countersigned by the president shall become orders upon the treasurer of the district for their face value. Each voucher shall be dated and numbered, and shall state the service or consideration for which it was drawn and the name of the parties rendering such service or consideration, and shall be recorded by the clerk in a book kept by him for that purpose.

8. The clerk shall give at least thirty days' notice of each annual meeting or school election, and each meeting for the authorization of taxation or bonds, and ten days' notice of all other meetings or elections, by posting three notices thereof in conspicuous places in the district.

Every notice for a special meeting or election shall set forth the object for which such meeting or election is called. In barrio districts special meetings for any purpose authorized by this act may be called on order of the trustees or by written request of any three voters of the district. Upon refusal of the clerk to call a meeting, or his neglect to do so for three days after receiving a written request from three voters, said three voters may call a legal meeting by posting written notices as indicated above. It is not necessary that the object of the annual meeting be specified in the notice calling it.

9. Each district clerk shall, on or before the tenth of June of each year, make and transmit to the English supervisor of his municipality or supervising district a certified report, on a blank prepared by the bureau of education and furnished by said English supervisor, showing the condition and value of school property, receipts from different sources, disbursements for different objects, and such other matters as the blanks may require.

10. The English supervisor and the alcalde in each municipality shall meet in the alcaldia of said municipality upon some day in the third week in June, and shall examine the reports of clerks of school districts of the municipality in order to ascertain respecting each report:

(a) Whether the cash items are recorded in their proper places; whether the financial statement balances; and whether all questions in the report are correctly answered.

(b) Whether the report was made within the time specified by law and in case of any report sent by mail, it shall be deemed made when

deposited in a post-office, properly stamped and addressed to the English supervisor of the municipality or supervising district.

11. Every clerk whose report is found to be accurate and made within the time prescribed by law shall receive pay for such service at the rate of 2 per cent on the cash disbursements of the year; but the amount paid for this service shall not be more than \$25.

In case errors of a minor character occur in a report, evidently unintentional, one-half the compensation otherwise paid may be paid the clerk, but this only in case he corrects all such errors and returns the report corrected before the last week in June.

The English supervisor immediately after the reports have been examined by himself and the alcalde of the municipality, shall send a written notice to every clerk found to be entitled to pay, stating such fact. Such notice shall be a voucher on which the treasurer of the district shall pay the clerk the sum due for such service out of any funds applicable to current expenses and not needed for the payment of teachers holding orders against or under contract to the district.

VI.^a *District taxes.*

1. All taxes levied by a district for public school purposes shall be levied upon the real property of the district, and shall be assessed and collected by the same persons and in the same manner as municipal taxes, but the account of all such taxes shall be kept distinct from that of the municipal taxes, and from the accounts of other districts of the municipality, and the money may be spent only upon order of the district treasurer. In case the school taxes collected from any district do not amount to the sum required by the levy of the school meeting of the board of trustees, the municipal treasurer shall at once notify the district treasurer and the bureau of education of that fact, with full details of the persons defaulting in taxes and for what amount. District taxes shall have preference to municipal taxes, and in case of partial payment of taxes, said payment shall be applied to the district levy until it is satisfied, pending legal action for the collection of the remainder from the defaulting taxpayers.

2. The clerk of each district shall, on or before the 15th of June of each year, furnish to the alcalde of his municipality an attested copy of so much of his district record as will show the amount of money voted to be raised by the district for school purposes at any annual or special meeting during the year, and any amount levied by trustees under power conferred by this act, without the vote of the district.

3. It shall be the duty of the alcalde to place on file the reports of the district clerks of his municipality and to cause the amounts specified therein to be levied upon the taxable property of each respective district, and such taxes to be entered upon the assessment rolls as to indicate the special object for which each amount respectively is levied.

But municipal officers, in entering such tax, shall not be required to use as a rate per cent any fractional part of a centime^b lower than one fourth.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published, in Spanish only, in Official Gazette No. 129 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—In the pamphlet this word is *mill*.

4. The secretary of finance shall notify each municipal alcalde, on the first of June of each year, or within three days subsequent to that date, of the tax necessary to be levied to pay principal and interest due upon district loans of each district of the municipality, and it shall be the duty of the alcalde to cause such tax to be entered with the other school tax of each district, in such manner as to have preference to all other items of said tax.

5. No tax can be levied for public school purposes by any other authority other than that of the insular government or of the school district, nor can any district be bonded for school purposes in any other way than that authorized in this act; and no part of the municipal tax, levied by the municipality as distinct from the district, can be used for school purposes, except as specially provided in this act.

VII.^a *District bonds.*

1. A majority of the legal voters of any district, at a special meeting or a special election called for that purpose, may authorize an issue of district bonds. A special meeting or a special election to authorize an issue of bonds may be called at any time, not a legal holiday, by a majority of the trustees of the district; but in town districts a majority of the municipal council must concur with the school trustees in the call for an election for this purpose, and their concurrence in said call shall be a legal approval by the municipality in its corporate capacity of the issue in question. The resolution submitted to the voters shall specify (a) the amount of the issue; (b) the time it is to run; (c) the exact purpose for which the proceeds shall be used.

2. Within three days of the passage of a resolution bonding a district the trustees shall forward three attested copies of said resolution, with a statement of the vote thereupon, to the governor-general of the island, to be submitted by him to the secretary of finance, the secretary of justice, and the secretary of the interior respectively.

3. Within ten days of receiving a copy of the resolution from the governor-general, each Secretary shall render a written opinion upon the legality and advisability of said issue to the governor-general, and the latter will thereupon legalize the issue by announcement in the Official Gazette, or if he refuse to do so, communicate that fact to the clerk of the district.

4. Within ten days of the publication of a notice legalizing any issue of district bonds, the secretary of justice shall forward to the clerk of the district engraved coupon bonds, as specified in the resolution of the district. Such bonds shall be in denominations of not less than one hundred and not more than one thousand dollars, coin of the United States, and shall be payable in 5, 10 or fifteen annual instalments of equal amount, and shall carry interest at 7 per cent.

5. Within ten days of receiving the bonds from the secretary of justice, the clerk of the district shall have the bonds, and each coupon of said bonds signed by the officers of the board of trustees, and in town districts^b by the alcalde of the municipality, and shall return said bonds to the secretary of finance.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published, in Spanish only, in Official Gazette No. 131 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—In pamphlet word "also" appears after "districts."

6. Four times in each year and one month before the opening of the next bids for bonds, the secretary of justice shall cause to be published in the Official Gazette, and in one daily paper of the capital and one daily paper of the city of New York, an advertisement calling for bids for all district bonds that are in his hands unsold, stating in such advertisement the amount, period, and purpose of each district issue. Previous to the publication of such advertisement, a registry of all the bonds to be sold shall be made in duplicate, by the bureau of education and the secretary of finance, such copy containing a copy of the district resolution authorizing such bonds, a copy of the official announcement of the governor-general legalizing such bonds, and a list and description of the bonds by number, together with a certification by the alcalde of the municipality within which the district is situated to the signatures upon the same.

7. All bids for bonds shall be sealed and shall be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent the face value of the bonds, to be forfeited if the bidder does not abide by the terms of his bid. All bids shall be opened at the office of the secretary of finance at a time specified in the advertisement of the bonds and in the presence of the secretary of finance, the secretary of justice, the secretary of the interior, and the director of public instruction, or the deputized representatives of each of these. The trustees of any district whose bonds are to be sold shall also be entitled to have a special representative present at the opening of the bids. Immediately after the opening of the bids the director of public instruction shall notify the clerk of each district at what premium, if any, the bonds of his district were sold, and the clerk shall enter this communication in his records.

8. No bid for less than the face value of the bonds shall be accepted. Where bonds are taken at a premium the amount of said premium upon the entire issue shall be deposited, when received from the purchaser of the bonds, in the insular treasury, to the credit of the district issuing; and this money shall be deducted from the tax levied upon the district for the payment of principal and interest upon the bonds in question. The face value of the bonds shall be deposited in the insular treasury, and may be drawn against directly by the district treasurer, in the same manner as specified for district orders upon the municipal treasury, except that the secretary of finance shall recognize no order not issued for the payment of debts incurred in carrying out the purpose specified in the resolution authorizing the bonds.

9. District bond coupons shall be paid by the secretary of finance upon presentation when due, and said secretary shall draw directly upon the municipal treasury involved for the same amount, which sum the municipal treasurer is authorized to pay without an order from the district clerk. But the municipal treasurer shall within ten days of payment forward to the clerk of the district in question a full statement of the transaction, indicating by number the bonds and the coupons upon which payment was applied, and the district clerk shall enter the same in his records.

10. District bonds may be authorized only for the following purposes:

- (a) To purchase a site for a schoolhouse.
- (b) To erect, complete, or furnish a schoolhouse.

(c) To pay an indebtedness already incurred in erecting or furnishing a schoolhouse.

(d) To refund the district's indebtedness.

VIII.^a SITES AND BUILDINGS.

1. Whenever it shall become necessary for a school district to acquire a site for a schoolhouse, or an addition to a schoolhouse site, and the same shall not be acquired by agreement with the owners thereof, the board of trustees of said district may prosecute proceedings for the condemnation of said site and its appraisal by right of eminent domain, following the law of the land in such procedure.

2. All plans and designs for schoolhouses, and for remodeling, adding to, or furnishing schoolhouses, and the contracts for the execution of the same, shall be approved by the bureau of education before they have legal force. And the bureau of education shall furnish plans and estimates for schoolhouses to school trustees upon application without charge. The director of public instruction, or his deputy, may by a written order to that effect stop payment upon any contract for the construction, repair, or furnishing of a schoolhouse, until satisfied that the terms of said contract are being properly observed.

3. Where a district provides but one school, said school shall be open to both sexes, and the schoolhouse shall be entirely separate, and upon different premises from the residence of the teacher or any other private family.

4. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to keep the school buildings of their district in proper sanitary condition, to provide proper outhouses for the pupils, and to bring action to remove any nuisance or unsanitary condition upon neighboring property likely to endanger the health and comfort of pupils. And in case of delay in removing any nuisance or unsanitary condition upon neighboring property, where prompt action is imperative, after proper notification of the owner of said neighboring property, the school trustees may take summary action to secure proper condition of the school surroundings, and the expense of the same shall be charged against the offending property and be legally collectible against the same.

IX.^b Actions.

1. The trustees of any school district organized in accordance with the provisions of this act may bring action in their corporate capacity in the following cases:

(a) On a contract made by them in their official capacity.

(b) To enforce a liability or a duty enforced by law in favor of such officers or their district.

(c) To recover a forfeiture or penalty given to such officers or their district.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published, in Spanish only, in Official Gazette No. 135 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published, in Spanish only, in Official Gazette No. 135 of 1899.

(d) To recover damage for an injury to their official rights or to public school property of their district.

(e) To condemn land for public school purposes.

(f) To enforce the removal of a nuisance dangerous to the health or safety of pupils in the vicinity of public school buildings.

2. Action may be brought against a district upon a contract made by the trustees or for an injury to the rights of the plaintiff arising from some act or omission of the officers of the district. All actions involving a district shall be in the name of the district, and shall not be affected by a change of trustees. If a district be disestablished, the insular government will assume its obligations and prosecute its actions.

3. A judgment against a district shall be paid by the insular treasury, which will collect the same from the district in the same manner as interest and principal of district bonds is collected. The payment of the judgment shall be made upon presentation of the official copy of the judgment, certified by the secretary of justice, and shall be made from any funds available, at the discretion of the secretary of finance. A copy of the judgment and statement of its payment shall be forwarded to the clerk of the district by the secretary of finance, and said clerk will enter the same in his official records.

X.^a Penalties.

1. Any legal voter of a district may cause an action to be brought to enforce any of the following penalties by petitioning the governor-general in his own name, setting forth sufficient evidence of a violation of this act. The governor-general will refer the matter to the proper officers and court for investigation and prosecution.

2. The penalty for refusing to serve after accepting office as a trustee or officer of the board of trustees shall be \$10 for barrio districts and \$25 in town districts, which sum shall be forfeited to the municipal treasury for the use of the district.

3. In case an insular officer refuses or neglects to comply with a mandate of this law in a transaction affecting a district, he shall forfeit \$50 to the municipal treasury for the benefit of the district, in the same manner.

4. A clerk may be fined \$50 for the benefit of the district, for neglecting to make out the reports required by law or for drawing an illegal order upon the treasurer of his district or the secretary of finance, or for neglecting to keep his books and records.^a

5. The bureau of education shall have jurisdiction over teachers to the extent of dismissing them or canceling their titles, for neglecting or refusing to comply with any provision of the school law. But where teachers through their neglect cause financial loss to a district, they shall be proceeded against by the district officers and damages collected in the courts of competent jurisdiction.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published, in Spanish only, in Official Gazette No. 137 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—In pamphlet word "properly" follows "records."

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL ORDER.*

[Translation.]

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, Washington, and agreeably to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, the major-general commanding the department has been pleased to order as follows:

1. Such Spanish lawyers as now reside in the island are authorized to practice their profession during the period of one year^b from the date of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette, without, however, enjoying the right to fill public offices, or being required to renounce their nationality.

2. Before entering upon the practice of their profession said lawyers shall comply with the following requirements: 1. Produce their diplomas as lawyers at the office of the secretary of justice, in order that same may be duly recorded. 2. Swear, according to their respective creeds, before the courts of justice of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, if intending to open office in any of said cities, or before the primary court of the chief city of the judicial district where they propose to establish themselves, that they shall obey the Constitution of the United States and cause same to be obeyed; be faithful to the institutions thereunder established in the American nation, and to the laws promulgated or that may be promulgated here; to recognize the sovereignty of the United States over Porto Rico, binding themselves not to do or attempt aught against said sovereignty, nor against the military government established here, or whatever government may hereafter be established in the country. 3. Enroll themselves in the College of Lawyers (Bar Association) of the island, paying the admission fee demanded therefor and complying with all the other duties imposed upon its members.

San Juan, P. R., April 18, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ NAVARRO,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 100, Apr. 28, 1899.]

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

To the alcaldes of the island.

The governor-general of the island, appreciating the serious financial crisis experienced by municipalities and heeding the recommenda-

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—This order was printed in the Gazette in both languages. From the wording it had been apparently prepared in Spanish, so the latter version was selected for this volume. See Preface.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—Limitation removed by General Orders, No. 69, series 1899, Department of Porto Rico.

tions of the respective departments, has from time to time issued thoughtful orders tending to unburden municipal budgets of important sums which constituted no mean encumbrance in the section of expenses.

In the same manner, some of the provisions of the municipal law relating to the section of receipts have been amended by general orders.

Pursuant to said measures, municipal budgets for the fiscal year 1899-1900 will undergo the following changes:

In the section of expenses there must not be included the appropriations for jails and parish-roads,* nor the provincial assessments, which ceased with the suppression of the "diputación provincial;" and as regards public education, the appropriation for personnel shall be stricken out; but such sums as may be needed for the renting of school-houses and separate quarters for teachers, in towns where the municipality has no suitable buildings of its own, shall be included in the budgets, as also such as may be required for the purchase of school material, excepting text-books, maps, and flags, of which material municipal corporations may supply themselves, at cost, from the board of public education.

In the section of receipts those authorized by article 145 of the law, shall subsist, with modifications, however, as regards the general apportionment and consumption tax.

In the former, the same proportion of tax assessed for the insular treasury in the respective rolls and license registers shall be applied to tax payers, for taxes on land, industry, and commerce; provided, that the aforesaid proportion for the land tax, shall be one-half the tax fixed by the department of finance on rural and urban property.

In the latter (namely that of consumption) meat and flour are exempted from taxation, and municipal corporations, might properly accord a like exemption to all articles of prime necessity, inasmuch as said tax tends to diminish the food of the indigent classes, while preventing them from supplying other pressing needs.

By way of addition to the consumption tax, municipal corporations are authorized, under General Orders, No. 39, of December 30, 1898, to establish licenses for the sale of all sorts of liquors and tobacco, in such proportion as they may deem advisable; and by the supplement to said orders, published in No. 4 of the Gazette, of January 5, 1899, to levy consumption taxes on articles of luxury.

Municipal corporations are reminded that by General Orders, No. 43, of 6th instant, and in accordance with orders from the War Department, native products of Porto Rico, purchased by the commissary department for the use of the United States Army, are declared exempt from the consumption tax.

By virtue of General Orders, No. 30, published in No. 59 of the Gazette of March 10, the municipal budgets for the next fiscal year (1899-1900) will be made out in United States money, pursuant to the order of President William McKinley, dated January 20, 1899. While estimating expenses, municipal corporations shall, therefore, make such prudent reductions as they may deem proper, by reason

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—Revoked as to parish-roads. See Circular No. 145, Civil Secretary's Office, published in Official Gazette No. 42 of 1900, and in this volume.

of the difference in the respective coins; and when collections or payments are effected in Porto Rican money, the reduction shall be calculated at the official rate established by the aforesaid order of the President, published in No. 31 of the Gazette of February 5, 1899.

Numerous petitions for the remission of municipal taxes having been addressed to the major-general commanding the department, and it being impossible to accede thereto in a general way, it is suggested that municipal corporations allow an extension of time for payment of their debts to such taxpayers as, in their judgment, are entitled to this consideration by reason of straightened circumstances.

This office expects that municipal councils will act with due deliberation in preparing their next budgets, so that same may respond to the demands of the moral and material progress of the people.

The important exemptions from local expenses which, on and after July 1, 1899, will be assumed by the insular treasury, must necessarily bring about a corresponding relief to municipal corporations; this granted, the undersigned Secretary, relying upon the patriotism of all Porto Ricans, as a guaranty of the future progress of municipalities urges town councils to balance their budgets in a methodical manner, to put the municipal treasuries in a normal condition and to initiate fruitful measures in behalf of the particular interests of towns, by devoting the most careful and untiring attention to the various services commended to their charge.

San Juan, P. R., April 27, 1899.

FRANCISCO DE P. ACUÑA,
Secretary of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 105, May 4, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

With the approval of Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the department, the secretaries of the interior and of finance concurring, the following rules are established for determining the duties that devolve respectively upon the departments of the interior and finance in the matter of public lands, mines, salt ponds, and licenses:

1. Everything of a technical nature relating to aforesaid matters appertains to the department of the interior.

2. All matters relating to the collection of dues, compositions, lease rents, and license fees pertain to the department of finance.

3. Applications for waste lands, forests, mangrove fields, mines, salt ponds, and licenses shall be addressed to the secretary of the interior, who shall take charge of the proceedings until their final completion, the papers connected therewith to be filed in his office.

4. The concession or grant of waste lands, forests, mangrove fields, mines, and salt ponds shall be made by the governor-general commanding the department, after hearing the opinion of the secretary of the interior.

5. The survey, demarcation, and appraisalment of lands, as also the locating of mines and salt ponds or pits, drawing of plans, and granting of licenses, devolve upon the department of the interior, which shall attend thereto in accordance with the existing laws upon the subject.

6. The department of the interior shall inform the department of finance upon such matters as relate to the collection or receipt at the insular treasury of deposits, bonds, lease rents, license dues, and other revenue belonging to the state.

7. When the installments of a sale effected on annuities have been paid in, it shall be incumbent upon the department of finance to furnish the party concerned with a certificate, so as to effect the cancellation at the registry of deeds.

8. Upon the termination of all the formalities for the concession of public lands, mines, or salt pits, with the payment of the fee or annuities fixed beforehand for the acquisition of the property, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to issue the final title thereof.

9. The payment of license dues shall be made at the office of the secretary of finance.

Which by superior command is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

San Juan, P. R., April 26, 1899.

F. DEL VALLE AILES,
Secretary of the Interior.
CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Secretary of Finance.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 106, May 5, 1899.]

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
San Juan, April 26, 1899.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: The report of the commission recently appointed^a by General Henry's order to investigate the condition of secondary and higher instruction in this island and to make recommendations with reference to the same has been received from your hands for our information and consideration. This report gives evidence of thorough and painstaking care in its preparation, and the recommendations of the commission show a broad and just view of educational conditions and requirements here. The modifications in our educational system that they advise are briefly the following: The suspension of the institute and the Normal School for Girls at the close of the present scholastic year, in June, 1899; the organization of a university, a normal school, and a technical school (the School of Arts and Industries); the establishment of high schools in the principal towns; the organization of teachers' institutes; the organization, where it can be done without

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—For order appointing this commission see Gazette of March 12, 1899.

displacing native teachers, of model graded schools, to be placed temporarily under the charge of American teachers, until the American system is thoroughly introduced; the organization of a primary school in every barrio.

I would respectfully recommend that General Henry be requested to approve said report and to direct the secretary of the interior to carry out the reforms it suggests, with due regard to temporary exigencies and the present condition of insular finances, and that the thanks of this department be conveyed to the members of the commission for the disinterested and valuable services they have rendered.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN JUAN, April 28, 1899.

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: In conformity with the recommendation of the commission upon secondary instruction, I have the honor to recommend that General Henry be requested to issue the following order:

With the close of their present scholastic year, in June, 1899, the Institute of Secondary Instruction and the Girls' Normal School at San Juan will be suspended. This order includes all secondary and normal schools supported by the insular government.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

F. DEL VALLE ATILES.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 107, May 6, 1899.]

REGULATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.*

[Translation.]

ARTICLE 1. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is hereby established in this island, to date from April 10, 1899, having all the powers and rights wherewith it is invested by the laws of the United States, and enjoying the protection of the municipal laws of the island in all places where it may establish branches.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—The constitution of this society was published in the same number of the Official Gazette, but is not reproduced here.

ART. 2. All animals irrespective of race or species, are placed under the protection of the aforesaid society.

ART. 3. No person shall be permitted to maltreat any animal, not even the owner thereof.

ART. 4. Animals shall not be overburdened with loads, whether on their backs, or yoked, or between the poles of any kind of vehicles.

ART. 5. No animal not in proper condition shall be put to any kind of work, however light or of short duration.

ART. 6. The harness and gear of draft animals must be complete and in good condition, no ropes being permitted where leather straps are required.

ART. 7. While going down hill a vehicle shall use a brake to restrain its impulse and velocity, and should there be none, the animal or animals shall be driven at a natural pace, so as not to harrass them.

ART. 8. In order to strictly comply with the above provision, vehicles shall be furnished with suitable brakes.

ART. 9. The inspector of this society, who also acts in the capacity of a sergeant of municipal police, may at his discretion, remove the harness and gear from any animal whose back or neck he may suspect is in bad condition.

ART. 10. It is hereby prohibited to load small two wheel carts drawn by one horse between two poles, with a greater weight than four sacks of 250 pounds each; long two wheel carts which are drawn by one horse between poles, and another outside of the poles, making team, or being in front of said poles, that is, in the "Dumond" or tandem style, shall load only eight sacks weighing fifty pounds each, or same weight in other articles, so that the former shall load 10 quintals and the latter 20 quintals; carts drawn by a yoke of oxen shall carry only 33 quintals on cart-roads, taking besides another yoke of oxen for help (those called cuartas); in roads other than cart-roads the load shall not exceed 28 quintals. Four-wheel wagons drawn by teams or yokes of oxen, shall carry a load not exceeding 60 quintals, according to the nature of the load.*

ART. 11. Owners of establishments giving carts or other vehicles heavier loads than those prescribed herein shall be subject to a fine of 5 pesos for the first offense and 10, 15 and 20 pesos, respectively, for successive offenses.

ART. 12. The inspector and his duly authorized subordinates are empowered under this regulation to institute such inquiries as they may deem necessary in order to ascertain whether the loads carried by any vehicle is the proper one; he may also demand a detailed memorandum of the contents of packages and of their total weight, and should it appear that there has been overloading he shall order the goods to be unloaded and impose the prescribed fine.

ART. 13. The use of the goad (garrocha) is absolutely forbidden, and shall be considered a grave offense when same is armed with a prick or nail of any kind of metal.

ART. 14. Cock fights are likewise absolutely forbidden, whether in public places or rings, or in private premises. Violators of this provision, if owner or owners of the public or private buildings where the fight takes place, shall be fined 100 pesos; each person present 5

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—See subparagraphs 11 and 12 of G. O. No. 195, series of 1899.

pesos, and each of the coleadores (those who direct the fight) 25 pesos. A repetition of the offense shall be punished with double fine and imprisonment of from one to five days.

ART. 15. Whoever ill-treats an animal, irrespective of race or species, is guilty of an offense, and shall be subject to a fine not less than 50 centavos nor more than 5 pesos according to the gravity of said offense. Should he be unable to pay the fine he shall suffer imprisonment of from one to five days. In case of a repetition of the offense double fine and double imprisonment shall be imposed at the discretion of the inspector.

ART. 16. Dogs roaming about the streets, or found in the entrance halls of houses, or annoying people, shall be locked up and their owners subjected to a fine of 1 peso. Owners of dogs shall be compelled to register same and put a brass collar round their necks, with a metal badge or plate bearing the dog's name and its inscription number, so that the name and residence of its master may be ascertained on the stub-book when required by this society. All owners of dogs whether large or small, male or female, are obliged to comply with the provisions of this article as to inscription and collar. All dogs shall be muzzled. Violators of the provision regarding inscription and collar shall be punished with a fine of 5 pesos. Chained dogs need not be muzzled.*

ART. 17. Animals that are not perfectly broken shall not be put to any kind of public work. Owners who attempt to break their animals by using them in public or private services shall incur grave responsibility, by reason of the harm caused both to the animal and to the public.

ART. 18. Violators of the preceding article shall surrender the animal or animals to this society, which shall cause them to be properly broken for account of the owner, who shall, besides the expenses occasioned, pay a fine of 5, 10, or 15 pesos for the first offense, and up to 50 pesos for a repetition thereof. If the owners, having been convicted, fail to pay the fine, the broken animal or animals shall be sold at auction, with all the advantages in favor of the owners that are secured to them by articles 20, 21, and 22 of this regulation.

ART. 19. Animals which on account of their condition have had to be withdrawn from service, shall be sent to the society's stables, where they shall be kept as long as the veterinary thereof shall determine; and the owners of said animals shall be charged for their board at the rate of 50 centavos a day, besides the cost of medicines and the veterinary's fees. Owners may visit their animals as often as they please.

ART. 20. Should the owner or owners of an animal that has been sent to the society's stables refuse to pay the expenses incurred (as has been foreseen in article 18 of this regulation), the sale at auction of said animal or animals shall be announced three times in the Official Gazette, for account of the owner or owners; when the sale is effected, the expenses shall be deducted from the proceeds thereof and the balance handed over to the parties concerned.

ART. 21. While the auction is going on the owner shall enjoy the privilege of having the animal or animals awarded to him, by then and there paying all the expenses entailed; and even after the animals

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—See paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 176, series 1899.

have been knocked down to the highest bidder the sale shall be announced in the Official Gazette for another three days, during which the owner may recover said animals upon presentation of documents showing his ownership thereof and payment of all expenses entailed, as in the above case. Articles 20, 21, and 22 of this regulation shall be read aloud before the auction begins, in order to avoid misunderstandings.

ART. 22. After the expiration of the last period allowed in the preceding article the owner shall forfeit all his rights over animals sold at auction, and the society, on the strength of the authority wherewith it has been vested by the law, shall furnish the purchaser with such documents as may be required to protect him in the peaceful possession thereof.

ART. 23. The inspector, or in lieu thereof any member of the municipal police, shall take note of the owners or persons in charge of such improperly harnessed animals as are employed in public or private work; and if, after being duly warned, they should repeat the offense said representative of the society shall fine them in the sum of from 8 to 10 pesos, according to the gravity of the case. Should they persist in the offense they shall be fined 15 pesos.

ART. 24. It is hereby forbidden to carry fowls hanging by their legs. As is the custom in other countries (Cuba, the United States, etc.), they must be placed in large or small cages, either slung across the back of horses, in the manner of panniers, or conveyed in carts.

ART. 25. Only the driver shall be allowed on carts carrying their full complement of load.

ART. 26. All fines imposed by the inspector or any member of the municipal police shall, before their enforcement, be approved and signed by the president, or in his absence by the person acting as his substitute.

ART. 27. All fines collected and donations or contributions from members shall, by order of the president, be handed over to the treasurer. A correct account thereof shall be kept and a cash balance struck every month, which shall be published in the papers whenever it may be deemed advisable, three months, however, not being allowed to pass without said publication.

ART. 28. Special care shall be taken that all the employees of this society are exact in the performance of their duties and exercise due discretion whenever called upon to impose fines, in order that these may always be equitable, and thereby show that the society's only aim is to protect animals, having, at the same time, a proper regard for the interests of owners.

ART. 29. For the protection of animals that are shod care shall be taken that the shoeing be done by intelligent persons, and the shoes maintained in perfect condition. Persons having animals at work which are made to suffer from their being improperly shod shall be punished with a fine of from 50 centavos to 2 pesos.

ART. 30. If twenty-four hours after being notified, owners should neglect to attend to the proper shoeing of their animals, the Society shall cause the latter to be shod for account of such delinquent owners.

ART. 31. The President of this Society shall attend to all complaints for neglect of duty brought against the employees thereof, in order that any wrong may be corrected, and the offender dismissed, if necessary.

These complaints shall be made in writing and signed by the complainer, or in his name, should he not know how to write.

ART. 32. This Society may alter or enlarge herein Regulation, should it see fit to do so.

Approved by Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 108, May 7, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

ATTACHMENTS AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

[Translation.]

General Henry, by way of complement to his orders tending to furnish debtors, during the crisis from which the country is suffering, with the means of meeting their debts, without leaving their creditors unprotected, has been pleased to order as follows:

1. Attachments of rural and ^a urban property, as also their crops and rentals, both in civil and criminal cases, shall be confined to a notification served upon the owners of such property, who shall in all cases be appointed trustees thereof, and to the issue of a warrant served in duplicate, upon the proper Register of Deeds, so that he may take due note of such provisional attachment.

2. The owner of a rural or urban property, whose crops and rentals have been attached, may sell the former and collect the latter as they fall due, but he shall place the sums received by him at the disposal of the court having charge of the case. The court shall immediately order same to be deposited in some responsible institution, subject to the judgment that may be rendered in the matter.

3. If the owner of rural or urban property whose crops or rentals have been attached, should sell the property or collect the rentals, without complying with the provision of the preceding article, he shall, upon the fact being shown and denounced by the creditor, be prosecuted criminally for the offence defined in art. 406 of the penal code.

4. Upon the constitution of the judicial administrations referred to in article 1148 of the law of civil procedure, the owner of the property shall in all cases be appointed administrator and he shall be held responsible in his person and property, for his acts as such administrator.

5. This order is made retroactive in its effects, and accordingly all property at present under attachment and such as has been placed under judicial administration, shall in the former case be deposited at the request of the party concerned, with the owners thereof, and, in the latter case, said owners shall be appointed administrators of the property; and all persons now performing such duties, shall produce their accounts with the vouchers thereof, within the term of

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Words "rural and" omitted by mistake, but correction indicated by secretary of justice in Official Gazette No. 113, of May 13, 1899.

fifteen working days to count from the one next following the delivery of the property.

San Juan, May 2, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

PROCEDURE IN CRIMINAL CASES.^a

[Translation.]

The major-general, upon the recommendation of this office, has been pleased to order as follows:

1. The secrecy of preliminary proceedings is hereby abolished, and no person on trial shall be deprived of intercourse, or placed in solitary confinement.

2. The penal record of defendants in all criminal cases shall be applied for only to the chief warden of the penitentiary or respective wardens of the jails of the island who are obliged to forward same at once under the strictest responsibility to the court making the demand.

3. Only in cases where the prisoners at the bar are not manifestly over nine or under fifteen years, shall it be necessary to prove their age. In such cases a physician's examination and report shall suffice, subject, however, to such contradictory evidence as may be presented by the prisoner at the trial.

4. Prosecuting attorneys, upon receipt of the finding of preliminary proceedings, shall be careful not to ask that same be set aside for the purpose of instituting inquiries that are not absolutely necessary to authenticate the offense or fix it upon the offender, and that may be made at the hearing.

5. All prosecutions hereafter instituted for offenses whereof the penalty is not greater than one month and one day to six months' imprisonment, shall be tried by judges of instruction, who shall hear and pass upon such cases in conformity with the procedure established for the hearing of minor offenses, the delegate of the supreme court attorney at each court to act as prosecuting attorney at said trials, and as in all other cases of minor offenses, no appeal shall be allowed from judgments rendered, except for violation of the law or of prescribed judicial formalities.

6. All laws conflicting with the provisions of the present order are hereby repealed.

San Juan, P. R., May 5, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—For opinion of secretary of justice as to various points of this law, see Official Gazette No. 115, of May 18, 1899. Digitized by Google

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL ORDER.

Amnesty and pardon.

[Translation.]

General Henry, upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice, has been pleased to order as follows:

1. Prosecuting attorneys shall immediately desist from further action in such criminal cases as are now being tried for offenses committed by private parties or public officials in connection with the exercise of individual rights and rights relating to religion and worship which were sanctioned by the Spanish constitution; for the crimes of rebellion, sedition, attempts against civil and military authorities and their agents, contempts, insults, contumelies and threats to said authorities; insults, contumelies and threats to their agents and other public officials, and disturbing the public peace, which were committed before the eighteenth day of October last, that is to say, during the Spanish domination.

2. The cases specified in the preceding article shall be dismissed in due and legal form, and all such persons as are held in prison by reason thereof shall be released without further delay, and any attachments of property decreed or bails given in connection with such cases shall be forthwith canceled or returned.

3. Absolute pardon is hereby granted to all persons now serving sentence for any of the offences mentioned in the preceding article, same to be immediately released.

4. Prosecuting attorneys shall desist from further action in all cases now on trial for offences up to this time committed through printing, engravings or any other mechanical means of publication. Such cases shall at once be dismissed in due and legal form, and all attachments, bails, detentions and imprisonments connected therewith shall be disposed of as provided in article 2.

5. Absolute pardon is hereby granted to all persons under sentence for the offences specified in the preceding article, same to be immediately released if serving said sentence.

6. Editors and publishers of all such periodicals as have been suppressed by order of the military authority, are at liberty to resume the publication thereof.

7. Presidents of courts of justice, prosecuting attorneys, and government authorities shall see that this order take effect immediately, reporting the same, and referring to me all such doubts as may arise in the application thereof.

San Juan, P. R., May 5, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Official Gazette, No. 115, May 16, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Judicial order.

[Translation.]

Pursuant to instructions received from headquarters, I have ordered as follows:

In the procedure established by paragraph 5 of the judicial order of 5th instant the prosecuting attorney may, during the trial, request, and the judge may grant by final decree the absolute or provisional dismissal of the case for the reasons conditionally determined in articles 637 and 641 of the law of criminal procedure.

San Juan, P. R., May 15, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ NAVARRO,
Secretary of Justice.

[Official Gazette, No. 124, May 26, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

[Translation.]

To the alcaldes of the island:

For the purpose of ascertaining the true financial situation of the municipalities of the island, on the 30th of June next, when ends the fiscal year of 1898-99, during which the budgets prepared prior to the American occupation have been enforced, and with a view to separating municipal administration under Spanish sovereignty from the one which is to begin on July 1, 1899, under American sovereignty, municipal corporations are directed to faithfully carry out the following rules, issued with the approval of the brigadier-general commanding the department:

1. Municipal corporations shall prepare for the 30th of June next a general inventory of all their assets and liabilities. Said inventories shall comprise the general summaries, with values, of all their appurtenances, the amounts of all debts in their favor, classified by years and stating the nature thereof, cash balance on hand on June 30 aforesaid, which should correspond to that of the account for said month, and the amount of all debts against them, set forth in the same manner as the debts in their favor.

2. In order that the assets may prove a reality in every particular, the classification of all uncollectible assessments shall first be proceeded with, same to be approved by the municipal board and the list thereof published in due time, as an additional guaranty of legality; municipal corporations being directed to spare no effort to insure the approval of said list by June 30, 1899; provided, that the list of uncollectable taxes shall include not only direct taxes, but likewise all such others as should be struck out, whether on account of their hav-

ing lapsed by limitation or because the collection thereof can not be effected.

3. Of aforesaid inventory three copies shall be made. One of these shall be joined to the account of the month of June, as the termination thereof, inasmuch as said account will be the last to be rendered in connection with the budget of 1898-99. Another copy shall be placed at the head of the month of July, 1899, first of the budget of 1899-1900, and the third shall be forwarded to this office for reference.

4. On the 30th of June next, the results on balances both of the current budget and of those carried over from previous or closed budgets in the inventory, shall be merged or consolidated in the ordinary budget of the ensuing fiscal year of 1899-1900; the balances of expenses being entered under chapter 12 of section 1, and those of receipts, under chapter 8 of section 2.

5. All appropriations set down, but not made use of, up to June 30, 1899, are declared null and void, except those that have been made permanent by the boards, or which, from the nature of their object, could not be used up during the respective fiscal year, while the causes which determined their approval still subsist, as in the case of appropriations for works yet unfinished, or personnel whose claims have not lapsed. After aforesaid June 30, no payment shall be authorized by official heads against closed budgets, the appropriation for which has not been transferred to the budget of the ensuing fiscal year.

6. Corporations may also, with the consent of the municipal boards, agree upon such transfers of appropriations as they may deem necessary, whether under the same chapter or from one chapter to another; but in all cases the unused balance of the article or chapter disposed of must be guaranteed.

7. Municipal corporations are reminded that in the settlement of outstanding claims, transferred from previous budgets, preference should be given to those that have been the longest in arrears, with a view to reaching a condition where all outstanding balances shall belong to the immediately preceding fiscal year, or to the last budget.

When the work referred to in the foregoing rules has been terminated, municipal corporations shall prepare a report embracing the condition of the municipality, with regard to all the services which the law commits to the care of said corporations, stating what action they have taken thereon during the year, especially in the matter of education, charity, sanitation, and public works.

A similar report shall thereafter be presented by municipal corporations at the close of each fiscal year.

San Juan, P. R., May 20, 1899.

MANUEL CAMUÑAS,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 130, June 2, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR TO ALCALDES.

[Translation.]

The custom hitherto prevailing of auditing municipal accounts many years after their rendition involves difficulties which redound

not only to the detriment of communities, but also to that of councilmen individually, who after the lapse of years are liable to be held to accountability.

In order that such accounts may in due time be audited at this office, and the responsibilities derived therefrom determined, without the great delays and losses attending the present method, with the sanction of the brigadier-general commanding the department, the following rules are issued:

1. On and after July 1, 1899, municipal treasurers shall produce their accounts every quarter, in conformity with the accompanying model,^a while heads of departments and accountants shall at the end of the fiscal year present, respectively, the general account of such fiscal year and the liquidation of the budget, the former to be made out in strict compliance with the formalities prescribed by articles 171 to 175^b of the municipal law.

2. To the account of the first quarter, made out in duplicate, shall be added a certified copy each of the ordinary budget, with the approval thereof, an inventory of property belonging to the municipality, and resolutions of common council and municipal board, approving the quarterly account upon due examination, which documents, together with all the vouchers, shall be forwarded to the office of the secretary of state before the 20th day of the month next following, pursuant to article 176^c of aforesaid law, for noncompliance wherewith the alcalde shall be held responsible.

3. The alcalde and accountant, whose respective duty is to authorize disbursements and audit accounts, shall be responsible for whatever discrepancy or irregularity may appear in the general accounts, as also for such vouchers and other requisites as should accompany all warrants or receipts, as provided in articles 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, and 20 of the instruction for keeping accounts, dated October 4, 1870.

San Juan, P. R., May 22, 1899.

MANUEL CAMUÑAS,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 151, June 27, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

[Translation.]

Proper proceedings having been instituted by this department in the matter of a petition filed therein by Mr. Felipe Rodriguez y Mac-Carty, notary public of the city of Coamo, asking that, inasmuch as the town of Barranquitas had been segregated from said notarial district, that of Juana Diaz, which he has been serving by legal substitution, be annexed thereto.

In view of the favorable report rendered thereon by the notarial college of this island, and the matter having been submitted for deci-

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—For model form, see Official Gazette No. 130 of 1899.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—These numbers as originally published were 160 to 163. In Official Gazette No. 132 of 1899 a notice was inserted correcting them to read as above.

^c COMPILER'S NOTE.—This was originally published as 164; but a notice in Official Gazette No. 182 corrected it to read 176.

sion to the major-general, said high authority, taking into account aforesaid report, and considering, on the other hand, that a competitive examination of aspirants to the notarial office of Juana Diaz was duly advertised, eliciting no response, and that said town and that of Santa Isabel, which form the notarial district thereof, pertain, like Coamo, to the judicial district of Ponce, he has been pleased to order, by decree issued under yesterday's date, that aforesaid notarial office of Juana Diaz be annexed to that of Coamo.

Which is hereby made public for the information of all concerned.
San Juan, P. R., June 23, 1899.

HERMINIO DIAZ,
Secretary of Justice.

[Official Gazette, No. 154, June 30, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR TO ALCALDES.

[Translation.]

It being provided by article 13 of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States of America that such literary, artistic, and industrial property rights as had been acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba, and in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territory, at the time the ratification of said treaty was effected, shall continue to be recognized, it is hereby ordered by this office, with the authorization of the brigadier-general commanding the department, that alcaldes shall in such matters abide by the provisions of the law of intellectual property, dated January 10, 1879, in the same manner as was being done up to the advent of American sovereignty.

San Juan, P. R., June 28, 1899.

MANUEL CAMUÑAS,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 176, July 27, 1899.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR TO ALCALDES.

[Translation.]

The brigadier-general commanding the department has been pleased to order that loans voted by municipal corporations shall not take effect without the approval of the general government.

All documents relating to the proceedings instituted by municipal corporations in connection with such loans shall be forwarded to this office, for the approval of the superior authority, if found in order.

San Juan, P. R., July 25, 1899.

MANUEL CAMUÑAS,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Official Gazette, No. 194, Aug. 18, 1899.]

[Translation.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 17, 1899.

In view of the perturbations caused by the recent hurricane, the commanding general of the department has directed that the election ordered for adjuntas in General Orders, No. 112, current series, these headquarters, be suspended until further orders.^a

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

[Official Gazette, No. 202, Aug. 27, 1899.]

[Translation.]

INSULAR BOARD OF EDUCATION,
San Juan, August 25, 1899.

The following resolution of the insular board of education has been approved by the department commander, Gen. Geo. W. Davis, and shall henceforth form part of the school laws.

Resolved by the insular board of education:

1. That for the admission of new school-teachers certificates shall be granted only after examination, or upon the presentation of diplomas issued by some reputable normal school or by colleges or universities, and that the examinations shall in every respect conform to those required in the States of New York, Ohio, Minnesota, California, and others of the Union.

2. That all teachers in Porto Rico holding diplomas as high-school teachers, obtained under the old law, shall receive certificates as principals.

3. That all teachers who hold licenses to teach elementary or primary schools, secured under the old law, shall receive certificates as graded-school teachers.

4. That teachers who hold licenses as assistant or rural teachers, secured under the former law, shall receive certificates as rural teachers.

VICTOR S. CLARK,
President of the Insular Board of Education.

[Official Gazette, No. 205, Aug. 31, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 3.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, August 29, 1899.

The bridge Reyes Católicos, on the highway between Bayamon and Toa Alta, having been rendered unserviceable in consequence of

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—The election herein suspended was subsequently held on October 26, 1899, and the result announced in Special Orders, No. 225, Headquarters, Department of Porto Rico, 1899.

the recent hurricane, the governor-general has been pleased to grant a permission to the applicant Don José Jesús Pesquera, a resident and property holder of Bayamon, for the establishment of a ferry service over the Toa River, by means of a boat and a lighter, at a point 4 or 5 meters distant from aforesaid bridge, for which service he is to charge fares in conformity with the following schedule:

Schedule of fares for the boat and lighter which are to ply between points 4 or 5 meters distant from the Reyes Católicos bridge:

	Centavos.
One foot passenger (male)-----	10
One foot passenger (female)-----	5
One child-----	2
One horse-----	20
One head of cattle-----	25
From 2 to 6 head of cattle-----	50
One single-horse carriage-----	30
One two-horse carriage-----	50
One yoke of oxen-----	25
One empty cart drawn by oxen-----	50
The load taken over separately-----	25
Troops, police, and mail agents-----	Free.

N. B.—Payable in Porto Rican currency. The above schedule shall be posted at the ferry's lodge.

Published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 212, Sept. 8, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, September 6, 1899.

The governor-general has been pleased to approve the following plan for the organization of municipal corporations, recommended by the board of insular policy, with a view to regulating the administration of towns, until the municipal elections take place. Meantime, such vacancies as may occur in town councils shall not be filled until the number of councilmen is reduced to the respective quota indicated in the table on the following page.*

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—See G. O. 143, headquarters Department, Porto Rico, 1899.

Quota of lieutenant-alcaldes, councilmen, and voting members of municipal boards, according to the last census, taken December 31, 1897.

Towns	Inhabit- ants.	Alcaldes.	Lien- tenant alcaldes.	Alder- men.	Total of council- men.	Voting members of munic- ipal boards.
Ponce.....	48,648	1	5	9	15	15
Utua.....	40,887	1	5	9	15	15
Mayaguez.....	37,983	1	5	9	15	15
Arecibo.....	34,216	1	5	9	15	15
San Juan.....	33,306	1	5	9	15	15
Yauco.....	26,881	1	5	9	15	15
Juana Diaz.....	24,042	1	5	8	14	14
Lares.....	22,065	1	5	8	14	14
San German.....	19,892	1	4	8	13	13
Adjuntas.....	18,506	1	4	7	12	12
Caguas.....	17,820	1	4	7	12	12
Bayamon.....	17,558	1	4	7	12	12
Ciales.....	16,249	1	4	7	12	12
San Sebastian.....	16,162	1	4	7	12	12
Fajardo.....	15,996	1	3	7	11	11
Cabo-rojo.....	15,847	1	3	7	11	11
Aguadilla.....	15,682	1	3	7	11	11
Isabela.....	13,833	1	3	7	11	11
Humacao.....	13,458	1	3	7	11	11
Cayey.....	13,238	1	3	7	11	11
Coamo.....	13,226	1	3	7	11	11
Barros.....	13,190	1	3	7	11	11
Añasco.....	13,080	1	3	7	11	11
Guayama.....	12,924	1	3	6	10	10
Yabucoa.....	12,787	1	3	6	10	10
Hato-grande.....	12,644	1	3	6	10	10
Manati.....	12,631	1	3	6	10	10
Moca.....	12,195	1	3	6	10	10
Rio-piedras.....	11,973	1	3	6	10	10
Carolina.....	11,878	1	3	6	10	10
Peñuelas.....	11,660	1	3	6	10	10
Las Marias.....	11,368	1	3	6	10	10
Patillas.....	10,956	1	3	6	10	10
Morovis.....	10,784	1	3	6	10	10
Corozal.....	10,688	1	3	6	10	10
Loíza.....	10,273	1	3	6	10	10
Sabana Grande.....	10,084	1	3	6	10	10
Aguada.....	10,057	1	3	6	10	10
Naguabo.....	9,893	1	3	5	9	9
Camuy.....	9,853	1	3	5	9	9
Rio Grande.....	9,700	1	3	5	9	9
Hatillo.....	9,493	1	3	5	9	9
Vega Baja.....	9,394	1	3	5	9	9
Guayanilla.....	8,653	1	3	5	9	9
Comerio.....	8,229	1	3	5	9	9
Lajas.....	8,125	1	3	5	9	9
Agua Buenas.....	8,111	1	3	5	9	9
Gurabo.....	8,043	1	3	5	9	9
Piedras.....	7,951	1	3	4	8	8
Barceloneta.....	7,854	1	3	4	8	8
Barranquitas.....	7,775	1	3	4	8	8
Toa Alta.....	7,686	1	3	4	8	8
Juncos.....	7,602	1	3	4	8	8
Maricao.....	7,600	1	3	4	8	8
Albionito.....	7,187	1	3	4	8	8
Cidra.....	6,831	1	3	4	8	8
Naranjito.....	6,681	1	3	4	8	8
Quebradillas.....	6,335	1	3	4	8	8
Maunabo.....	6,126	1	3	4	8	8
Rincon.....	6,115	1	3	4	8	8
Vega Alta.....	6,038	1	3	4	8	8
Vieques.....	5,528	1	2	4	7	7
Salinas.....	4,912	1	2	4	7	7
Arroyo.....	4,763	1	2	4	7	7
Trujillo Alto.....	4,627	1	2	4	7	7
Santa Isabel.....	4,024	1	2	3	6	6
Dorado.....	3,830	1	2	3	6	6
Toa Baja.....	3,648	1	2	3	6	6

Published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 230, Sept. 29, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 21.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, September 28, 1899.

The governor general, upon recommendation of this office, has been pleased to grant permission to the Fitz-Gerald-Marquardt Engineering Company to run automobiles on the public roads of this island and a naphtha launch between San Juan and Cataño, the parties interested to pay into the insular treasury, as an annual tax, \$6 for each carriage and \$8 for each launch operated by them.

A tax equal in amount to that paid into the insular treasury shall likewise be paid by the company to the municipal corporation of the place where it has an agency and starting point for the carriages and steam launches.

The parties concerned shall present their declaration of inscription on the tax roll, at the office of the proper internal-revenue collector, where they shall be furnished with a document or license showing that they have been duly authorized to carry on the new industry established by them.

Said tax shall be paid into the insular treasury under the same head as the tax assessed on industry and commerce.

The maximum velocity of the automobiles, as indicated by the bureau of public works, should not be more than eight miles per hour within town limits, and fifteen miles per hour outside thereof.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 234, Oct. 4, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 25.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, October 2, 1899.

The register of deeds of San Juan consulted the undersigned secretary as to whether the power conferred upon the secretary of finance by the commander of the department, on February 20 last, in the matter of the return of fidelity bonds, were now vested in the civil secretary.

Said consultation was referred to the governor general, who addressed the following letter to the undersigned:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, CIVIL DIVISION,
San Juan, October 2, 1899.

To the CIVIL SECRETARY.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the governor general authorizes you to return the moneys and securities representing bonds now in your possession, when satisfactory bonds in substitution therefor shall have been filed as required by General Order, No. 111, current series, these headquarters.

You are also authorized to return such moneys or securities representing bonds deposited by officers no longer in official positions requiring bonds whose accounts have been fully settled and closed, and against whom the Government has no claim.

Very respectfully,

G. T. LANGHORNE, *Aid-de-Camp.*

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 235, Oct. 5, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 28.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, P. R., October 4, 1899.

The governor-general has granted a revocable license to the "San Juan and Cataño Company," authorizing them to run a steam ferryboat between San Juan and Cataño, under the following conditions:

1. The company shall run a steam ferryboat between San Juan and Cataño; the board of public works to designate the landings at each of the aforesaid towns.

2. Said boat shall make regular trips at intervals of half an hour each, from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m.

3. Each first-class passenger shall pay 6 cents, and each second-class passenger, 3 cents, United States currency.

4. The company shall pay into the insular treasury as license dues the amount of \$26.25 United States currency, yearly, payable quarterly in advance.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 241, Oct. 12, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 31.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, October 11, 1899.

To the alcaldes of the island:

The governor general directs that the employment of children in public spectacles, compelling them to go through dangerous gymnastic exercises at the risk of their health and lives, be strictly forbidden.

The exhibition of these children in feats of acrobatic skill involves great suffering and shows a lack of humane feeling.

Alcaldes shall punish violators of this order with a fine of from ten to one hundred dollars, and separation of the children so used.

The latter shall be admitted in the Charity Asylum of San Juan and there afforded shelter and education.

Municipal authorities are enjoined to see that this circular is carried out.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 278, Nov. 24, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 66.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, November 23, 1899.

The governor general, upon the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to allow that masonry or iron ovens for baking bread be constructed within city limits. The prohibition regarding this particular, in force during the Spanish domination, is therefore removed. The chimneys of aforesaid ovens shall be built to a certain height, so that the smoke issuing therefrom may not prove a nuisance to the neighborhood.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 284, Dec. 1, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 71.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, November 29, 1899.

The Government having been repeatedly consulted as to the construction to be given to subparagraph (a) of paragraph 9, General Orders, No. 176, for payment of the municipal taxes, the governor general has been pleased to decide, on the recommendation of the undersigned secretary, that for the purpose of levying the tax of one dollar for every horse, ass, or mule (male or female) it shall be understood that said animals must be five years old or more.

A horse is a colt up to four years and a half of age; the remaining six months to complete the five years are presumably needed by the owner to break the animal. To a greater or less degree this is also the case with respect to the other animals mentioned. In the country it is the rule to put these animals to work before they have attained their full development, thereby stunting their growth to the detriment of the breed.

Should owners put these animals to use for draught or load-bearing purposes, for riding, or any other service, before they have reached

the prescribed age of five years, the representative of the municipality shall consider them as being five years old for the purpose of levying the municipal tax.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 297, Dec. 16, 1899.]

CIRCULAR NO. 93.^a

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, December 15, 1899.

The governor general has been pleased to order that internal-revenue collectors and taxgatherers be allowed license to carry arms, a list of such internal-revenue collectors and taxgatherers being furnished by the undersigned secretary to the treasurer of Porto Rico, in order that said licenses may be issued by the latter, through the civil secretary.

Published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 29, Feb. 4, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 139.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, February 3, 1900.

In view of various inquiries addressed to this office regarding artificial wines, in connection with paragraph 4 of General Orders, No. 176, the governor-general, on recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has been pleased to direct that a tax of only 1 cent per liter be levied on the native alcoholic beverage sold to the public under the name vino mistela (wine mixed with water, sugar, and cinnamon), as also on any other artificial wine made in the island and chemically shown not to be injurious to public health.

The quarter casks, bottles, and other packages containing these artificial wines shall bear the revenue stamps, in the same manner as provided for other alcoholic liquors.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE. --This order is embodied in G. O. 225, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, 1899.

[Official Gazette, No. 37, Feb. 14, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 142.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, February, 1900.

In view of various inquiries addressed to this office as to whether the school tax should be levied on office clerks, cashiers, and book-keepers of public establishments, the governor-general, on recommendation of the undersigned secretary, has decided that such persons are subject to aforesaid tax, inasmuch as the habitual occupations whereby they earn their living constitute, in some, a trade; in others, an art, a profession, or an employment, as in the case of public employees and officials.

* * * * *

A term up to March 15 is allowed employees, public officials, and clerks to pay the school tax, of their own accord. On and after March 16, collections made at the houses of delinquent debtors shall be subject to the surtax imposed by Circular No. 126,^a from this office.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 42, Feb. 20, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 145.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, February 17, 1900.

To the alcaldes of the island:

The honorable military governor has addressed to this office the following communication, dated 9th instant:

If instructions have been given to municipal corporations to the effect that the insular government would assume the expenses of repairing and constructing the parish roads, such instructions should be revoked and municipalities informed that the insular government, for the present, will only undertake the construction and repair of the permanent roads of the approved plan, and that it is the duty of municipal corporations to construct and repair the parish roads crossing their respective jurisdictions.

In virtue thereof, the order issued from the abolished office of the secretary of state, upon this subject, published in the Official Gazette No. 100, of April 28, 1899, is hereby revoked.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—Part omitted has no legal effect.

^b COMPILER'S NOTE.—Published in Official Gazette No. 13, 1900.

[Official Gazette, No. 50, Mar. 2, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 153.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, February 28, 1900.

The military governor, on the recommendation of this office, has been pleased to direct that no resignations of councilmen shall hereafter be admitted except for the following causes:*

1. Being over 60 years of age.
2. Physical incapacity due to some permanent infirmity, and
3. Change of residence to some other town, attested in due form.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 55, Mar. 8, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 156.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, March 7, 1900.

* * * * *

The governor-general, upon recommendation of the undersigned secretary, and for the purpose of establishing the lawful weight of bread and to prevent abuses and frauds, has ordered as follows:

1. That in all the towns of the island loaves of bread sold to the public shall have the uniform weight of 100, 200, and 400 grams.
2. That bakers who sell bread short of the prescribed weight be punished by alcaldes with a fine of \$10 for the benefit of the municipal treasury, the deficient bread being confiscated and distributed among hospitals, charitable institutions, and jails. If the offense is repeated, a fine of \$25 shall be imposed upon the delinquent baker.
3. Alcaldes shall assign one-half of the fine to the person denouncing the short weight.
4. Alcaldes shall arraign before the courts of justice those persons who by means of any artifice succeed in altering the price of bread naturally resulting from untrammelled competition in order that defrauders and monopolizers may be punished according to articles 568 and 569 of the penal code in force.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—See General Orders, No. 55, series of 1900.

† COMPILER'S NOTE.—Part omitted has no legal force.

[Official Gazette, No. 58, Mar. 11, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 160.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
*San Juan, March 10, 1900.**To the alcaldes of the island:*

The governor has addressed to the undersigned secretary the following letter, a faithful compliance wherewith is expected:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
CIVIL DIVISION,
*San Juan, March 9, 1900.*The honorable the CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan.

SIR: I am directed by the military governor to say that the insular board of education in their meeting on the 7th instant adopted the following resolution:

That this board request the military governor to issue at once an order prohibiting further removals of teachers during this school year, except for immorality and inefficiency, and with the consent of the executive committee of the board.

This resolution is approved by the military governor, and the civil secretary will at once notify all alcaldes of the resolution and of its approval.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. S. BATTLE,
Aid-de-Camp.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 60, Mar. 14, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 162.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
*San Juan, March 12, 1900.**To internal-revenue collectors:*

The military governor, by General Orders, No. 42, current series, has granted tax collectors the benefit of 2½ per cent of the value of internal-revenue stamps disposed of by them in their respective districts, same to be sold to consumers at their face value.

Tax collectors shall send their orders to the internal-revenue collector of their districts by means of requisitions made in duplicate. The amount of the order must be paid immediately, or the requisition will not be filled.

Upon rendering his monthly account, the internal-revenue collector shall verify the operation by forwarding to the civil secretary the

original requisition and receipt, while retaining the duplicates thereof for his protection.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 60, Mar. 14, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 161.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, March 12, 1900.

The governor-general has addressed to the undersigned secretary the following letter for publication and compliance therewith:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
CIVIL DIVISION,
San Juan, March 10, 1899.

SIR: In connection with the question as to whether or not the members of the insular and municipal police are entitled to one-half of the fines collected from persons convicted of violation of general orders relating to the having or carrying of arms, and to the unauthorized placing of advertisements on United States and insular property, I am directed by the military governor to inform you that in order to stimulate the zeal and promote the efficiency of the police force in the island it has been decided that members of the insular and municipal police are entitled equally with other persons to one-half of the fines collected under Paragraphs II and XI.^a General Orders, No. 180, series of 1899, and paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 21, series of 1900, these headquarters, in cases where said policemen are the complainants against the convicted parties; and it is accordingly directed that police-court magistrates, upon whom jurisdiction is conferred by subparagraph 18 of Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 185, series of 1899, and paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 21, series of 1900, these headquarters, shall pay over to members of the insular and municipal police, in the cases when said police are entitled thereto, one-half of the fines collected from the sources stated, taking receipts for the money so turned over and filing said receipts in the records of the respective courts, and that the other half of such fines shall be paid over to the nearest internal-revenue collector, who will account for the same to the insular treasury.

You are requested to notify all alcaldes accordingly.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) F. LEJ. PARKER,
Aid-de-Camp.

The CIVIL SECRETARY, *San Juan, Porto Rico.*

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information and guidance of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 69, Mar. 24, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 168.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, March 22, 1900.

In view of inquiries made at this office regarding certain bakers or owners of bakeries who, having been detected in the act of selling

^a COMPILER'S NOTE.—In the Official Gazette this was erroneously printed Par. 4, G. O. 180, series of 1899. The present publication conforms to the original letter on file in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico.

bread short of the weight prescribed by Circular No. 156,* interfere with the enforcement of the law and refuse to pay the \$10 fine imposed, the governor-general has been pleased to direct, on recommendation of the undersigned secretary, that tradesmen who are guilty of defrauding the public by selling bread short of the weight prescribed, and who have accordingly been fined \$10 by the alcalde, should they refuse voluntarily to make good the fine shall have a double fine collected from them by compulsory proceedings.

Said compulsory proceedings shall consist of the attachment of a sufficient amount of property to cover the fine and the costs of the proceedings, which shall conform to the provision of article 164 of the existing municipal law.

Which is published in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

[Official Gazette, No. 78, Apr. 4, 1900.]

CIRCULAR NO. 175.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY,
San Juan, April 3, 1900.

Inasmuch as some employees have refused to pay the school tax, the governor-general has been pleased to decide that all custom-house, public works, insular police, and other employees paid from the treasury of the island and comprised in the order, and must therefore pay the school tax in the same manner as all other government and municipal employees, excepting those whose monthly salary is under \$25.

Which is published in the Official Gazette by superior order for general observance.

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE,
Civil Secretary.

* COMPILER'S NOTE.—Circular No. 156, civil secretary's office, ante.

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to carry guns, what required.....	8	225	1899
for improvements, repairs, etc. <i>(Circular 8, 1900.)</i>			
Appointments—			
of councilmen and alcaldes, how made.....	1	16	1899
of notaries, how made.....	2	16	1899
to insular police, how made.....	6	25	1899
educational, approval of.....	4	93	1899
of officials, rules regulating.....	2	97	1899
in insular police. <i>(Circular 39, 1899.)</i>	3		
of physicians, etc., to be made after competitive examinations.....	7	67	1900
<i>(See Departments; Teachers.)</i>			
<i>(For appointments to various departments, bureaus, offices, etc., see headings for those departments, etc.)</i>			
Appraisement—			
Of diseased animals about to be killed.....	5	221	1899
of property condemned to permit construction of roads, etc.....	2	56	1900
Appropriations—			
for advertising examinations of superior board of health, etc.....	15	153	1899
for expenses of commission to settle affairs of diputacion provincial.....	10	84	1900
for postage stamps.....	3	91	1900
<i>(See Harbor works; Municipal courts; Schools; Substitutes; Travel expenses.)</i>			
Architecture, restriction on practice of profession of, removed.....		24	1900
Arms—			
certain persons authorized to carry.....	12	180	1899
certain liable to confiscation and sale.....	14	180	1899
<i>(See Guns; Stilettes; Daggers.)</i>			
Army officers—			
in charge of elections, duties of.....		145	1899
special powers and duties while holding elections.....	24	160	1899
disbursing and collecting revenues, to close accounts. <i>(Circular 19, 1900.)</i>			
forbidden to perform further civil duties.....	6	102	1900
to assist successors, unofficially.....	6	102	1900
holding civil offices, relieved and directed to transfer responsibilities to suc- cessors.....	6	102	1900
Arrest of persons interfering with military guards, etc.....		58	1900
Assemblages, disorderly, to be suppressed by alcaldes and other local officials.....		193	1899
Assignees, when and how appointed.....	12	224	1899
Assignments, of debtors in favor of creditors, rules regarding.....		224	1899
Asylums—			
insane asylum at San Juan to be under charge of superior board of health.....	2	91	1899
placed under board of charities.....	9	116	1899
Associate judges. <i>(See Judges; Municipal courts.)</i>			
Attachments of property can not be ordered after a suspension of payment.....	8	224	1899
Attorney-General to be head of department of justice, salary fixed.....	2-3	102	1900
Auctions connected with franchises, etc.....		103	1900
Audiencia—			
justice of, to issue writ of habeas corpus and dismiss same when necessary.....	1-2	71	1899
certain jurisdiction of, assigned to district courts.....	71	118	1899
<i>(See Courts; Court of Mayaguez; Court of Ponce; Tribunal of San Juan.)</i>			
Audit of insular revenues, rules for, modified. <i>(Circular 45, 1899.)</i>			
Auditor—			
for Porto Rico, powers and duties of in connection with collections and dis- bursements of insular revenues, and accounts of receiving and disbursing officials.....		87	1899
of Porto Rico, change in rules as to audit of accounts. <i>(Circular 45, 1899.)</i>			
to be head of department of audit, salary fixed.....	2-3	102	1900
for Porto Rico. <i>(See Accounts.)</i>			
Authority for travel of civil officials.....	5-6	204	1899
Bachelor. <i>(See Degree.)</i>			

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
Ball—			
instructions regarding (Circular 17, 1899).....	7		
to be fixed by United States commissioners.....	2	103	1899
Balances of insular funds in hands of army officers to be deposited with treasurer. (Circular 19, 1900.).....			
Balearic Islands, natives of, may retain Spanish nationality.....		207	1899
Ballots. (See Elections.)			
Australian, to be used. (Paragraph 2, Special Order 146, 1899.).....			
Balls, tax on.....	11	176	1899
Banks, assigned.....	3	116	1899
Bankrupts, debtors, when so declared.....	14	224	1899
Barceloneta—			
annexation of, to Manati.....		202	1899
municipal court of, abolished.....	1	35	1900
Beef—			
tax on, suspended, when for use of army.....		20	1898
all taxes on sale of, abolished.....		39	1898
consumption tax on, discontinued.....		85	1900
(See Meat; Cattle; Slaughter.)			
Billiard tables, tax on.....	8	176	1899
Blank forms. (See Forms.)			
Board of charities—			
created and appointed and duties assigned.....	9	116	1899
to take charge of relief work.....	1	117	1899
in each municipality, constitution and duties.....		74	1900
reconstructed, and duties, records, etc., assigned.....	4	102	1900
salary of secretary and treasurer fixed.....	4	102	1900
Board of education—			
constituted, duties fixed, and appointments made.....		93	1899
insular—			
president of, to appoint teachers in certain cases.....		165	1899
reorganized and powers and duties stated.....		206	1899
travel expenses of officers and members.....		206	1899
members appointed.....		206	1899
officials of, forbidden to take active part in elections.....	1	206	1899
may contract for school quarters in case of failure of municipal authorities to promptly supply same.....	5	205	1899
regulations governing, giving duties, powers, responsibilities, etc.....		16	1900
members of, exempt from jury duty.....	1	16	1900
ex officio members of.....	5	16	1900
cashier and disbursing officer for.....	12	16	1900
to be merely an advisory board for purposes stated.....		101	1900
duties, records, etc., assigned to department of education.....	4	102	1900
disbursing officer appointed and salary fixed.....	4	102	1900
municipal. (See Trustees.)			
(See Quorum; Meetings.)			
Board of harbor works. (See Harbor works.)			
Board of health—			
constituted at San Juan and directed to formulate regulations governing points indicated.....		37	1898
to be organized in each town.....		37	1898
to gather vital statistics.....		37	1898
to report for removal alcaldes who fail to keep towns clean.....		48	1899
superior—			
constituted and appointed.....	1	91	1899
powers and duties of, stated in detail.....		102	1899
penalty for violating regulations of.....	7	102	1899
to gather vital statistics.....	8	102	1899
to regulate practice of certain professions.....	9	102	1899
limited to allotments in budgets.....	12	102	1899
to appoint a committee to examine applicants for diplomas and licenses as surgeons, pharmacists, dentists, midwives, etc.....	1	153	1899
duties of, in regard to sanitary reports, etc., amended.....		181	1899
rules concerning licensing applicants to practice medicine, etc., amended.....	1	191	1899
to hold examinations for physicians, etc. (Circular 41, 1899.).....			
to supply vaccination virus free. (Circular 44, 1899.).....	7		
duties of, in case of diseased animals.....		221	1899
to publish lists of physicians, dentists, etc., who have licenses.....		28	1900
authorized to employ agents, etc., to enforce General Order 151, 1899.....	2	48	1900
to be established in each municipality; composition expenses, how borne, etc.....		66	1900
rules regarding burials, etc. (Circular 16, 1900.).....			
powers to abate nuisances.....	7	80	1900
reorganized and duties, records, etc., assigned to department of interior.....	4	102	1900
salary of secretary and treasurer fixed.....	4	102	1900
Board of insular police. (See Advisory board.)			
Board of insurance and surety commissioners—			
created, duties assigned, powers stated, and necessary expenditures authorized.....	1	178	1899
to draft regulations extending to other classes of insurance companies the law regulating surety companies.....		22	1900
Board of prison control—			
established, members appointed, and rules of procedure fixed.....		77	1899
to act as board of pardons.....		77	1899

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Board of prison control—Continued.			
to prepare regulations for government of prisons and jails.....	6	77	1899
to be attached to department of justice.....	4	102	1900
secretary and disbursing officer appointed and salary fixed.....	4	102	1900
Board of public works—			
constituted, appointed, and duties stated.....	7	116	1899
to keep quarantine station in repair.....		137	1899
allowance for travel expenses of employees of.....	1	204	1899
rules regarding the institution of condemnation proceedings.....		56	1900
authorized to depart from condemnation proceedings in emergencies.....		90	1900
to be attached to department of interior.....	4	102	1900
president appointed.....	4	102	1900
disbursing officer appointed and salary fixed.....	4	102	1900
Boards of registration—			
duties of. (Special Order 146, 1899.)	2	112	1899
new one constituted for adjuntas and duties stated.....	3-7	145	1899
organization, duties, etc.....	6-11	180	1899
compensation of members.....	39	180	1899
rules governing, amended.....	1	153	1899
to allow those presenting tax receipts to register.....	4	153	1899
(See Elections.)			
Board of school trustees. (See Trustees.)			
Boards of supervisors—			
to be organized. (Special Order 146, 1899.)			
new ones constituted at adjuntas, and additional duties assigned.....	8	112	1899
noncommissioned officers to act on, where commissioned officers are not avail- able.....	3	166	1899
organization, duties, etc.....	8-11	145	1899
organization and duties.....	12-17	160	1899
compensation of members.....	39	160	1899
duties modified.....	2	153	1899
(See Elections.)			
Board of trustees. (See Trustees.)			
Bodies, rules regarding burials, etc. (Circular 16, 1900.)			
(See Quarantine; Cemeteries.)			
Bonds—			
of collectors of internal revenue.....		5	1899
of defendants bound over for United States provisional court.....	4-5	103	1899
fidelity, to be furnished by disbursing officers; rules regarding.....		111	1899
fidelity, of municipal treasurers.....	5	113	1899
of fidelity, mortgage bonds to be accepted for.....		123	1899
required from printers of revenue stamps.....	6	176	1899
(See Disbursing officers.)			
Bovine animals, owners of, to submit statement annually, tax on.....	13	176	1899
Bread, taxes on, abolished.....	1	39	1898
Budgets—			
to be reduced to lowest limit.....	4	43	1899
municipal, to include cost of cleaning towns.....		48	1899
Allowance in, not to be exceeded without authority.....	4	97	1899
Insular, item for municipal courts.....	40	118	1899
Item for advisory board.....		121	1899
allotments must be expended for purposes allowed.....	8	156	1899
manner of liquidation of budgets of Barceloneta and Manati after annexation.....		202	1899
certain court expenses, how charged.....	6	15	1900
disbursement for pay of substitutes, where charged.....		46	1900
municipal, to cover expenses of board of health.....	4	66	1900
for 1899-1900, with necessary amendments, to continue in force under civil government.....	5	102	1900
Buildings—			
public, assigned.....	7	116	1899
application for repairs, etc. (Circular 8, 1900.)			
Bureaus—			
departments to be organized into.....	3	15	1899
heads of, powers and responsibilities.....	1	97	1899
(See Bureau of education; Bureau of public works, etc.)			
Bureau of agriculture—			
established, duties stated, and salary of chief fixed.....	4	116	1899
chief appointed.....	12	116	1899
duties, records, etc., assigned to interior department.....	4	102	1900
Bureau of education—			
chief appointed.....	3	15	1899
discontinued.....	3	93	1899
continued under board of education.....	6	116	1899
(See Board of education; Bureaus.)			
Bureau of internal revenue—			
established, salary of chief fixed, duties assigned.....	3	116	1899
chief appointed.....	12	116	1899
duties, records, etc., assigned to treasury and interior departments.....	4	102	1900
Bureau of public works—			
chief of, appointed.....	3	15	1899
to be under board of public works, duties assigned.....	7	116	1899

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Bureau of state and municipal affairs—			
established, salary of chief fixed, and duties assigned	2	116	1899
chief appointed	12	116	1899
duties, records, etc., assigned to departments of state, treasury, and interior ..	4	102	1900
Burials. (<i>See</i> Cemeteries; Board of health; Sanitary laws; Internments.)			
Butchers. (<i>See</i> Taxes; Beef; Slaughter; Cattle.)			
Cabinet, insular, dissolved	1	12	1899
Caguas, district court of Humacao to convene at	2	15	1900
Canary Islands, natives of, in Porto Rico may retain Spanish nationality		207	1899
Candidates, list of, not to contain same name for two offices		220	1899
Captain of the port—			
duties of, stated, and Capt. A. S. Snow, U. S. Navy, appointed		16	1899
senior naval officer to act as	2	133	1899
to designate point of entrance	2	140	1899
collectors of customs to act as in certain cases	2	140	1899
to file information of violation of pilot rules, etc.		37	1900
Cards. (<i>See</i> Playing cards.)			
Carrying arms. (<i>See</i> Arms.)			
Cattle—			
proof of ownership required in connection with slaughter of ..	5	30	1898
inspection of		161	1899
pregnant, slaughter of		143	1899
additional tax on, when annual statement of is not submitted ..	14	176	1899
female, slaughter of, restricted		300	1899
inspectors of		78	1900
(<i>See</i> Bovine animals; Animals; Slaughter.)			
Cemeteries—			
Roman Catholic, use of, restricted	2	13	1899
for others than Roman Catholics to be established by municipalities ..	2	13	1899
rules regarding burials and exhuming dead bodies in ..	2	13	1899
regulations regarding creation, maintenance, and use of ..		60	1900
rules regarding burials, etc. (Circular 16, 1900.)			
Census of Porto Rico—			
ordered and instructions for, given		157	1899
Paragraph IV, General Order 157, 1899, amended	5	163	1899
Certificates—			
of practitioners of surgery, dentistry, etc.	1-3	26	1899
of vaccination, penalty for not having. (Circular 3, 1899.)			
issued by bureaus, courts, etc., tax on	2	176	1899
of surety companies required	2	178	1899
of surety companies, charge for	7	178	1899
to surety companies when revocable	9	178	1899
of vaccination. (Circular 44, 1899.)			
of pilots		37	1900
fees for, not to be collected in certain cases		62	1900
(<i>See</i> Degree.)			
Cesspools, rules regarding	8-12	86	1900
(<i>See</i> Nuisances; Sanitary laws.)			
Cession of Porto Rico, results of	8	1	1898
Challenges—			
at elections	9-11	145	1899
rules regarding modified	15	160	1899
(<i>See</i> Dueling; Elections.)	3	153	1899
Chaplain of jails, office abolished	3	72	1899
Charges against physicians, etc., in public service, how preferred and tried ..	9	67	1900
Chocolate, manufacturers of, to pay tax	19	176	1899
Churches may establish cemeteries	6	69	1899
Circulars, amended, modified, revoked, etc., rule 7 of Circular 17, 1899, amended ..		200	1899
Civil actions, where and how tried	10	88	1899
Civil authorities—			
suspension of, from office at Aguadilla and Moca		20	1899
to be reinstated at Aguadilla and Moca		37	1899
Civil code—			
article 688, amended		162	1899
article 320, amended		219	1899
Civil engineering, restrictions on practice of profession of, removed		34	1900
Civil government—			
provisions for transfer to, of various powers and duties of military government			
of Porto Rico		102	1900
assumes control		104	1900
Civil registers—			
expenses connected with, to be borne by municipalities		144	1899
of hormigueros to be kept at that city	3	189	1899
auxiliary, of Villalba to be reestablished under charge of mayor ..		23	1900
auxiliary, at La Florida to continue, but use of restricted ..	4	35	1900
expenses of, how borne		79	1900
Civil registry, books of—			
to be kept by Alcalde Pedáneo, of Las Piedras	3	20	1900
to be kept by mayor of Barceloneta	3	35	1900

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
Civil secretary, office of, created and duties assigned.....	5	116	1899
appointed.....	11-12	116	1899
to have charge of preparation of revenue stamps and to be custodian of plates, etc.....	6	176	1899
to require bond from printer of revenue stamps.....	6	176	1899
to prepare stamps, keep plates, etc., for tax on fidelity bonds and similar in- struments.....	8	178	1899
duties of, reassigned and office discontinued.....	4	102	1900
archives and employees of office, how assigned.....	4	102	1900
Civil suits—			
certain, transferred to district courts of Porto Rico.....	12	118	1899
rules regarding.....	47-64	118	1899
(See Courts; Sue.)			
Claims—			
against insular government, how collected by attorneys of claimants.....		203	1899
against diputación provincial, how to be settled.....	3-7	84	1900
Cleaning of streets.....	16-18	80	1900
(See Policing.)			
Clerk. (See Officials and United States provisional court.)			
Collection of taxes. (See Taxes.)			
Collectors of customs—			
miscellaneous requirements in regard to the collection and disbursement of insular revenues and the accounting therefor.....		87	1899
to provide list of articles remaining in warehouses.....	87	87	1899
duties regarding declarations.....	40	87	1899
(See Deputy collectors of customs.)			
appointed collectors of internal revenue to collect tax on oleomargarine.....	2	196	1899
army officers acting as, to transfer responsibilities to officials of civil govern- ment.....	6	102	1900
deputy collectors to act as.....	6	102	1900
Collectors of internal revenue—			
to give bond.....		5	1899
miscellaneous requirements in regard to the collection and disbursement of insular revenues and the accounting therefor.....		87	1899
expenses of office, how paid.....	8	123	1899
accounts, how rendered.....		156	1899
College of agriculture, proposed establishment of.....		101	1900
College of lawyers reestablished.....		20	1898
Commerce assigned.....	3	116	1899
Commissions, to make nominations for vacancies in schools.....		84	1899
(See Diputación provincial.)			
Commissioner of education to be head of department of education, salary fixed.....	2-3	102	1900
Commissioners of United States provisional court, powers and duties.....		103	1899
Commissary department, purchase by, of native products for army, to be free from consumption tax.....	1	43	1899
Committees, executive and finance of insular board of education.....	7	205	1899
Commutation. (See Board of prison control.)			
Compensation for services at elections.....	29	160	1899
(See Pay; Salaries.)			
Complainants entitled to half of fines imposed for carrying arms without license.....	2	180	1899
Complaints—			
regarding taxes.....	3	16	1899
miscellaneous, how submitted.....	3	16	1899
regarding education.....	4	93	1899
against supreme court.....	13	98	1899
Concessions—			
in connection with public or quasi public works to be granted only by authority of Secretary of War.....		35	1898
assigned.....	2	116	1899
to be under department of state.....	4	102	1900
procedure to obtain.....		103	1900
Condemnation proceedings—			
law concerning.....		56	1900
law concerning, amended.....		63	1900
General Order 56, 1900, to be departed from in emergency.....		90	1900
Confinement. (See Hard labor; Imprisonment; Penalties; Solitary confinement.)			
Conspiring against government. (See Statutes.)			
Consumption tax—			
native products, purchased for army, to be free from.....	1	43	1899
on imported matches.....	15	176	1899
on matches.....	h	187	1899
imposed on oleomargarine.....	1	196	1899
on various articles, to be discontinued.....		85	1900
(See Taxes.)			
Consular affairs, assigned.....	2	116	1899
Consular fees. (See Fees.)			
Construction to be placed on general orders. (See General orders.)			
Contagious diseases. (See Diseases; Sanitary laws; Board of health.)			
Contencioso administrativo, court known as, abolished.....		4	1898
Copies. (See Records.)			

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year
Costs—			
awarded by United States commissioners.....	3	103	1899
of suits, by whom paid.....	63	118	1899
of suits, defined.....	64	118	1899
(See United States provisional court.)			
penalty for not paying.....	9	195	1899
proceeding from police court trials, how disposed of.....	9	195	1899
Councilmen. (See Municipal councilmen.)			
Counsel—			
for defendants.....	42	118	1899
for accused parties, privileges of.....		228	1899
Counterfeiting, jurisdiction over cases of.....	3	47	1900
Courts—			
criminal, not to exercise jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against officers, soldiers, or persons serving with the United States Army.....	6	1	1898
to continue to administer laws.....	9	1	1896
to be suspended in certain cases by military commander.....		27	1896
to try incomplete cases pending before military commissions; procedure.....		67	1899
duties of, in regard to writ of habeas corpus. (Circular 17, 1899.)			
to admit persons in bail (Circular 17, 1899).....	7		
to be independent.....	1	98	1899
procedure and penalty in case of misconduct of officials.....	16	98	1899
insular, salaries and expenses, how paid.....	2	104	1899
insular, to designate prisons for convicts.....	3	104	1899
to send transcripts of sentences.....	3	104	1899
of Porto Rico, reorganized, and officials appointed.....		114	1899
reorganization stated, length, with detailed instructions as to classes of courts, their jurisdiction, procedure, responsibility, appeals, etc.....		118	1899
absence and sickness of officials.....	95-97	118	1899
parties litigant, how represented before.....	12	134	1899
to designate jails for confinement.....		152	1899
insular, salaries and expenses, how paid.....	1	156	1899
may call on insular police to make arrests, etc. (Circular 39, 1899).....	44		
rules regarding judicial publications in newspapers.....		186	1899
rearrangement of records of.....		223	1899
duties and powers of in case of suspension of payment, bankruptcy proceedings, etc.....		224	1899
duties of in criminal proceedings.....		228	1899
reorganization of certain judicial districts and directions as to payment of increased expenses.....		15	1900
use of penalty envelopes by.....		29	1900
questions of jurisdiction between, how determined.....	2	47	1900
pay of substitute judges and attorneys.....	1	70	1900
rules as to absence of officials on leave, etc.....	1	70	1900
to communicate directly with each other and with registrars of property.....		100	1900
(See Audiencia; Courts-martial; Courts of instruction; Court of Mayagüez; Court of Ponce; Judicial responsibility; Military commissions; Records; Supreme Court of United States; Tribunal of San Juan; Police courts; Court of appeals; Supreme court of Porto Rico; Courts of first instance; District courts of Porto Rico; Jurisdiction; Municipal courts; Primary courts; Court physician.)			
Courts of appeals, one known as "Contencioso administrativo" abolished.....		4	1898
Courts of first instance—			
to send transcripts of sentences.....	3	104	1899
to turn over business before them.....	14	118	1899
certain jurisdiction of, assigned to district courts of Porto Rico.....	71	118	1899
Courts of instruction—			
to try certain cases, procedure stated.....		67	1899
judges of, to issue and dismiss writs of habeas corpus.....	1-2	71	1899
to turn over business before them.....	14	118	1899
Courts-martial, jurisdiction vested in, in certain cases.....	6	1	1898
Court physician, office of abolished, and duties assigned.....	2	72	1899
Court of Mayagüez, to transfer certain cases.....	13	118	1899
Court of Ponce, to transfer certain cases.....	13	118	1899
Court of second instance, San Juan district court to act as.....	12	118	1899
Creditors, meetings of, in cases of suspension of payment.....		224	1899
Crimes—			
committed by and against persons in the military service.....	6	1	1898
amnesty granted to persons charged with certain.....		215	1899
Criminals, pursuit and arrest of.....	7-8	1	1898
(See Prisoners; Reward.)			
Criminal cases. (See Courts.)			
Criminal procedure, rules of.....		228	1899
Currency, assigned.....	3	116	1899
Culebra, police court in.....		72	1900
Customs. (See Custom duties.)			
Custom duties, collection of, separated from that of internal revenues.....		5	1899
(See Accounts; Collectors of customs.)			
Custom-houses—			
to keep Porto Rico money for exchange.....	1	30	1899
receipts for sales at.....	39	87	1899
certain discontinued.....		136	1899
Dagger, carrying concealed, prohibited and penalty fixed.....	11	180	1899

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Damages, police courts authorized to sentence parties to pay, and penalty for non-payment fixed.....	11	196	1899
Date for orders to take effect.....		68	1900
Day, working—eight hours to constitute order fixing interpreted.....	1	84	1899
		61	1899
Debts— of municipalities to diputacion provincial.....	8	84	1900
that may be contracted by insular board of education, limitation as to.....	4	16	1900
Decisions as to construction, etc., of general orders. (See General orders; Taxes.)			
Declarations of importers, rules concerning.....	40	87	1899
(See Spanish subjects.)			
Deeds, refusal of registrar to record.....		99	1900
Defendants, counsel for.....	42	118	1899
(See Accused.)			
Penalty for failure to appear.....	13	228	1899
Degree of bachelor, abolished and certificate substituted.....		108	1899
Delegate of Culebra constituted police court.....		72	1900
Delegations, visits of, to San Juan at public expense forbidden.....	4	43	1899
Dentistry— certificates of practitioners.....	1-3	28	1899
penalty for practicing without proper certificate.....	4	28	1899
restriction on practitioners of.....	5	28	1899
(See Board of health; Dentists.)			
Dentists— surgeon, requirements concerning.....		28	1899
rules regulating practice, examinations for diplomas, etc.....		153	1899
(See Examinations; Board of health; Penalties; Dentistry.)			
Departments— of state, justice, finance, and interior created.....		12	1899
heads of, to report direct to governor-general.....	2	12	1899
heads of, objecting to American methods to be removed.....	3	12	1899
vacancies in, how to be filled.....	4	12	1899
of state, justice, finance, and interior, head of appointed and functions of stated to be organized into bureaus.....	1-2	15	1899
	3	15	1899
heads of, to form cabinet.....	8	15	1899
of state, justice, finance, and interior; rules and plan for conduct of business in; army officers to be associated with heads of.....		16	1899
heads of, powers and responsibilities.....	1	97	1899
powers and duties of department of justice.....		96	1899
department of justice to be under judicial board.....	3	96	1899
of state, treasury, and interior discontinued.....	1-11	116	1899
disposition of records of.....	3-7	116	1899
head of to use penalty envelopes.....		29	1900
of state, justice, treasury, audit, interior, and education, established, heads appointed, and duties assigned.....	1-4	102	1900
(See Police.)			
Department of audit. (See Departments.)			
Department of education. (See Departments.)			
Department of finance. (See Departments.)			
Department of justice. (See Departments.)			
Department of Porto Rico— General Brooke assumes command of.....		1	1898
divided into military districts.....	2	1	1898
General Henry assumes command of.....		23	1898
General Henry relinquishes, and General Davis assumes command.....		59	1899
Department of state. (See Departments.)			
Deposits— to be made by insurance companies in case of suit.....	3	94	1900
to accompany applications for franchisees.....	2	103	1900
Deputy collectors of customs— at Fajardo, Vieques, and Guanica.....		126	1899
to act as collectors.....	6	102	1900
Diplomas— of lawyers.....		134	1899
of physicians, dentists, nurses, etc.....		153	1899
(See Board of health; Examinations and fees.)			
Diplomatic affairs— assigned.....	2	116	1899
to be under department of state.....	4	102	1900
Diputacion Provincial— abolished, and former responsibilities and duties assigned.....		17	1898
commission created to ascertain assets and liabilities of, etc.....		17	1898
real property of, to become public insular property.....	2	84	1900
commission appointed to decide upon claims against.....	3	84	1900
debts due to, how settled.....	8	84	1900
paragraph 3, General Order 84, 1899, modified.....		97	1900
Director-general of posts, accounts of.....	25	87	1899
Director of public instruction, president of school board to perform duties of.....	3	93	1899
Disbursements— of insular revenues, how made and accounted for.....	2	87	1899
rules for accounting and audit of, modified (Circular 45, 1899). (See Harbor works; Accounts; Disbursing officers.)			

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Disbursing officers—			
for office of solicitor-general, and for courts at San Juan.....	1	104	1899
civil, required to furnish bonds.....	1	111	1899
forbidden to recognize orders of employees on their salaries.....	9	156	1899
cautioned as to unauthorized expenditures for uniforms, etc.....	6	174	1899
of department of justice to pay for rearrangement of court records.....	6	223	1899
of board of education, duties, pay, etc.....	12	16	1900
Discount to be allowed to tax collectors on stamps for sale.....	1	42	1900
Discharge—			
of officials, rules regarding.....	2	97	1899
for taking active part in politics.....	31	160	1899
(See Removals; Dismissals.)			
Diseases—			
dangerous, of animals, regulations regarding.....		221	1899
quarantinable, rules regarding bodies of persons dying of (Circular 16, 1900.)...	8		
(See Sanitary Laws; Board of health; Quarantine.)			
Disinterments, rules regarding. (Circular 16, 1900.)			
(See Cemeteries; Board of health.)			
Dismissals of members of insular police.....	6	25	1899
(See Removal; Discharge.)			
Disorders, procedure of insular police in case of (Circular 39, 1899).....	39		
Disputes between judicial and gubernatorial authorities.....	77	118	1899
District attorney, duties of.....	7	88	1899
District commanders, duties of.....	5-7	1	1898
District courts of Porto Rico—			
cases under and procedure.....	9	118	1899
composition.....	10-11	118	1899
business transferred to and procedure with.....	12-15	118	1899
judicial responsibility cases.....	19-21	118	1899
appeals from municipal courts.....	36-39	118	1899
no appeal from decisions of, in verbal suits.....	39	118	1899
appeals against decisions, writs of, etc.....	45	118	1899
to succeed to certain powers and jurisdiction of other courts.....	66-71	118	1899
appeals from decisions of.....	82-85	118	1899
lawyers to represent parties litigant before.....	12	134	1899
procedure as to appeals from decisions of.....		182	1899
to have jurisdiction over cases under General Order 187, 1899, regulating manu- facture and sale of matches.....	1	187	1899
to follow certain rules laid down as to procedure.....	15	228	1899
that of Humacao, to rent necessary rooms at Caguas and Guayama.....	6	15	1900
that of Humacao to convene also in Caguas and Guayama.....	2-3	15	1900
(See Courts; Tribunal of San Juan; Jurisdiction judges.)			
Districts—			
police.....	5	25	1899
judicial, established and limits fixed.....		114	1899
(See Educational districts; Judicial districts.)			
District of Ponce, limits of.....	3	1	1898
District of San Juan, limits of.....	4	1	1898
Dogs—			
tax on.....	16	176	1899
required to wear collar with owner's name.....	16	176	1899
rules regarding impounding of.....	16	176	1899
Drafts of treasurer of Porto Rico, how drawn and collected for payment to claim- ant's attorneys.....		203	1899
Drinks. (See Adulteration.)			
Drugs. (See Board of health; Adulteration; Patent medicines.)			
Duelling, law concerning.....		129	1899
Dues. (See Royal dues.)			
municipal. (See Taxes.)			
Duties—			
of insular police (Circular 39, 1899).....	15		
of insular board of education.....	4, 6	16, 102	1900
of various executive and administrative instruments of military government, how distributed in civil government.....	6	102	1900
Education. (See Board of education; Bureau of education.)			
Educational districts created, and division of island into, indicated.....	1	205	1899
Elections—			
at Adjuntas, ordered and detailed instructions given for Special Order 146, 1899.....		112	1899
at Adjuntas, new one ordered and further instructions given.....		145	1899
general rules for conducting.....		160	1899
forms for oaths and ballots.....		160	1899
municipal, general rules for conducting published, and all previous orders regarding revoked.....		160	1899
records of.....	26	160	1899
obstruction of.....	30	160	1899
compensation for officials and employees engaged in holding.....	39	160	1899
expenses of, how borne.....	39	160	1899
jurisdiction over cases under election laws.....	40	160	1899
articles II, IV, and XII of General Order 160, amended.....		166	1899
amendment of rule as to voting places.....	1	160	1899
certain persons not eligible for election to public office.....	2	166	1899
words "members of liberal profession" in law concerning, construed.....	2	166	1899

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Elections—Cont inued.			
noncommissioned officers, to act as presidents of boards of supervisors in certain cases	3	166	1899
further rules for conducting; modifying and adding to General Order 160, 1899.		183	1899
paragraph 13, General Order 160, 1899, revoked and paragraphs 6 and 15, General Order 160, 1899, amended	1-3	183	1899
false swearing under General Order 160, 1899, subject to same penalties as perjury	3	183	1899
word "taxpayer" as used in paragraph c, section 8, General Order 160, defined.	4	183	1899
officials of boards of education forbidden to take active part in	1	205	1899
new ones ordered for Guayanilla and Penuelas owing to irregularities		218	1899
expenses for new ones at Guayanilla and Penuelas not to be borne by municipalities		218	1899
no list of candidates to contain same name for more than one office		220	1899
rules regarding, amended to permit election of two municipal judges for San Juan		13	1900
of alcaldes to fill vacancies	3	55	1900
to fill vacancies in offices of municipal judge and substitute	1	86	1900
(See Politics; Boards of registration; Electors; Fraudulent voting; Compensation; Penalties.)			
Electors—			
qualifications for. (Special Order 146, 1899.)			
qualifications for	4	112	1899
	5	145	1899
	8	160	1899
(See Elections; Taxpayer.)			
Eligibility for office—			
for certain judicial offices	88-91	118	1899
as alcaldes, councilmen, etc.	2	145	1899
persons convicted of felonies not eligible	4	160	1899
Emblems of political parties, rules governing use of	2	166	1899
Employees—	4	183	1899
of insular government, forbidden to make advances to their employees on account of salaries not due			
of insular government, travel expenses of. (Circular 4, 1900.)	9	156	1899
certain, exempt from school tax		26	1900
(See Absence; Officials; Travel expenses; Salaries, etc.)			
Employment—			
Porto Ricans to be given preference in. (Circular 1, 1899.)			
of physicians, dentists, etc.; regulations regarding	6	67	1900
Engineer officer of department, authorized to depart from condemnation procedure		90	1900
Engineer of works. (See Harbor works.)			
English supervisors—			
regulations governing traveling expenses of	6	204	1899
travel expenses of	6	205	1899
Entries. (See Registrars.)			
Estimates for insular funds	16-22	87	1899
(See Accounts.)			
Examinations—			
for diplomas and licenses as physicians, dentists, nurses, etc.		153	1899
for pilots	32	123	1899
for physicians, etc. (Circular 41, 1899.)			
for architects and civil engineers, not required		24	1900
Exchange—			
Porto Rican money to be retained for		30	1899
of money, all American money to be taken at same rate, under penalty		76	1899
Expenditures of public funds for uniforms, etc., not authorized		174	1899
Expenses—			
of elections, how borne	30	160	1899
for travel, etc., of court officials and rent of rooms, district court of Humacao	6	15	1900
of local boards of health, how borne	4	66	1900
of civil register and municipal judges, how borne		79	1900
(See Courts; Travel expenses.)			
Expiration of sentence. (See Sentences.)			
Explosives on board vessels	6	133	1899
Fajardo—			
custom-house to be closed		136	1899
procedure in case of vessels desiring to land cargo at		136	1899
Federal party, emblem	4	153	1899
Fees—			
notarial, reduced and revised schedule published	11	6	1899
consular, accounted for	41	87	1899
for copies of public records, how disposed of	4	150	1899
for examinations of physicians, etc.	12-13	153	1899
to accompany subpoenas, letters rogatory, etc., addressed to foreign countries	1-2	173	1899
collected by municipal officials under General Order 150, 1899, disposition of	21	176	1899
no other than those prescribed in General Order 150, 1899, to be charged for purposes herein stated	21	176	1899
schedule of, to be charged by judges, attorneys, secretaries, and bailiffs of municipal courts		194	1899

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
Fees—Continued.			
double amount of to be returned by officials of municipal courts in every case of excessive charge.....		194	1899
under General Orders 150 and 176, 1899, how evidenced.....	1	198	1899
for administering oath of office.....		6	1900
those collected under paragraph 2, General Order 176, 1899, not to be collected from certain persons.....		62	1900
to be paid for registration of formulas of medicines.....		87	1900
of substitute notaries.....	4	93	1900
(See Examinations; Port regulations; United States provisional court.)			
Felling—			
of trees on public land of Porto Rico prohibited.....		197	1899
General Order 197, 1899, amended.....		39	1900
Felony. (See Tax receipts.)			
Fidelity bonds, tax on modified	1	226	1899
(See Bonds.)			
Filibustering, law prohibiting		109	1899
Finance. (See Secretary of Finance; Departments.)			
Fines—			
for violation of health regulations.....		37	1898
for nonpayment of taxes on liquors and cigars.....		39	1898
to be paid in American money.....		30	1899
for stray animals.....		128	1899
disposition of in cases under law as to carrying, etc., guns.....	2	180	1899
collected by police courts, how disposed of.....	10	196	1899
disposition of those collected under General Order 151, 1899.....	2	17	1900
disposition of those collected under General Order 21, 1899.....	4	21	1900
under port regulations and pilot rules (paragraph 31, General Order 133, 1899) under General Order 151, 1899, disposition of, etc.....	3	37	1900
(See Penalties; United States provisional court; Stray animals.)		46	1900
Firearms. (See Guns.)			
Fiscal, duty of, in cases of violation of laws regulating practice of certain professions. (See Prosecuting attorney.)		28	1900
Fishing, license for, not required	16	180	1899
Fishing privileges, exclusive, giving of discontinued		21	1898
Food—			
to be purchased for poor from Insular funds where necessary.....	2	43	1899
not to be issued to idle when able to work.....	1	124	1899
sale of in certain cases authorized.....	3	124	1899
laws regulating sale, manufacture, etc.....		151	1899
consumption tax on various articles abolished.....		85	1900
(See Adulteration; Board of health; Rations; Relief work; Relief supplies.)			
Foreclosure. (See Mortgages.)			
Foreigners—			
subject to local laws regarding taxation and other matters.....	1	29	1899
exempt from judicial duties.....		27	1900
Forests—			
assigned.....	3	116	1899
public under interior department.....	4	102	1900
Forestry laws—			
announced.....		197	1899
jurisdiction over offenses under, changed.....		39	1900
Forms—			
for prison reports.....	4	66	1899
connected with writ of habeas corpus.....	3	71	1899
blank, for declaration of citizenship.....	8	132	1899
for authorizing indorsement on treasurer's drafts.....	3	203	1899
for permits to keep and carry guns.....	10-11	225	1899
Franchises—			
to be under department of state.....	4	102	1900
procedure to obtain.....		103	1900
(See Concessions.)			
Fraudulent voting. (See Elections; Penalties.)			
Freedom of people to pursue customary avocations granted	10	1	1898
Funds—			
for schools, how apportioned, expended, etc.....		113	1899
Public, not to be used to purchase uniforms, etc.....		174	1899
for subsistence of guards over civil prisoners.....		192	1899
for support of school to be turned over to school trustees.....		229	1899
for enforcement of General Orders 151, 1899.....	3	48	1900
(See Accounts; Revenues.)			
Gambling—			
laws concerning.....		171	1899
Garnishment, salaries of United States employees not subject to.....		78	1899
General orders, revoked, modified, suspended, interpreted, etc.—			
paragraph 1, General Order 64, 1899 (eight-hour day) interpreted.....		61	1899
subparagraph 3, General Order 30, 1899 (exchange of money) amended.....		76	1899
relating to civil matters informations for violations of.....	7	88	1899
General Order 71, 1899 (Habeas corpus), explained and amplified. (Circular 17, 1899.)			
General Order 95, 1899 (primary courts) suspended.....		105	1899
paragraph 4, General Order 87, 1899 (accounts) amended.....		106	1899
paragraph 2, General Order 111, 1899 (bonds), amended.....		123	1899

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
General orders, revoked, modified, suspended, interpreted, etc.—Continued.			
General Order 22, 1899, offering reward, revoked.....		130	1899
Article 16, General Order 133, 1899 (port regulations) amplified.....	2	140	1899
General Order 101, 1899 (pregnant cattle) amended.....		142	1899
retroactive effect given to General Order 16, 1899, royal dues.....		147	1899
correction in Spanish translation of section 4, paragraph 8, General Order 88, 1899 (jurisdiction provisional court).....		148	1899
General Order 155, 1899, not to modify General Order 138, 1899.....		155	1899
paragraph 2 of corrected copy of General Order 104, 1899 (courts) modified.....		156	1899
paragraphs 21, 26, General Order 87, 1899 (accounts) modified.....		156	1899
paragraph 2, General Order 132, 1899 (Spanish subjects) amended.....		159	1899
General Order 112, and General Order 145, 1899, and all other election orders, revoked.....		160	1899
translation of paragraph 13, General Order 158, 1899, (fees) amended.....	1	163	1899
General Order 133, 1899 (pilottage) amended.....	2	163	1899
paragraph 4, General Order 157, 1899, amended.....	4	163	1899
translation of General Order 155, 1899 (taxes) amended.....	5	163	1899
General Order 132, 1899 (Spanish subjects) interpreted.....		164	1899
article 11, General Order 160, 1899, amended.....		166	1899
article 4, General Order 160, 1899, amplified and interpreted.....	2	166	1899
article 12, General Order 160, 1899, amplified.....	3	166	1899
paragraph 4, General Order 150, 1899, modified.....	21	176	1899
word "records" in General Order 150, 1899, construed.....		177	1899
paragraph 2, General Order 102, 1899, amended.....		181	1899
paragraph 62, General Order 118, 1899, amended.....		182	1899
paragraph 6, General Order 160, 1899, revoked and new paragraph substituted.....	1	183	1899
paragraph 13, General Order 160, 1899, revoked.....	2	183	1899
paragraph 15, General Order 160, 1899, revoked and new paragraph substituted.....	3	183	1899
paragraph 23, General Order 160, 1899, modified.....	4	183	1899
word "taxpayer" in paragraph c, section 8, General Order 160, 1899, construed.....	4	183	1899
paragraphs 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, added to General Order 160, 1899.....	4	183	1899
General Order 183, 1899, when to take effect.....	4	183	1899
paragraphs 3 and 16, General Order 176, 1899, repealed and new matter sub- stituted.....		187	1899
paragraphs 12 and 13, General Order 153, 1899, revoked and new paragraphs substituted.....	1	191	1899
paragraph 1, Spanish translation of General Order 170, 1899, amended.....	2	191	1899
General Order 153, 1899 (examinations for physicians, etc., to be observed after Feb. 1, 1900. (Circular 41, 1899.)			
General Order 18, 1899, modified indirectly.....	12	195	1899
paragraph 2, General Order 150, and paragraphs 2 and 21, General Order 176, 1899, amplified.....	1	198	1899
General Order 100, 1899, amended.....	2	200	1899
General Order 93, 1899 (constituting board of education) amended.....		206	1899
General Order 132, 1899, construed to apply to natives of Canary and Balearic islands.....		207	1899
paragraph 1, General Order 101, 1899 (slaughter female cattle) amended.....		209	1899
General Order 142, 1899 (slaughter female cattle) amended.....		209	1899
paragraph 11 (eleven) General Order 88, 1899 (U. S. provisional court) amended.....		216	1899
paragraph 39, General Order 160, 1899, partly suspended as to Guayanilla and Peñuelas.....		218	1899
paragraph 6, General Order 160 (elections) construed.....		220	1899
General Order 87, 1899, modified. (Circular 45, 1899.)			
General Order 180, 1899, amended and amplified.....		225	1899
paragraph 8, General Order 178, 1899 (tax on surety companies) amended.....	1	226	1899
paragraph 7, General Order 176, 1899 (tax on cards) revoked and new paragraph published.....		232	1899
General Order 150, as amended by General Orders 177 and 198, 1899, not to be construed as revocation of notarial tariff.....		8	1900
General Order 18, 1899 (mortgage foreclosures) extended.....		10	1900
paragraph 3, General Order 160 (elections) amended.....		13	1900
paragraph 1, General Order 114, 1899 (judicial divisions) modified.....		15	1900
General Order 178, 1899, extended in application.....		22	1900
paragraph 1, General Order 176, 1899 (school tax) revoked and new paragraph substituted.....		26	1900
paragraph 30, General Order 118, 1899 (municipal judges) not to apply to certain persons.....		27	1900
General Order 4, 1900 (penalty envelopes) amended.....		29	1900
paragraph 4, General Order 180 (gun licenses) amended.....		31	1900
articles 4, 20, 31, and 32, General Order 133, 1899 (port regulations) amended.....		37	1900
General Order 197, 1899, (forestry laws) modified.....		39	1900
paragraph 1, General Order 21, 1900 (advertisements) amended.....		44	1900
paragraph 2, General Order 168, 1899 (pay of substitutes) application of.....		46	1900
General Order 88, 1899, amended as to jurisdiction over counterfeiting.....	3	47	1900
General Order 17, 1900 (enforcement of General Order 151, 1899) revoked and new matter substituted.....		48	1900
subparagraph 32, added to paragraph 1, General Order 195, 1899 (police courts). subparagraph 33 added to paragraph 1, General Order 195, 1899 (police courts).		52	1900
paragraph 2, General Order 176, 1899, not to be enforced in certain cases.....		58	1900
paragraph 2, General Order 56, 1900, revoked and new paragraph substituted.....		62	1900
paragraph 2, General Order 136, 1899, revoked.....		63	1900
paragraph 4, General Order 180, 1899 (gun licenses) modified.....		64	1900
when to take effect.....		65	1900

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
General orders, revoked, modified, suspended, interpreted, etc.—Continued.			
General Order 46, 1899, explained as to court officials		70	1900
paragraphs 94 and 97, General Order 118, 1899, modified		70	1900
General Order 168, 1899, interpreted as to court officials		70	1900
General Order 195, 1899 (police courts), as amended, to extend to Culebra		72	1899
General Order 204, 1899, interpreted	1	79	1900
paragraph 8, General Order 178, 1899, as amended interpreted		81	1900
paragraph 5, General Order 176, 1899, modified	9	84	1900
paragraph 32, General Order 160, 1899 (elections) amplified	1	86	1900
paragraphs 10, 11, 12, General Order 151, 1899 (regulating sale of drugs, etc.) amended		87	1900
General Order 56, 1900 (condemnation procedure) modified		90	1900
General Order 18, 1899, extended		92	1900
General Order 178, 1899, paragraph 1, General Order 226, 1899, and General Order 22, 1900 (insurance laws) repealed and new laws published	12	94	1900
paragraph 3, General Order 84, 1900 (diputación provincial) modified		97	1900
(See Circulars; Laws repealed, amended, etc.; Orders.)			
Glanders. (See Diseases.)			
Ground, filling in, or raising of, declared nuisance in certain cases		80	1900
Guanica—			
custom-house to be closed		136	1899
procedure in case of boats desiring to land cargo at		136	1899
Guardians, word construed in connection with General Order 132, 1899		164	1899
Guayama, district court of Humacao to convene at	8	15	1900
Guayanilla, new election ordered at		218	1899
Guns—			
general rules concerning licenses to carry, etc.		180	1899
carrying, etc., without license forbidden and penalty fixed	2	180	1899
certain persons authorized to carry, without license	2	180	1899
persons accused of carrying, etc., must prove exemption if it exists	3	180	1899
when carried in parts by two or more persons, each deemed to carry a gun	7	180	1899
persons carrying, may be required to produce licenses	8	180	1899
persons carrying, when drunk, liable to certain penalties	10	180	1899
law regarding carrying of (General Order 180, 1899), amended and added to		225	1899
permits to carry	2	225	1899
one permitted to be kept without license if permit obtained	9	225	1899
(See Arms; Licenses.)			
Habeas corpus, writ of—			
issue authorized and procedure given		71	1899
instructions regarding. (Circular 17, 1899.)			
rule 7, of circular concerning, amended	1	200	1899
Harbor works—			
"La Junta de Obras del Puerto de San Juan" (board of harbor works) dissolved and duties devolved upon engineer of works and inspector of works, appointed in order	1-3	21	1899
of San Juan, appropriation for	4	21	1899
disbursements for, how made	4	21	1899
records and funds of	4	21	1899
inspector and engineer to reorganize service	4	21	1899
placed under bureau of public works	7, 8, 11	116	1899
employees, records, etc., of	8	116	1899
Hard labor may be imposed	1	152	1899
Health. (See Board of health; Sanitary laws.)			
Health regulations. (See Regulations; Sanitary laws; Board of health.)			
Hormigueros—			
Municipality of, annexed to Mayaguez		1	1899
Municipal court of, abolished, and directions given as to court records and civil register		189	1899
Humacao—			
municipality of Piedras annexed to		199	1899
judicial district of, enlarged	1	15	1900
Hurricane, steps taken to ascertain damage and relieve sufferers		115	1899
(See Relief work.)			
Hydrophobia. (See Diseases.)			
Impeachment, procedure	11-14	98	1899
Importation of merchandise, regulations concerning, continued in force		11	1898
Imports, procedure in regard to at supports		136	1899
Imprisonment—			
where served when over six months	3	162	1899
provisional, to be reduced		228	1899
(See Penalties; Hard labor; Confinement.)			
Indigent, purchase of food for	2	43	1899
(See Board of charities; Relief work.)			
Indorsements by attorneys on drafts of treasurer of Porto Rico, what required	2	203	1899
Industries assigned	3	116	1899
Infectious diseases. (See Quarantine; Diseases.)			
Informations—			
to be presented by district attorney	7	88	1899
against officials	16	98	1899
for violation of pilot rules		37	1900
(See Commissioners.)			
Insane. (See Asylums.)			
Inscriptions. (See Registrars.)			

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
Inspections—			
of cattle for slaughter.....	6-7	30	1896
of insular police. (Circular 39, 1899.)			
of municipal governments, provided for.....		212	1899
of animals before slaughter.....		78	1900
Inspector of works. (<i>See</i> Harbor works.)			
Inspectors—			
of diseased animals.....		221	1899
to enforce General Order 151, 1899.....	2	48	1900
of cattle and meat.....		78	1900
Inspectors of lights and buoys—			
duties, records, etc., assigned to board of public works.....	4	102	1899
to report direct to the governor-general.....	10	116	1899
appointed.....	12	116	1899
Institute of Higher Education. (<i>See</i> Subdelegation of pharmacy.)			
Instructions—			
as to course to be pursued by military commanders during military occupation. (General Order 101, adjutant-general's office, 1898.)			
special, for making out accounts.....	30-35	87	1899
Insular Board of Education. (<i>See</i> Board of education.)			
Insular police. (<i>See</i> Police.)			
Insurance—			
laws regulating surety companies extended to apply to fire, life, and marine in- surance companies.....		22	1900
(<i>See</i> Board of insurance and surety commissioners; Insurance companies; Surety companies.)			
Insurance companies—			
tax on to be collected from March 1, 1900.....	2	81	1900
laws regarding amended; General Order 178, 1899, paragraph 1, General Order 226, 1899, and General Order 22, 1900, repealed and new provisions substituted therefor.....		94	1900
(<i>See</i> Insurance; Surety companies.)			
Interments, regulations regarding.....		69	1900
(<i>See</i> Disinterments.)			
Internal revenue, bureau of, created, chief appointed, and duties assigned.....		116	1899
Interpretations—			
of certain articles of treaty of Paris.....	1	47	1900
of general orders. (<i>See</i> General orders.)			
(<i>See</i> Decisions; Treaty of Paris.)			
Inventories—			
of public property of Barceloneta to be made previous to annexation to Manati. of court records.....	4	202	1899
(<i>See</i> Elections.)		223	1899
Irregularities in elections at Guayanilla and Penuelas.....		218	1899
(<i>See</i> Elections.)			
Island of Miraflores to be used temporarily as quarantine station.....		137	1899
Issues. (<i>See</i> Food; Rations; Relief work; Supplies, etc.)			
Jails—			
reports of officials.....		66	1899
to be designated in sentences.....	2	162	1899
(<i>See</i> Prisoners; Penitentiaries; Board of prison control.)			
Juana Diaz, council to furnish materials for reestablishment of registry at Villaiba.	3	23	1900
Judges—			
of instruction, to try certain cases pending before military commissions.....	1	67	1899
(<i>See</i> Courts; Judicial responsibility; Municipal judges; Officials; United States provisional court; Eligibility for office.)			
Judicial advisory board—			
appointed and duties stated.....	4	102	1900
to be supplied with materials, etc.....	4	102	1900
Judicial board—			
constituted, appointed, and duties assigned.....		98	1899
duties of.....		114	1899
to establish new judicial system.....	3	114	1899
to codify laws.....	76	118	1899
duties, records, etc., assigned to department of justice.....	4	102	1900
discontinued, and judicial advisory board appointed.....	4	102	1900
Judicial districts, changes in.....		15	1900
Judicial limitations, royal decree concerning, abolished.....		4	1896
Judicial responsibility, civil and criminal, of courts, judges, etc.....	16-23	118	1899
Judiciary. (<i>See</i> Courts.)			
Jurisdiction—			
vested in courts-martial and military commissions in certain cases.....	6	1	1896
not to be exercised over offenses committed by or against persons belonging to the Army of the United States or serving therewith.....	6	1	1896
of courts over Spanish subjects.....	1	47	1900
questions of, between courts, how determined.....	2	47	1900
of various courts. (<i>See</i> (a), (b), etc., below.)			
(a) of United States provisional court—			
over cases of discrimination against American paper money.....		76	1899
general statement of.....	3	86	1899
criminal exclusive.....	8	88	1899
cases under treaty of Paris.....	9	88	1899
in civil actions.....	10	88	1899
over cases under sections 5283 and 5336, Revised Statutes of United States.....		109	1899

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
Jurisdiction—Continued.			
(a) of United States provisional court—Continued.			
over cases under dueling laws.....	7	129	1899
over certain cases under election laws.....	11-40	100	1899
over cases arising under law regulating surety companies.....	11	178	1899
over cases of misuse of penalty envelopes.....	6	29	1900
over cases under forestry laws.....	.....	39	1900
over Spanish subjects.....	1	47	1900
over cases of counterfeiting repealed.....	3	47	1900
over violations of General Order 151, 1899.....	1	48	1900
(b) of supreme court of Porto Rico—			
over cases of impeachment.....	11-12	98	1899
over cases involving judicial responsibility.....	17-19	118	1899
over cases on appeal.....	78-89	118	1899
(c) of district courts of Porto Rico—			
generally stated.....	9	118	1899
over certain cases transferred from other courts.....	12-15	118	1899
in civil suits.....	47	118	1899
over matters formerly cognizable by supreme court, audiencia, and courts of first instance.....	66-71	118	1899
over cases under dueling laws.....	7	129	1899
over violations of election law.....	13	145	1899
over cases under law regulating the practice of medicine and certain other professions, etc.....	3	163	1899
cases under quarantine laws.....	58	170	1899
cases under gambling laws.....	1	171	1899
over cases arising under General Order 176, 1899, imposing certain taxes.....	28	176	1899
over cases under regulating manufacture and sale of matches.....	6	187	1899
over cases under vaccination laws (Circular 41, 1899).....	.....	197	1899
over cases under forestry laws.....	.....	197	1899
over cases of neglect on part of custodians of records.....	2	39	1900
over cases arising under law as to diseased animals.....	11	221	1899
over cases under law governing suspensions of payment, assignments, etc. of court of Humacao modified.....	17	224	1899
over laws regulating sale and manufacture of foods, drinks, etc.....	1	17	1900
over cases under forestry laws, repealed.....	.....	39	1900
over cases of counterfeiting.....	3	47	1900
over violations of General Order 151, 1899, modified.....	1	48	1900
over prize-fighting cases.....	2	54	1900
over various offenses under General Order 67, 1900.....	11	67	1900
over acts of vandalism and other violations of cemetery laws.....	17	69	1900
over violations of rules regarding burials, etc. (Circular 16, 1900).....	15	.....	.....
over cases under laws regulating inspection and slaughter of animals.....	9	78	1900
over violations of sanitary laws regulating nuisances.....	20	80	1900
over violations of law regarding preparation and sale of drugs, etc.....	12	87	1900
over violations of insurance laws.....	11	94	1900
(d) of primary courts—			
of court of San Juan.....	.....	96	1899
of court of Vega Baja, modified.....	.....	96	1899
(e) of municipal courts—			
general statement of.....	21-25	118	1899
certain jurisdiction transferred to police courts.....	27	195	1899
over violations of General Order 151, 1899.....	1	48	1900
(See Jurisdiction of police courts.)	.....	.....	.....
(f) police courts—			
over cases under law as to carrying guns, etc.....	2-10	180	1899
over numerous offenses, announced.....	1	195	1899
over cases under law prohibiting placing of advertisements on public prop- erty.....	6	21	1900
over persons throwing missiles in the streets.....	.....	52	1900
over persons interfering with military guards, etc.....	.....	58	1900
Jury duty—			
members of insular board of education exempt from.....	1	16	1900
who exempt from.....	.....	27	1900
Justice. (See Secretary of Justice; Departments; Courts.)			
Labels, under interior department.....	4	102	1900
Labor, of prisoners, rates, etc.....	2	42	1900
Laboratory, chemical—			
for analysis of foods, etc.....	2	17	1900
how maintained.....	3	48	1900
Laborers on public works, rates of wages. (Circular 28, 1899.)			
Land—			
classified and taxes fixed.....	.....	6	1899
public, assigned.....	3	116	1899
for school purposes, power to purchase.....	9	16	1900
public, under interior department.....	4	102	1900
(See Reservations.)	.....	.....	.....
Landing charges, forbidden on certain articles.....			
Las Piedras, municipal court of, abolished.....	.....	85	1900
(See Piedras.)	.....	20	1900

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Laws—			
provincial and municipal of Porto Rico, to be enforced and administered as before, unless incompatible with changed conditions	9	1	1898
local, apply to foreigners residing in Porto Rico	1	29	1899
certain statutes of United States made applicable to		109	1899
codification of, to be made	76	118	1899
rules regarding practice of		134	1899
law of District of Columbia as to prize fighting made applicable to Porto Rico. (<i>See</i> Lawyers; Sanitary laws; School laws; General orders; Circulars; Regulations; Laws repealed, etc.)	1	54	1900
Laws, repealed, amended, etc.—			
article 688, civil code, amended		162	1899
paragraph 5, article 9, part 2, of school laws, construed		165	1899
judicial order of April 13, 1899, regarding charges against newspapers, revoked		169	1899
article 60, chapter 6, royal decree, October 13, 1890, (extra pay to officials traveling) repealed	4	204	1899
chapters 1, 2, and 3, "Regulations for payment of fees to technical personnel of public works, etc.," repealed	4	204	1899
changes in "Rules and instructions" governing accounting and audit of receipts and disbursements, etc. (Circular 45, 1899).			
article 287, law of civil procedure, (communication between courts, etc.) amended. (<i>See</i> Laws.)		100	1900
Lawyers—			
Spanish restrictions as to practice removed		69	1899
admitted to practice before United States provisional court	14	88	1899
requirements for and rules for practice		134	1899
penalty for representing a litigant without authority	12	134	1899
to avail themselves of agents	13	134	1899
(<i>See</i> College of lawyers.)			
Leaves of absence of civil officers and employees, rules governing		168	1899
Lepers, under board of charities	9	116	1899
Letters rogatory, for foreign countries, rules regarding	1-2	173	1899
Licenses—			
for sale of liquors, cigarettes, etc.	9	39	1898
to practice various professions, regulations, fees, etc.		163	1899
for balls, to be issued at discretion of alcaide; tax on	11	176	1899
to peddle in streets, to be taxed	12	176	1899
for balls, etc., not to be delivered until paid for	22	176	1899
to carry, etc., arms, previously in force, revoked	4	180	1899
to carry, etc., arms, rules concerning issue of	4	180	1899
certain, not transferable	6	180	1899
to carry arms, record of to be kept	13	180	1899
to carry arms, list to be published monthly	15	180	1899
none to be required for fishing privileges	16	180	1899
to practice medicine, etc., rules concerning issue, amended	1	191	1899
to carry guns, application for	8	225	1899
for architects and engineers, not required		24	1900
to practice certain professions, lists of to be published	1	28	1900
to carry guns, form of, changed		31	1900
to carry arms, rules regarding, amended		65	1900
(<i>See</i> Permits; Board of health.)			
Light-houses—			
removed from control of department of fomento and transferred to control of navy officer in charge		4	1899
construction and repair of, placed under bureau of public works. (<i>See</i> Inspector of lights.)	7	116	1899
Lights. (<i>See</i> Port regulations.)			
Liquors—			
sale of, to children prohibited and penalty fixed	2	30	1899
tax on, sale of	9	39	1898
alcoholic, tax on, created and manner of payment regulated	4	176	1899
exported, to pay no tax	4	176	1899
proceeds of taxes on, how distributed. (<i>See</i> Licenses; Taxes; Penalties.)	5	176	1898
Mail—			
of municipalities not to be transmitted without proper postage	1	1	1899
use of penalty envelopes. (<i>See</i> Postage; Penalty envelopes; Municipal courts.)		29	1900
Manati, annexation of Barceloneta		202	1899
Marshal of United States provisional court—			
appointed	17	88	1899
retained	7	102	1900
Matches—			
tax on, and regulations as to treating original packages	3	176	1899
proceeds of taxes on, how distributed	5	176	1899
imported, consumption, tax on	15	176	1899
manufacturers and wholesale dealers in, forbidden to sell directly to consumers	f	187	1899
exported, to pay no tax	a	187	1899
consumption, tax on	h	187	1899
tax on, not to be paid to municipalities in certain cases	9	84	1900
Mayaguez. (<i>See</i> Hormigueros.)			
Measures assigned	3	116	1899

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Meat—			
of certain kinds, taxes on, abolished	2-4	39	1898
sale of, by system known as subasta prohibited, and new regulations promul- gated regarding inspection and sale		101	1899
Medicine. (<i>See</i> Board of health; Prescriptions; Surgery; Adulteration.)			
Meetings—			
of board of education	2	98	1899
of judicial board	10	98	1899
disorderly, to be suppressed		193	1899
of insular board of education; Examinations; Penalties.)	3	16	1900
Midwifery. (<i>See</i> Board of health; Examinations; Penalties.)			
Midwives, rules regulating examinations, licenses, etc. (<i>See</i> Board of health; Examinations; Penalties.)		153	1899
Military commissions—			
to exercise jurisdiction in certain cases	6	1	1898
to be appointed to try certain crimes		27	1898
cases pending before, to be tried by civil courts	1	67	1899
Military government—			
announced for Porto Rico	8	1	1898
provisions for transfer of powers to temporary civil officers		102	1900
announcement of discontinuance of, in Porto Rico		104	1900
Military occupation—			
instructions to military commanders regarding General Order 101, adjutant- general's office, 1898. Page 2177.			
effects of, as regards inhabitants and laws of occupied territory, rights of per- sons and property, etc.	9	1	1898
Mines, assigned.	4	116	1899
Ministers allowed to visit prisoners (<i>See</i> Priests.)	3	72	1899
Minors. (<i>See</i> Children.)			
Miraflores Island, to be temporary quarantine station		137	1899
Mitigation. (<i>See</i> Pardon.)			
Moss—			
alcalde and council of, removed and military put in charge		20	1899
statement as to trouble at, military to be withdrawn from		27	1899
Model farms for experiments	4	116	1899
Money, American—			
to be used in paying taxes, fines, salaries, etc., after July 1, 1899		30	1899
to be accepted when tendered at rate prescribed	1	30	1899
of any kind not to be discriminated against under pain of penalty (<i>See</i> Exchange; Revenues; Penalties.)		76	1899
Money changers, to pay annual tax	18	176	1899
Mortgages—			
suspension of foreclosure not to affect proceedings for collection of taxes		18	1899
foreclosure of, on agricultural property suspended		18	1899
order suspending foreclosure of, extended		10	1900
General Order 18, 1899, extended		92	1900
Municipal councilmen—			
appointments to be made by secretary of state	1	16	1899
must be taxpayers	3	54	1899
not exempted from payment of legal taxes	3	54	1899
removal of, for absence	4	54	1899
number of, in each city or town	1	143	1899
absentees equally responsible with members present	4	146	1899
to substitute alcaldes		206	1899
rules as to resignation of (<i>See</i> Municipal councils; Resignations; Vacancies.)	1-2	208	1899
		55	1900
Municipal councils—			
to make report of absentees	4	54	1899
to appoint and dismiss municipal police		110	1899
composition of, and manner of filling vacancies in	2	143	1899
rules for conducting business in		146	1899
composition of, in regard to parties (<i>See</i> Municipalities; Municipal councils; Municipal councilmen.)	34	160	1899
Municipal courts—			
postage expenses of	6	97	1899
judicial responsibility cases	21	118	1899
established, and composition, jurisdiction, procedure, etc., fixed	24-40	118	1899
appeals from decision of	36	118	1899
appropriation for pay of secretaries	40	118	1899
restrictions as to officials of	91-94	118	1899
parties litigant, how represented	12	133	1899
postage expenses of		144	1899
one at Hormigueros abolished and jurisdiction transferred to that of Maya- gues		189	1899
fees to be received by officials for various official acts		194	1899
not to have cognizance of offenses over which police courts are given juris- diction	12	196	1899
to have exclusive jurisdiction over certain cases of theft and violation of health regulations	12	196	1899
procedure of	16	228	1899
that of Rio Piedras abolished, and instructions given as to records and books of registry		20	1900

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Municipal courts—Continued.			
that of Barceloneta abolished and instructions given as to records, etc.		35	1900
(See Courts; Jurisdiction; Judges.)			
Municipal boards, discontinued.	3	143	1899
Municipal districts, transfer of certain, to other judicial districts.		15	1900
Municipalities, authorized to issue licenses and impose certain taxes.		30	1898
mail of.		1	1899
affairs of, assigned.	2	116	18 9
Municipal board to cease to exist.	3	143	1899
insular police has no control over. (Paragraph 43, Circular 39, 1899.)			
Piedras annexed to Humacao.	1	199	1899
annexation of Barceloneta to Manati.		202	1899
to be required to pay salaries of teachers in case of neglect to furnish quarters for schools.	2	206	1899
to provide extra schools when necessary.	4	206	1899
may be sued for rent of school quarters.	5	206	1899
inspections of, provided for.		212	1899
payment of prisoners' labor, rates and manner of payment.	2	42	1900
to provide and pay municipal physicians and practicanes.		67	1900
powers and duties of, in regard to cemeteries.		69	1900
boards of charity to be organized in.		74	1900
to pay expenses of municipal judges.		79	1900
not to receive quota of certain taxes while in debt to diputacion provincial.	8	84	1900
affairs of, except financial, to be under department of state.	4	102	1900
financial affairs of, to be under treasury department.	4	102	1900
(See Municipal council; Municipal courts; Municipal councilmen; Municipal boards; Towns, etc.)			
Municipal judges—			
duties of.	30-35	118	1899
associate, selection of.	30-31	118	1899
may collect fees for administering oath of office.		6	1900
election of, two from San Juan authorized.		13	1900
who exempted from serving as.		27	1900
to furnish report of vital statistics.	5	68	1900
expenses of, to be reimbursed by municipalities.		79	1900
vacancies in office of, how filled.	1	86	1900
(See Resignations; Municipal courts; Judges.)			
Municipal physicians, duties of court physician to be performed by.	2	72	1899
(See Physician.)			
Municipal tribunal. (See Municipal courts.)			
Mutton, tax on, abolished.	2	39	1898
National colors, to be displayed on public buildings and schoolhouses.		208	1899
Nationality. (See Spanish subjects.)			
Naval station. (See Reservations.)			
Newspapers—			
orders requiring charges against, to be referred to governor-general, revoked.		169	1899
rules governing publication by courts in.		193	1899
Nickel-in-the-slot machine, license for, to be issued in discretion of alcalde; tax on.	20	176	1899
Nominations for municipal offices.	2-5	160	1899
(See Elections.)			
Notarial tariff—			
revised, published.		11	1899
not revoked by General Orders 150, 177, or 198 of 1899.		8	1900
Notaries—			
violating revised schedule of fees, subject to removal from office.	3	11	1899
appointments to be made by secretary of justice.	2	16	1899
appointment of, as substitutes.	2	98	1900
(See Fees.)			
Nuisances, defined and regulated.		30	1900
Nurses, rules regulating examinations, licenses, etc.		153	1899
Oaths—			
for members of board of education.	2	112	1899
of associate municipal judges.	34	118	1899
required of persons suspected of obstructing elections.	30	160	1899
taken under paragraph 15, General Order 180, 1899, copy to be made of.	3	183	1899
of office for municipal officials.		6	1900
to be taken by pilots.		37	1900
to be administered to agents of insurance companies.	1	94	1900
to be taken by officials of temporary civil government.	4	102	1900
(See Elections; Penalties.)			
Office. (See Eligibility to office; Discharge; Removal; Resignations.)			
Official Gazette, the gazette announced as.		10	1898
Officials—			
who accept allegiance to United States to be retained.	9	1	1898
rules as to appointment, discharge, promotion, and assignment.		97	1899
judicial, active participation in elections forbidden.	13	98	1899
elected, term of office.	22	145	1899
forbidden to take active part in elections.	31	180	1899
causes justifying resignation of.	1	55	1900
(See Absence; Discharge; Removal; Dismissal; Appointments; Salaries, Dis- bursing officer; Resignations.)			
Oleomargarine, consumption tax on—			
imposed.	1	196	1899
when and how paid.	3	196	1899

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Order. (<i>See</i> Public order; Disorders.)			
Orders, when to take effect.....		88	1900
(<i>See</i> General orders.)			
Pardon, in criminal cases before United States provisional court.....	12	88	1899
(<i>See</i> Amnesty; Board of prison control; United States provisional court.)			
Patent medicines—			
law regulating sale, etc.....		151	1899
law concerning.....		151	1899
enforcement of General Order 151, 1899.....	2	43	1900
Patents—			
under interior department.....	4	102	1900
assigned to.....	2	116	1899
Pay—			
of substitute judges.....	94	118	1899
of laborers on public works. (Circular 28, 1899.)			
of substitutes for employees on leave.....	2	168	1899
of substitutes for employees on sick leave.....		46	1900
(<i>See</i> Salaries.)			
Pawn shops, tax on.....	17	176	1899
Penalty envelopes—			
by whom to be used.....	6	97	1899
rules for use of, amended and penalty for misuse of fixed.....		29	1900
Penalties—			
for failure to pay taxes on liquors and tobacco.....	12	39	1898
for violation of notarial schedule.....	3	11	1899
for violation of cemetery law.....	2	13	1899
for practicing surgery, dentistry, etc., without proper certificate.....	4	28	1899
for selling liquors to children.....	2	30	1899
for violation of health regulations.....	3	37	1898
for noncompliance with vaccination laws. (Circular 3, 1899.)			
for discriminating in value between different kinds of American money.....		76	1899
for violating rules concerning vaccination.....	3-4	80	1899
for misconduct on part of court officials.....	16	98	1899
for obstructing free sale of meats, fish, and fowls.....	10	101	1899
for violating order of superior board of health.....		102	1899
for violation of sections 5283 and 5336, Revised Statutes of United States.....		109	1899
for fraudulent voting.....	10	112	1899
for nonappearance of witness.....	12	145	1899
for misapplication of relief supplies.....	16	160	1899
for dueling.....	60	118	1899
for violating quarantine regulations.....	2	124	1899
for violation of pilot rules.....	14	129	1899
for pilots failing to take turn.....	21	133	1899
general, for failure to comply with port regulations.....	23	133	1899
for failure to obey captain of port.....	29	133	1899
for violations of law regulating manufacture and sale of foods, drugs, etc.....	30	133	1899
for violation of law regarding manner of paying insular employees.....	12	151	1899
for offenses under election laws.....	10	156	1899
for disobeying, etc., officer in charge of election.....	11	160	1899
for obstructing elections.....	24	160	1899
for violating laws regulating practice of medicine and certain other professions.....	30	160	1899
for violation of interior quarantine laws.....	3	163	1899
for violation of General Order 176, 1899, imposing certain taxes, etc.....	57	170	1899
for carrying, etc., gun without license; disposition of fine.....	27	176	1899
for false swearing under General Order 160, 1899, same as for perjury.....	2	180	1899
for violation of election rules in General Order 183, 1899.....	3	183	1899
for producing false tax receipt.....	4	183	1899
for violation of General Order 187, governing tax on and sale of matches.....		187	1899
incurred by alcaldes who fail to suppress disorders.....		193	1899
that may be imposed by police courts.....	7	195	1899
under gambling laws.....	1	171	1899
for not paying police court costs.....	9	195	1899
for not paying indemnities awarded by police courts.....	11	195	1899
for felling or cutting trees on public lands of Porto Rico, fixed.....		197	1899
for custodian of records furnishing transcripts unaccompanied by receipt of fees.....	2	198	1899
for violating laws regarding diseased animals.....	11	221	1899
for refusing to act as trustee for creditors.....	4	224	1899
for failure to appear on the part of parties indicted, witnesses, etc.....	2-13	228	1899
for placing posters, etc., on public property.....		21	1900
for misuse of penalty envelopes.....	4	29	1900
for refusing to work, on part of prisoners.....		32	1900
for prize-fighting, etc.....	1	54	1900
for master of vessel failing to make report of entry.....		64	1900
for violation of regulations regarding physicians, etc., in public employ.....	10	67	1900
for violation of cemetery laws.....	16	69	1900
for not serving as substitute judge, etc.....	3	70	1900
for violation of rules regarding burials, etc. (Circular 16, 1900.)			
for violations of law regarding inspection and slaughter of animals.....	8	78	1900
for violating law as to preparation and sale of drugs, etc.....	12	87	1900
for violation of insurance laws.....	9	94	1900
(<i>See</i> Census of Porto Rico; Fines; Imprisonment, etc.)			

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Penitentiaries, report of officials..... (See Jails; Board of prison control.)		68	1899
Penuelas, new election ordered at.....		218	1899
Permits—			
to carry guns without license.....		225	1899
to carry arms assigned to treasury department..... (See Licenses; Guns.)	4	102	1900
Personal rights, to be respected under military government.....		1	1898
Petitions. (See Franchises; Concessions.)			
Pharmacists—			
only physicians to prescribe.....	11	151	1899
rules regulating examination, licenses, etc.....		186	1899
paragraph 11, General Order 151, 1899, revoked and new paragraph substituted. (See Physicians; Penalties; Pharmacy.)		87	1900
Pharmacy, law governing fees, courses, examinations, etc..... (See Subdelegation of pharmacy; Superior board of health.)		18	1898
Physicians—			
rules regulating practice, examinations for diplomas, etc.....		188	1899
whose names not in published lists of those having licenses to be ordered to cease practicing.....	2	28	1900
having licenses, lists of to be published.....	1	28	1900
municipal, how supplied and paid.....		67	1900
rules regarding employment of, by public institutions.....	6	67	1900
duties of. (See Quarantine.) (See Court physicians; Municipal physicians; Board of health; Examinations; Penalties.)			
Piedras, municipality of, annexed to Humacao..... (See Las Piedras.)		199	1899
Pilotage—			
rates of.....		133	1899
fees, how disposed of (paragraph 8, Pilotage).....		133	1899
rates amended for Aguadilla.....	2	163	1899
Pilot rules—			
announced.....		133	1899
amended.....		37	1900
Pilots—			
certificates of.....	19	133	1899
examinations for.....	32	133	1899
may be suspended.....	34	133	1899
examinations for, paragraph 32, General Order 133..... (See Port regulations.)		37	1900
Placards. (See Advertisements.)			
Plans of architects and engineers to conform to law.....		24	1900
Playing cards—			
municipal tax on.....	7	176	1899
tax on, amended.....		232	1899
Poisons—			
sale of.....	11	151	1899
sale of, regulated..... (See Adulteration; Board of health.)		87	1900
Police—			
insular, rules for selection and government of.....	1	13	1899
insular, to be under immediate control of governor-general.....	1	13	1899
department of, created.....	4	15	1899
insular, formally established and organized.....		25	1899
insular, appointments and dismissals.....	6	25	1899
insular, rules and regulations for.....	3-7	25	1899
insular, chief to act as disbursing officer, and report direct to the governor.....	4	102	1900
municipal, appointments and dismissals.....		110	1899
insular, general duties of. (Circular 39, 1899).....	15		
insular, regulations for government of. (Circular 39, 1899.) (See Policing; Police districts; Precincts; Officials.)			
Police courts—			
established in each city and town where municipal tribunal exists.....		195	1899
procedure, powers, etc., defined.....	2-13	195	1899
punishing powers.....	7	195	1899
in Culebra.....		72	1900
(See Courts; Jurisdiction; Judges.)			
Police districts, division of island into. (Circular 39, 1899).....	4-6		
Policing of towns, how borne.....		48	1899
(See Cleaning.)			
Policy of military government announced.....	8-10	1	1898
Politics—			
active participation in, by judicial officers forbidden.....	18	96	1899
officials forbidden to take active part in, under pain of dismissal.....	31	160	1899
Polling places, additional, authorized at Playa de Ponce..... (See Elections.)	4	183	1899
Ponce. (See Judicial districts; District of Ponce.)			
Pork, tax on sale abolished.....	2	39	1898
Porto Ricans to be given preference in employment on public works, etc. (Circular 1, 1899).			

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Porto Rico—			
cession of, results.....	8	1	1898
results of cession of.....	8	1	1898
(See Department of Porto Rico.)			
Postage—			
of courts, municipalities, departments, etc.....	6	97	1899
for municipal courts.....		144	1899
(See Penalty envelopes; Mail; Municipal courts.)			
Postage stamps. (See Stamps; Mails.)			
Postal service, to report direct to governor-general.....	110	116	1899
Posters. (See Advertisements.)			
Post commanders—			
to act as commissioners of United States provisional court.....		103	1899
duties of, in connection with inspection and relief of hurricane sufferers.....		115	1899
Postmasters, acting—			
accounts of.....	12	87	1899
duties of.....		106	1899
Port regulations—			
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articles 4, 20, 31, and 32, General Order 133, 1899, amended.....		87	1900
Powers of attorney—			
those executed abroad, when accepted by courts of Porto Rico.....	1	190	1899
for collecting claims from insular treasury, regulations governing.....	1-2	203	1899
Practicantes, rules regulating examination, licenses, etc.....		153	1899
Practice—			
of certain professions; physicians, etc., to desist from, unless names are in published lists of those having licenses.....	2	28	1900
unauthorized, of certain professions, procedure of alcaldes in case of.....	3	28	1900
Precincts, police.....	5	25	1899
Preliminary hearings—			
before commissioners of United States provisional court.....		103	1899
before insular courts.....	2	228	1899
Premiums. (See Surety companies; Insurance companies.)			
Prescriptions, rules regarding.....		87	1900
Priests—			
allowed to visit prisoners.....	3	72	1899
exempted from judicial duties.....		27	1900
(See Ministers.)			
Primary courts—			
court of the cathedral discontinued, and business and records transferred to court of San Francisco to be known as "Court of San Juan".....		95	1899
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Principals. (See Dueling.)			
Prisons—			
religious services and visits of priests, etc.....	3	72	1899
management of, vested in board of prison control.....	1	77	1899
(See Jails; Penitentiaries.)			
Prisoners—			
not to be shackled, etc.....		33	1899
credit for good behavior.....		33	1899
certain, to be released.....	1	33	1899
to be released at noon of day that sentence expires.....	3	68	1899
allowed to see priests and ministers.....	3	72	1899
place of confinement may be changed.....	2	152	1899
sentenced to confinement for over six months, to be confined in penitentiary.....	3	152	1899
civil transfer of, how effected.....		192	1899
penalty for refusal to work.....		32	1900
labor of, rates to be paid by municipalities for, and manner of payment.....	2	42	1900
(See Board of Prison Control; Jails; Confinement.)			
Prize fighting prohibited.....	1	54	1900
Procedure—			
in matters of franchises and concessions of general interest.....	1	103	1900
in matters of franchises and concessions primarily of municipal interest.....	2	103	1900
civil and criminal.....	9-99	118	1899
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Process. (See Service process.)			
Professions, rules regulating practice of various.....		153	1899
Property, public and private to be protected.....	10	1	1898
Property rights—			
to be protected under military government.....	8-10	1	1898
guaranteed to Spaniards in Porto Rico.....	1	47	1900
Proprietary medicines. (See Patent medicines.)			
Prosecuting attorney, duties of, under criminal procedure.....		228	1899
(See Fiscal; District attorney; Provisional court.)			
Protection—			
of life and property.....	1	1	1898
of public and private property ordered.....	10	1	1898
Provincial diputacion. (See Diputacion provincial.)			
Provisional court. (See United States provisional court.)			
Publications, by courts in newspapers.....		186	1899
Public lands. (See Lands.)			

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Public works. (See Bureau of public works; Board of public works.)			
Pugilistic encounters. (See Prize fighting.)			
Punishment, certain kinds of, prohibited for prisoners.....	1	33	1899
(See Discharge; Removal; Fines; Imprisonment; Solitary confinement; Penalties; Hard labor; Confinements.)			
Purity—			
of foods, drugs, etc., law regulating.....		151	1899
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Quarantine—			
interior, under superior board of health.....	14	102	1899
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Miraflores Island to be station.....		127	1899
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interior, rules for. (Circular 16, 1900.)			
(See Board of health; Cemeteries; Diseases; Port regulations; Nuisances.)			
Quarantine service, to report direct to the governor-general.....	10	116	1899
Quarters for schools to be provided by municipalities.....	3	205	1899
Quorum—			
for board of education.....	1	93	1899
for judicial board.....	10	96	1899
for municipal councils.....	2	146	1899
what constitutes, to select substitute alcaldes.....		206	1899
for supreme court.....	2	70	1900
Rations—			
further issue of, to indigent persons forbidden and purchase of food authorized..	2	43	1899
cards for.....	5	117	1899
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Real estate—			
transfers of.....		190	1899
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Receipts—			
issued by treasurer of Porto Rico.....	4	87	1899
to collectors of customs for deposits.....	5	87	1899
paragraph 4, General Order 87, 1899, amended.....		106	1899
to accompany official copies of records, etc.....	1-2	198	1899
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Receivers in case of assignment, when and how appointed.....	12	224	1899
Records—			
of departments of state, finance, and interior, disposition of.....	3-7	116	1899
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at fixed prices.....		150	1899
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of courts, rearrangement of.....		223	1899
of municipal court of Las Piedras.....	2	20	1900
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in connection with cemeteries.....	10	69	1900
certain, under interior department.....	4	102	1900
certain, assigned to treasury department.....	4	102	1900
of United States provisional court, disposition of.....	7	102	1900
Refundment of insurance taxes.....	3	81	1900
Refusal of registrars to make entry; procedure.....	1	99	1900
Register, preference of rights inscribed in; how decided.....	3	99	1900
Registrar, refusing to make entry; procedure.....	1	99	1900
Registration, tax receipts, sufficient evidence for.....	4	183	1899
Registry. (See Civil registry.)			
Regulations—			
for assessment and collection of taxes continued in force.....		12	1896
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governing the practice of medicine and similar professions, amended.....	1	191	1899
governing the practice of medicine, not to apply to officers of the Army, Navy,			
or Marine-Hospital Service.....	1	191	1899
governing insular board of education.....		16	1900
regarding employment and appointment of physicians, dentists, etc.....		67	1900
regarding cemeteries.....		69	1900
regarding employment and pay of substitutes.....		70	1900
regarding nuisances, closets, sewerage, etc.....		80	1900
affecting preparation, sale, etc., of drugs.....		87	1900
regarding franchises and concessions.....		103	1900
(See Board of health; Importations.)			
Reimbursement for travel expenses, etc., of civil officials. (See Travel expenses; Accounts.)			
Relief supplies—			
depots, requisitions, distribution, etc.....		117	1899
sale of, authorized in certain cases.....		124	1899
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matters pertaining to disposition of.....	4	102	1900
(See Food; Rations; Relief work; Penalties.)			

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
Relief work—			
organized.....		115	1899
funds for.....	3	117	1899
details for carrying on.....		117	1899
(See Board of charities; Relief supplies.)			
Religious service in prisons.....	3	72	1899
Remission of taxes. (See Taxes.)			
Removal—			
of officials in certain cases.....	9	1	1898
from office of notaries violating the law.....	3	11	1899
of officials objecting to American methods.....	3	12	1899
of alcalde and councilmen of Aguadilla and Moca.....		20	1899
of negligent alcaldes.....		48	1899
of councilmen for absence.....	4	54	1899
of teachers.....	1	205	1899
of physicians, etc., from public service.....	8	67	1900
(See Dismissals.)			
Repairs to buildings, etc., applications for. (Circular 8, 1900.)			
Reports—			
from wardens of penitentiaries and jails.....		68	1899
consolidated weekly report of secretary of justice.....	2	68	1899
printed forms for.....	4	68	1899
of insular board of education and officers thereof.....	19	16	1900
of entry, to be made by vessels.....		64	1900
(See Municipal councils.)			
Republican party, emblem of.....	4	183	1899
Regulations—			
for insular funds.....	16-22	87	1899
for payment of various expenses.....	1	156	1899
for internal-revenue stamps.....	4	211	1899
for postage stamps.....		91	1900
Reservations of land for naval purposes.....		49	1899
Resignation—			
of officials, when accepted.....	1	55	1900
how presented.....	2	55	1900
of municipal judges and substitutes, when permitted.....	2	86	1900
Responsibility. (See Judicial responsibility.)			
Returns for revenue stamps.....	8	211	1899
Revenue, internal—			
collectorships created and collectors appointed.....		5	1899
collection of, separated from that of customs and placed under secretary of finance.....		5	1899
Revenues—			
insular, miscellaneous requirements in regard to collection and disbursement of and accounting for.....		87	1899
required to be paid in full to treasurer of Porto Rico.....	1	87	1899
insular, disbursements of, how made.....	2	87	1899
insular, to be transmitted to treasurer of Porto Rico.....	6-7	87	1899
(See Bureau of internal revenue; Collector of internal revenue; Taxes; Funds; Revenue stamps.)			
Revenue stamps—			
for use under paragraph 6, General Order 176, 1899, how supplied and accounted for.....		211	1899
to be prepared by civil secretary.....		211	1899
(See Stamps.)			
Revocation of general orders. (See General orders.)			
Reward—			
for apprehension of criminals.....		22	1899
for apprehension of criminals revoked.....		130	1899
Rights of life and property to be protected.....	7-9-10	1	1898
(See Property rights.)			
Roads—			
under bureau of public works.....	7	116	1899
condemnation proceedings to be instituted when necessary.....	1	56	1900
rules for condemnation proceedings amended.....		63	1900
not to pass through cemeteries.....	12	69	1900
Royal dues abolished.....		16	1898
retroactive effect of General Order 16, 1898; unpaid dues remitted.....		147	1899
Rules for rendering accounts of insular revenues modified. (Circular 45, 1899.)			
(See Officials; Regulations.)			
Salaries—			
to be paid in American money.....	1	30	1899
not to be taxed.....	2	54	1899
to be paid direct to United States employees.....		78	1899
certain, to be paid by treasurer of Porto Rico.....	29	87	1899
as affecting appointment, promotion, and discharge.....	2	97	1899
budget under which to be paid.....	5	97	1899
of chiefs of administrative bureaus.....	2-4	116	1899
of absent and sick court officials.....	95-99	118	1899

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Salaries—Continued.			
of employees of advisory board.....		121	1899
of employees of military government to be paid directly to employees, or pen- alty incurred.....	10	156	1899
of schoolteachers, paid by municipality when quarters for schools not ready..	2	205	1899
of heads of executive departments fixed.....	3	102	1900
of secretary and treasurer, board of charities.....	4	102	1900
of secretary and disbursing officer, board of prison control.....	4	102	1900
of disbursing officer, board of public works.....	4	102	1900
of secretary and treasurer, superior board of health.....	4	102	1900
of retained marshal and deputy, United States provisional court.....	7	102	1900
(See Courts; Garnishments; Officials.)			
Sale—			
of meat and industries based thereon, to be free from taxes.....	3	39	1898
of liquor to children, prohibited.....	2	30	1899
of goods by custom houses, receipts therefor.....	39	87	1899
by system known as subasta, prohibited.....	1	101	1899
of meats, fish, and fowls to be free.....	10	101	1899
of foods, drinks, medicines, poisons, etc.....		151	1899
of foods, drinks, etc., jurisdiction of cases under General Order 151, 1899.....	1	17	1900
of drugs, etc., regulated.....		87	1900
(See Penalties; Food.)			
Sanitary laws—			
insular police to enforce. (Circular 39, 1899).....	42		
rules regarding burials, disinterments. (Circular 16, 1900).....			
nuisances, closets, sewerage, etc., regulated.....		80	1900
(See Vaccination; Cemeteries; Board of health; Regulations; Diseases.)			
Sanitary matters. (See Board of health.)			
San Juan, judicial district of, changed.....	1	15	1900
(See Judicial districts; District of San Juan.)			
Schedules. (See Fees.)			
School districts, supervisors' districts.....	17	16	1900
School laws—			
amendments to board of education to recommend.....	4	93	1899
powers, etc., of board of school trustees.....	37	160	1899
paragraph 5, article 9, part 2, construed.....		165	1899
amended to admit of two daily sessions in rural schools.....		36	1900
School tax—			
created, and manner of collection stated.....	1	176	1899
application of, modified.....		26	1900
School trustees. (See Board of school trustees.)			
Schools—			
under control of board of education as to courses, sites, buildings, etc.....	4	93	1899
public, money appropriated for, how apportioned.....		113	1899
quarters for, to be provided.....	3	205	1899
additional, to be provided, where necessary, by the municipalities.....	4	205	1899
procedure in case of delay on part of municipal authorities to provide quarters for.....	5	205	1899
money appropriated for, to be turned over to school trustees.....		229	1899
appropriation for, how disbursed.....		16	1900
insular board of education to organize, etc.....		16	1900
sites for, furniture, supplies, etc., how supplied.....		16	1900
two daily sessions in rural schools.....		36	1900
insular board of education to be advisory body on questions regarding.....		101	1900
(See Regulations; Commission; School laws; Teachers; Land.)			
Seconds. (See Dueling.)			
Secretary—			
of Insular board of education.....	14	16	1900
of Porto Rico, to be chief of department of state.....	2	102	1900
Secretary of finance. (See Diputación provincial.)			
Secretary of interior—			
office discontinued.....	1	116	1899
(See Diputación provincial; Resignations.)			
Secretary of justice—			
to render prison report.....	2	68	1899
office of, abolished and disposition of records, etc., ordered.....	5	98	1899
(See College of lawyers; Notaries.)			
Secretary of State, office discontinued.....	1	116	1899
(See Diputación provincial; Councilmen; Alcaldes.)			
Secretary of the treasury, office discontinued.....	1	116	1899
Sentences, expire at 12 o'clock noon.....	3	68	1899
Service of process—			
in civil actions against surety companies.....	4	178	1899
on insurance and surety companies.....	3	94	1900
Sewers, rules regarding.....	13-14	80	1900
Signature, witnessing of.....	33	87	1899
Slaughter—			
of animals, rules concerning.....	5-7	39	1898
of beef, etc., rules and regulations.....		101	1899
of female cattle, restricted.....		209	1899
of diseased animals, forbidden.....	3	78	1900
(See Cattle; Animals.)			

	Para- graph.	General Order.	Year.
Slaughterhouses. (<i>See Taxes.</i>)			
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, expenses and reports of		122	1899
Solicitor, profession of, abolished	11	134	1899
Solicitor general—			
office constituted, appointment made, and duties assigned		98	1899
office of, discontinued	4	102	1900
disbursing officer for office of, appointed	1	104	1899
duties, records, etc., assigned to department of justice	4	102	1900
Solitary confinement, on bread and water, authorized for police courts		32	1900
Smallpox. (<i>See Vaccination.</i>)			
Spanish subjects—			
resident in Porto Rico, procedure to retain nationality	1	132	1899
declarations of		159	1899
paragraph 2, General Order 132, amended		159	1899
guardians to make declarations for wards		164	1899
rights of personal property under treaty of Paris	1	47	1900
(<i>See Canary Islands; Balearic Island; treaty of Paris; Guardians; Lawyers.</i>)			
Special orders—			
paragraph 3, Special Order 156 (election for annexation of Barceloneta) and subsequent instructions relating thereto, revoked		202	1899
Stamped paper, use of, discontinued		4	1898
(<i>See Stamps.</i>)			
Stamps—			
for tax on fidelity bonds, etc., by whom prepared, etc.	8	178	1899
for tax on matches		187	1899
to accompany copies of official records, etc.		198	1899
to evidence payment of fees under General Orders 150 and 176, 1899.	1	198	1899
revenue, under paragraph 6, General Order 176, 1899, how prepared, supplied, and accounted for		211	1899
internal revenue, to be purchased by tax collectors at discount, for sale to public at face value	1	42	1900
postage, to be supplied to officials of civil government	1	91	1900
postage, how accounted for	2-4	91	1900
(<i>See Stamped paper.</i>)			
State. (<i>See Secretary of state; Departments; Bureau of state.</i>)			
Statistics—			
vital, to be collected by board of health	2	37	1898
agricultural	4	116	1899
vital, furnished by municipal judges	5	66	1900
of births, deaths, etc. (<i>See Board of health.</i>)			
(<i>See Laws.</i>)			
Statutes, certain, of United States, amended as in force in Porto Rico		109	1899
Stay—			
in execution of decree of United States provisional court	11	88	1899
in execution of judgment of decree of United States provisional court, rules concerning, amended		216	1899
Stiletto, carrying forbidden, and penalty fixed	11	180	1899
Stray animals. (<i>See Animals.</i>)			
Streets, cleaning of, regulated	16-18	80	1900
Subdelegation of medicine, authorizes to grant certificates of practitioners in minor surgery	1	28	1899
(<i>See Subdelegation of pharmacy.</i>)			
Subdelegation of pharmacy—			
royal, abolished, and duties and records assigned to Institute of Higher Education		18	1898
authorized to grant certificates of practitioners in minor surgery	1	28	1899
certain certificates issued by to surgeon dentists, declared void	2	28	1899
Subpoenas for foreign countries, rules regarding	1-2	173	1899
Substitute judges. (<i>See Substitutes.</i>)			
Substitutes—			
pay of substitute judges	94	118	1899
of those on leave, pay of	2	168	1899
for employees on sick leave		46	1900
of substitute judges and attorneys		70	1900
obligation to services	3	70	1900
when not entitled to pay	4	70	1900
for notaries		93	1900
Substitution—			
of councilmen for alcaldes, in cases of sickness		206	1899
upon whom to devolve	1	93	1900
(<i>See Substitutes.</i>)			
Sue, right to, guaranteed to Spanish subjects	1	47	1900
Suits. (<i>See Civil suits.</i>)			
Supervisors. (<i>See English supervisors.</i>)			
Superior board of health. (<i>See Board of health.</i>)			
Superior court. (<i>See Courts.</i>)			
Supreme court of Madrid, appeals pending in to be requested through diplomatic channels	4	19	1898
Supreme court of Porto Rico—			
to hear appeals in various cases	1	19	1898
to hear appeals formerly pertaining to supreme court of Madrid	1	19	1898
substitution in	2	19	1898
procedure in cases of death penalty	3-5	19	1898

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Supreme court of Porto Rico—Continued.			
to hear appeals in administrative cases.....	6	19	1898
to issue writ of habeas corpus and dismiss same when necessary.....	1-2	71	1899
complaints and impeachments.....	13-14	96	1899
as formerly constituted, abolished, all matter pending to be transferred to new supreme court instituted.....	12	118	1899
to determine judicial responsibility in certain cases.....	17-22	118	1899
trial of members under charges involving judicial responsibility.....	23	118	1899
certain jurisdiction of, assigned to district courts.....	71	118	1899
appeals to.....	78-87	118	1899
Supreme court of Porto Rico—			
reorganized, officials fixed and appointed.....		114	1899
procedure in cases of appeals.....	78-87	118	1899
certain positions in, how filled.....	89-90	118	1899
lawyers to represent parties litigant before.....	12	133	1899
rules regarding appeals to, etc., under law of criminal procedure.....	14-15	28	1899
powers and duties in condemnation proceedings.....	2	56	1900
action in case of refusal of registrars to make entry (See Eligibility for office; Courts; Jurisdiction; Judges.)	1	99	1900
Supreme Court of United States, procedure to permit review by, of decree of United States provisional court.....		88	1899
Surety companies—			
regulations governing.....	2	178	1899
tax on to be collected from December 1, 1899.....	1	81	1900
laws regulating amended.....		94	1900
(See Insurance companies.)			
Surgeons. (See Board of health; Penalties; Examinations.)			
Surgery—			
minor, certificate of practitioners in.....		28	1899
dental, practitioners in.....		28	1899
dental. (See Dentists.)			
(See Board of health; Medicine; Surgeons.)			
Suspension of general orders. (See General orders.)			
Suspension of mortgage law. (See Mortgages.)			
Suspension of payment, by merchant rules regarding.....		224	1899
Sword canes, carrying prohibited and penalty fixed.....	11	180	1899
(See Arms.)			
Tariff, notarial, not revoked by General Orders 150, 177, or 198 of 1899.....		8	1900
Tax—			
on money-changing establishments not to apply to capitalized banks and banking houses.....	18	176	1899
on fidelity bonds, modified, and directions given as to stamps, dies, etc.....	1	226	1899
on playing cards, modified, and manner of collection stated.....		232	1899
(See School tax; Taxes.)			
Taxation. (See Taxes.)			
Taxes—			
continued in force except where expressly abolished.....	1	12	1898
regulations for assessment and collection of, to remain in force.....	1	12	1898
secretary of finance and other officials to proceed at once to collection of.....	2	12	1898
on transfer of property, abolished.....		16	1898
municipal, on beef for use of army, suspended.....		20	1898
on industries connected with bread, beef, etc., abolished.....	1-4	39	1898
municipal, on liquors and tobacco, manner of imposing and rates.....	8-12	39	1898
penalty for failure to pay.....	12	39	1898
on lands, rules concerning.....		6	1899
on lands whose owners reside abroad to be increased.....	7	6	1899
complaints, etc., in regard to, to go to secretary of finance.....	3	16	1899
proceedings for collection of insular and municipal not to be affected by sus- pension of mortgage law.....		18	1899
to be assessed and paid in American money after July 1, 1899.....		30	1899
school districts not to pay taxes to municipal treasuries for school purposes.....		113	1899
for schools.....	4	113	1899
collection of, suspended and remitted in certain cases.....		125	1899
proceedings in regard to remission of.....		138	1899
collection of resumed.....		155	1899
of various kinds for benefit of insular and municipal treasuries.....		176	1899
collected through municipal treasury under General Order 176, 1899, how and when to be paid.....	23	176	1899
no charge for collection of, except when delinquent.....	23	176	1899
delinquent, municipal, how collected.....	24	176	1899
to be paid in United States currency or its equivalent.....	25	176	1899
officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines exempted from certain.....	26	176	1899
on bonds of fidelity and similar instruments.....	8	178	1899
word defined.....	4	183	1899
on fidelity bonds, modified and directions given as to stamps, dies, etc.....	1	226	1899
on playing cards, modified and manner of collection stated.....		232	1899
on surety and insurance companies, old ones abolished and new ones explained.....		81	1900
on matches and liquors, proceeds not to be paid to municipalities in certain cases.....	9	84	1900
(See Tax; Stamps.)			
Tax collectors to purchase and sell internal-revenue stamps.....	1	42	1900

	Para- graph.	Gen- eral Order.	Year.
Taxpayers—			
lists of, for elections.....	32	160	1899
word as used in paragraph c, section 8, General Order 160, 1899, construed..... (See Councilmen.)	4	183	1899
Tax receipts as authority for registration.....	4	183	1899
Teachers—			
filling of vacancies.....	1	84	1899
commission to examine credentials of, and make nominations for appointments.....	2	84	1899
appointment of, where local boards fail to act promptly.....		165	1899
removal of.....	3	205	1899
salaries of, paid by municipalities when quarters for schools not ready.....	2	205	1899
Teachers' institutes, insular board of education to provide for holding.....	6	16	1900
Telegraph service, to report direct to governor-general.....	10	116	1899
Territorial court of justice, disposition of records of.....	4	223	1899
Term of office—			
of municipal officials elected.....		145	1899
of persons elected under General Order 160, 1899.....	27	160	1899
Text-books for schools.....	11	16	1900
Thefts of property valued between \$5 and \$30 cognizable only by municipal courts.....	12	195	1899
Ties—			
how decided in elections.....	13	112	1899
how settled at elections..... (See Elections.)	35	160	1899
Time, official, to be sixtieth meridian.....		41	1899
Tobacco, tax on sale of.....	9	39	1898
Towns, cost of cleaning, how borne.....		48	1899
Town councils. (See Municipal councils.)			
Trade-marks—			
Assigned.....	2	116	1899
Under interior department.....	4	102	1900
Transfer—			
of real estate, rules adopted.....		190	1899
of government of Porto Rico from military to civil officials.....	1	102	1900
of control of civil affairs to civil officials.....		104	1900
Transportation of dead bodies. (Circular 16, 1900.)			
Travel, authority for, by whom given, in case of civil officers.....	5, 6	204	1899
Travel expenses—			
former regulations concerning, revoked.....		204	1899
allowance for, in case of civil officials.....		204	1899
of officials and members of board of education and English supervisors.....	1	205	1899
of employees joining for duty. (Circular 4, 1900.)			
of courts, appropriation for, increased.....	6	15	1900
of courts, how charged in budget.....	6	15	1900
of courts, appropriation for.....	6	70	1900
Treasurer—			
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